PLACE NAMES
OF
SIX COUNTIES IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI

by

Mayme Lucille Hamlett, M.A.

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INTRODUCTION

This study is in many ways unique. It is the last of the series. In 1928 a survey of Missouri Place Names was suggested by Mr. Allen Walker Read, then of the University of Missouri. The work has been supervised by Dr. Robert L. Ramsay of the English Department. Now after seventeen years the studies are being completed.

All previous studies, seventeen in number, have been done "in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts"; this study has been made for advanced graduate standing and because of a desire to complete the work as rapidly as possible. Place-name studies actively in progress in a number of other states, and plans tentatively being made for a comprehensive survey of all American place names, have stimulated efforts for an early completion of our Missouri survey. So has the realization that each year valuable aid is being lost as death claims old settlers, who have been able to give the information which has made these volumes possible.

This study is different, too, because the investigation has been done by several students. In 1937, Miss Marjorie Eloise McLain of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, made
a preliminary survey of the section, but was forced by illness to discontinue her graduate work. In 1939, Miss Margaret Rebecca Watts, of Fredericktown, Missouri, took over the work. She made a comprehensive survey of the names belonging to Madison County and completed a few investigations before circumstances forced her to give up the project. Meanwhile, Miss Cora Ann Pottenger of Farbu, Missouri, had made a thorough survey of Wayne County, which she at first intended to include with the five southern border counties that she has just completed.

In 1943 the present writer undertook the task of completing the investigation of the six counties here presented, and thus finish the entire state. Miss Gertrude Minnie Zimmer of Farmington, Missouri, greatly aided the work by making a partial survey and collecting most of the first hand information for Reynolds County names. Dr. Ramsay has done more than the usual task of advising, supervising, and correcting the work. He has contributed in a large measure to the information concerning Ferry County names, especially those belonging to the Saxon Migration.

This is a war-time thesis; therefore the method of collecting the material has been slightly different from that pursued in the preceding studies. Since precious gasoline and rubber must be used discreetly, it seemed unpatriotic and almost impossible to go into each village and community of the six counties, as has been done
previously; therefore the writer proposed that trips be confined to county seat towns and larger centers on the main highways. This proved to be a workable plan, for besides the old settlers who live in the county seats one finds there the men who come from all parts of the county to transact business, business which in this day of O.P.A., O.D.T. and similar organizations certainly brings almost everyone to the court house. So instead of the writer's going out for information, she stood and received it from those coming in.

Because of circumstances which made it practical to do so, the general plan followed by preceding workers was reversed for this study. We went to the field first, having only the names found on the Highway map of each county. In the county, other maps, County Court records, and school lists yielded some additional names. Then the first hand information was collected in the usual way by talking to residents of the county.

The informants on whom we have depended for the greater part of the information throughout the series have been of all occupations and professions. The subject of place names is one which interests the lawyer, the banker, the miner, the superintendent of schools, the farmer, and the town loafer. The uneducated man is often as well informed as the educated man. Except in the files of the Cape Girardeau County Historical Society, kept by
Mr. John G. Putz, no more complete information was found by the present writer than was obtained from five or six town loafers seated on a bench of a court house lawn.

After the available information was collected, we went to the Missouri Historical Library, which is ordinarily visited first, and checked lists with the maps found there. If the gazetteers and maps revealed additional names, we attempted to correspond with someone in the county who might know the places. Some very valuable aid was rendered in this way by Mr. C. L. Sutterfield of Reynolds County and by various people in Bollinger and Perry counties.

The only county in this group of which a history has been written is Perry. Perry County residents, celebrating their centennial in 1931, issued a Centennial History, a small pamphlet of unnumbered pages. An old edition of a descriptive circular called A Modern Eden, undated, was also found on the Historical Library shelves. Especially helpful were A History of Missouri and The Spanish Regime in Missouri by Louis Houck, History of Southeast Missouri published by Goodspeed of Chicago in 1888, and History of Southeast Missouri by R. S. Douglass.

After the information was collected as described, checked, and written in final form as found in the Dictionary (Chapter One), the names were separated into five classes: Borrowed Names, Historical Names, Personal
Names, Environmental Names, and Cultural Names (called Subjective Names in the earlier theses). Unsolved Names were grouped in a sixth division. Then the names were studied for their linguistic significance.

The final form includes The Dictionary, The Classification, Special Features of Place Names, Appendices, which include a pronunciation chart in International Phonetic Script and Americanisms, and the bibliography.

The writer owes a special debt of gratitude to Messrs. Ralph Dewitt and Fulton Cooper of Bollinger County; to Mr. John G. Putz, secretary of the Cape Girardeau County Historical Society; to Mr. Hal Bennett of Wayne County; and to Mr. C. L. Black of Reynolds County. Reference has already been made to the fact that this has been a co-operative enterprise, but it is fitting to state directly the writer's appreciation of the work of Misses Watts, Potterger, and Zimmer for their contributions, and to Dr. Ramsey for the information he contributed as well as for his steadfast encouragement and invaluable advice.
CHAPTER ONE

A DICTIONARY OF PLACE NAMES

In this chapter, in alphabetical order, are the names of all the known places, past and present, in Bellinger, Cape Girardeau, Madison, Ferry, Reynolds, and Wayne counties. Complete information includes: (1) location of the place as to county (this information is given in parenthesis following the name); (2) the nature of the place, e.g. town, village, signal stop, community, school, stream, and its exact location within the municipal partition; (3) the date of settlement, of the first post office, or of the first settlement along the banks of a stream; (4) the name of the person who selected or suggested the name; (5) the reason assigned for the selection of the name; (6) a complete list of the names submitted to the postal authorities if it is a postoffice; (7) the reason for selecting that particular name from the list if this can be ascertained; (8) the date when the place was abandoned; (9) any orthographical changes; (10) remarks concerning the pronunciation if there is any peculiarity; (11) a complete list of authorities (systematic
abbreviations used throughout) and the names of the informants.

The known information about a place is recorded under the present name the place bears, with cross references from the variant or previous names.

All rural schools and churches have been recorded, but of the town and city churches and schools only those which have distinctive names and those whose history demands special explanation have been included. Marble Hill Baptist Church (Bollinger County) is listed because it is the successor to New Hope Church, once located several miles away. Leopold School (in the same county) is included because of its variant name, St. Johns Highland School (Perry) is listed because it is the survivor of the postoffice once maintained at Highland.

Names whose origins have been incompletely solved are marked with asterisks. One asterisk indicates the explanation is doubtful; two that the origin is completely unsolved.

In those cases where the information was collected by a worker other than the writer, the name of the student is given in parenthesis following the list of informants. In some of these cases the present writer received the same information from the same informants, but no indication is made of that fact in the dictionary.
Dr. Ramsay's name appears as an informant in cases where he has contributed largely or completely to the investigation or solution.
Abernathy School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s. part of Cape Girardeau T.,
named for J. Alfred Abernathy, son of a pioneer, Hamil-
ton Abernathy, who came here in 1848 from Virginia.
(Riehne, Goodspeed, Hope)

Abernathy School (Perry)
A rural school in n.e. part of Cinque Hommes T., which
was named for Drury Abernathy, a farmer, whose father
Hattee Abernathy came to Missouri in 1820. The region
was known as the Abernathy settlement in 1873. (Goods-
speed, Douglass I 445, Campbell (1873)

Abernathy Settlement (Perry)
See Abernathy School

Adair Creek (Reynolds)
A stream in the s.w. part of Carroll and n. part of
Jackson townships; a w. branch of Logan Creek. It was
named for Judge Adair, a prominent citizen of the
county. (Highway Map, R. L. Parks, Centerville Re-
former (1904-07)

Adams Hollow (Reynolds)
A valley in the s. part of Lesterville T., leading into
West Fork. It was named for a local family. (Highway
Map, Parks) (Zimmer)

Alamo (Reynolds)
A village and p.o. 1853-1908 in the e. part of Logan T.
The name is written "A la mode" in 1865. It was
settled by James Fox in 1845. The source of the name
has not been ascertained; perhaps James Fox or one of
the early settlers had in mind the French expression
"a la mode," meaning "in the fashion or mode"; or the
English derivative pronounced with a short "a," as this
town name is, meaning a fabric. Some mills for cloth-
making were established in this section as early as
1860. (Farker (1885) (1860), F.G., Sutherland and
McEvoy (1860)

A la mode (Reynolds)
Cf. above

Aley Mill (Wayne)
See Aley Mountain

Aley Mountain (Wayne)
A large mountain 2 mi. w. of Patterson in the e. part
of Logan T. On the n. side of the Mt. was Aley's Mill,
established before the Civil War. Solomon Aley, for
whom both the mountain and the mill were named, entered
the original land grant and established the mill.
(Rhodes, Settle, W. C. Eaton) (Pottinger)

Allbright (Madison)
A small town in the s.w. part of Big Creek T., where a
p.o. was established in 1868 and named for the first
postmaster and merchant, Frank Allbright. The name is
misspelled Albright on the Highway Map. (F.G., Andrews)
Allen Landing Road (Perry)
A road in the e. part of Bois Brule T., so named because it led to Allen Landing, a Mississippi R. ferry maintained by Thomas Allen. (Letter from Oscar J. Bueck, Goodwin, Goodspeed)

Allen Lane School (Perry)
See Allen School

Allen School (Perry)
A rural school in the e. part of Bois Brule T. The name is erroneously written Allen Lane School on some maps, doubtless because of Allen Landing Road. The school was established in 1855 and named for William Allen, a landowner. (Letter from Oscar J. Bueck, Highway Map, Rolla Map)

Allen's Landing (Perry)
A landing on the Mississippi R., in the e. part of Bois Brule T. Thomas Allen settled here in 1797. The landing is mentioned by Goodwin in 1867-68. (Goodwin, Goodspeed, Centennial History)

Allenville (Cape Girardeau)
A village in the s. part of Rumble T., on the Belmont branch of the Iron Mountain R.R., one mile n.w. of Delta. Andrew Franks received a concession of land here in 1796. The town was laid out in 1859 by Thomas Allen, president of the Iron Mountain R.R., and Thomas A., J. E., A. J., and J. W. Fenfroe. The principal streets were named Fenfroe Avenue, for the Fenfroe brothers, who were prominent farmers; Penny Street for William Penny, who came from Wales in 1808 and settled in this neighborhood; and Rodney Street for Martin Rodney (or Rodner) an early settler who owned a large farm s. of the town. The town was named for Thomas Allen (1812-1882), who projected and built more than 1,000 miles of railroad. Thomas Allen was born in Pittsfield, Mass., studied law in New York and was admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1837 he established a newspaper in Washington, D.C., and in 1842 he came to St. Louis. From 1852-1854 Mr. Allen served in the State Senate. He was president of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain R.R., and served in Congress from March 4, 1861 until his death in 1882. (Eaton, Conard, Douglas 1 373, Southeast Missourian (1831), Missouri and Missourians, Putz)

Allenville Covered Bridge (Cape Girardeau)
A covered bridge near Allenville over Whitewater R. It was built in 1869, the year the town was laid out, by M. Colgan, contractor. The bridge was condemned as unsafe in 1894, but remained as a landmark. (Southeast Missourian (1931), M.H.R. Apr. 1942, Putz)

Alliance (Bollinger)
A village in the n.w. part of Whitewater T., a p.o. was established here in 1881. The name was given because
the Farmer's Alliance, which had been organized in Illinois in 1860, was a strong and flourishing organization here at the time. Alliance is also called Jugtown because of the pottery that was manufactured from the clay found there. (Dewitt, Conrad, Slover, Missouri and Missourians)

Alliance School (Bollinger)
The first school in this district was called Johnson School for John M. Johnson, a large landowner, but to avoid confusion with the Johnson School in the c. part of Liberty T., this name was changed to that of the settlement, Alliance. (Myers)

Allie Creek (Bollinger)
A small stream in the n.e. part of Whitewater T., running e. into Cape Girardeau Co., where it empties into Apple Creek. The creek is probably named for a wife or daughter of one of the landowners in this vicinity. (Cooper)

Allison Cut (Wayne)
A place on the farm of Dr. John L. Allison where the r.r. was cut through a very high hill. (Sellars)

Allison School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Black River T., named for Dr. John L. Allison, who owned land near the school. Allison School was formed from Butler School district about 1910. Butler School was named for Hampton Butler. (Ward, Barrow, Harmon, Sellem, W. C. Beal, A. R. Allman) (Pottinger)

Altenburg (Perry)
A town of some 300 inhabitants in the c. part of Brazeau T. It is the largest of seven small communities settled by German Lutherans in the so-called "Saxon Migration" of 1830. Five of these were located on a tract of land in the s.e. corner of Perry County, purchased by the Lutherans in common shortly after their arrival. Three of them still survive: Wittenberg on the Mississippi R., at the mouth of Brazeau Creek; Altenburg about 5 mi. farther w. along the Wittenberg Road (q.v.) to Perryville, on high ground about 1 mi. s. of Brazeau Creek; and Frohna (originally Nieder-Frohna) about 2½ mi. farther w. or n.w. on the same road. The other two, Dresden and Seelitz, have disappeared from the map, and their exact location has not been ascertained, except that they were somewhere on the original tract. Dresden was close to Altenburg, probably s. of it, and was probably later incorporated with it. Seelitz was near Frohna, on a rich but low-lying section to the n. along Brazeau Creek. Two other settlements, Johannisberg and Paitzdorf, lay outside the original purchase and were founded a few months later. Both of them have since
changed their names. Johannisberg, known at present as New Wells, is in Cape Girardeau Co., about 7 mi. s. of Altenburg and 3 mi. s. of Apple Creek. Paitzendorf, now Unontown, is 8 mi. s.w. of Altenburg in the adjoining Union T. The present hamlet of Breazeau (q.v.), which is on the creek about 2 mi. n.w. of Frohna, and which was settled by the Saxons at about this time, may be the modern successor of Seelitz. A later settlement also probably connected with them is Frankenburg, now disappeared, in Central T., 15 mi. n.w. of Frohna on the Wittenberg Road and about 2½ mi. e. of Ferryville. Two other nearby German named places, Friedenberg, 12 mi. n.w. in Central T., and Willhelm, 15 mi. w. in Cinque Hommes T., are perhaps the products of subsequent expansion of the Saxons, although their names show the influence of later immigration from other parts of Germany. All these places have so much in common in the circumstances of their origin that they are best treated together.

The dramatic story of the "Saxon Migration has been told and retold in a flood of books and articles and controversial pamphlets, and only the bare outlines of this momentous chapter of Missouri history can be here recounted. For a full and painstaking account and appraisal, and a complete bibliography, reference may be made to a recent Ph.D. dissertation by Walter Otto Forster, compiled in 1942 for the Department of History at Washington University, St. Louis.

Forster describes the "Saxon Migration" of 1839 as the "advance guard of German immigration to the West" (p. 4). As late as 1821 there were no Germans of European birth in Missouri. The German traveler Gottfried Duden came in 1824, and his immensely influential book about the attractions of Missouri was published in Germany in 1829. Ten years later the great German influx began in earnest, and the Saxon colonists were the first large organized group to arrive in a body.

The "Saxon Migration" was primarily a religious movement, although Forster shows that economic factors also played a part in it. It was the product of widespread religious unrest and dissatisfaction felt in Germany in the 30s, especially in the Kingdom of Saxony. The conservative party in the Lutheran Church, embodying the reaction against 18th century Rationalism and the orthodox opposition to an enforced union with the Reformed or Calvinistic branches, felt that false doctrines and teachers were being forced upon them, that spiritual conditions in the homeland had become intolerable, and that freedom of worship was denied. With much the same motives as led the Pilgrims to Plymouth Rock, nearly a thousand of these intensely religious people, led by
their pastors, decided to leave Germany and seek the new
land of religious and personal freedom. It was the
domestic emphasis on the religious motive that differ-
teniates this initial German migration from the larger
movements, inspired rather by social and political im-
pulses, that came after the revolutions of 1848.
More than three fourths of them came from Saxony, and
mainly from three specific parts of Saxon Germany; the
environs of Dresden, Leipzig and the adjoining valley of
the Mulde River, and the Saxon Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg.
Most of them came from small country parishes, now often
difficult to locate on the German map, rather than from
the large cities. Nearly seven hundred of them came
over together in five ships, one of which was lost at
sea, that left Bremerhaven late in 1836 and arrived in
New Orleans in January, 1839; they then proceeded up the
Mississippi by river steamer and reached St. Louis by
the end of February. There they were joined in May by
nearly a hundred who had come overland by way of New
York, and finally in December by nearly 150 more who
made their way to St. Louis by the New York route. The
colony remained in St. Louis till May, when the purchase
of the Ferry County land had been consummated; a tract
of nearly five thousand acres in Breezeau Bottom, about a
hundred mi. s. of St. Louis, acquired at a cost of about
ten thousand dollars. Between one and two hundred of
the immigrants preferred to remain in St. Louis, where
they were known at first as the "Saxon Congregation."
Until 1842 they enjoyed the hospitality of the Episco-
palians at Christ Church Cathedral; in that year their
first church building was erected and took the name of
Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, known affection-
ately as "Old Trinity," the mother church of all Luther-
en congregations in St. Louis and its vicinity. The
remainder of the colony were in Ferry Co. by the end of
May, and were joined there by the later arrivals from
New York.
The personality and past history of the pastors who
led the movement is essential to an understanding of
later developments, and incidentally to the selection of
most of the place names involved. The pastors were at
all times in control of events, and were almost certain-
ly responsible for the choice of names for the settle-
ments. The tragedy which almost brought the entire
movement to shipwreck also arose at bottom from a clash
of personalities. A brief sketch must therefore be
supplied of the careers of the seven men who were chiefly
involved.
Martin Stephan (1777-1846) was the acknowledged in-
spirer and original leader of the whole movement. He
was the son of a poor Bohemian weaver, born in Stramberg
Moravia, and his first pastorate was at Habel, Bohemia. In 1810 he became pastor of the Bohemian St. Johannis-Gemeinde at Dresden, an ancient church founded in 1650 for Bohemian Protestants who took refuge in Saxony during the Thirty Years' War. There for eighteen years his powerful sermons and magnetic personality attracted a wide following; he became the recognized leader of the conservative wing of the Lutheran Church in Saxony, and almost all the other pastors were either converted to the cause by him or profoundly influenced by his teaching. His church had inherited special privileges that long protected him from attack by the church authorities; but the increasing hostility of his enemies, both theological and personal, at last brought about his suspension in 1838. The idea of wholesale emigration was admittedly his original conception, as was the choice of Missouri, partly inspired by a reading of Duden's book. His suspension from his Dresden pastorate brought the issue to a head. Immediately thereafter he issued a stirring call for departure to a land of religious freedom, and in a few months had secured the enrollment of over seven hundred persons from all parts of Saxony, of whom far the largest contingent came from Dresden or its vicinity. On the way across, he was elected bishop, and most of the immigrants and pastors even signed a pledge of complete submission in all things to the direction of Bishop Stephan. When on April 26, 1838, he left St. Louis to inspect the Perry County land which he had purchased for the colony, his position seemed supreme and unchallenged. The point of embarkation on the Mississippi later to be named Wittenberg was at first denominated Stephan's Landing; and according to an uncorroborated story later told by one of his enemies (Polack, p. 29), he had made elaborate plans for the founding of a city to be called Stephanburg and a university, Stephan's College, and the site for his episcopal palace was already staked off. But he was now sixty-one years old, and before the end of another month was destined to suffer downfall, deposition, and utter disgrace.

The six other Saxon pastors were much younger men than Stephan. The oldest among them, Gotthold Heinrich Loeber (1797-1849), who was 42 in 1839, came from Elchenberg near Kahla in the Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg. From the Duchy came also Pastor Theodor Carl Friedrich Grueber, whose exact age is not recorded. He came from the parish of Faltzdorf, and was the last to arrive, bringing his contingent by way of New York in December. A total of 158 immigrants from Saxe-Altenburg were enrolled in the colony.
The other four pastors came from the valley of the Mulde near Leipsic. Ernst Gerhard Wilhelm Keyl (1804-1872), born at Leipsic, had been pastor of the large parish of Niederfrohna since 1829, with the neighboring parish of Mittelfrohna as a second charge. His stirring sermons were said to have caused an "awakening" in the entire neighborhood, and were the means of enlisting the other men from the University of Leipsic. Ernst Moritz Reuter (1806-90) became, on his graduation from Leipsic in 1829, his father's assistant in the parish of Seelitz and in 1832 pastor of the parish of Lunzenau near Rochlitz. Youngest of all were the two Walther brothers, sons of a Lutheran pastor at Langensch красотфорф near Waldenburg. Both attended the University of Leipsic. The elder, Otto Hermann Walther (1809-1841), succeeded his father for the last four years before the emigration. The younger, Carl Ferdinand Wilhelm Walther (1811-1887), after his graduation in 1833, served as private tutor at Kahla in the family of a brother of Pastor Loebel, and then in 1837 became pastor of the parish of Brünnsdorf near Penig. Although the junior members of the pastoral group, only 29 and 27 on arrival in America, and although bringing with them the smallest contingents of all, the two Walthers were destined soon to take the leadership of the entire colony. O. H. Walther became pastor of the Saxon Congregation that remained in St. Louis, but kept in close touch with events in Perry County, where he had an important part in the founding of Concordia Seminary (q.v.). C. F. W. Walther was to succeed his brother after his premature death in 1841 in the pastorate at St. Louis, and later to become head of the Seminary and the "Grand Old Man" of Missouri Lutheranism. His success was largely due to the decisive part he took in the struggle over Stephan's deposition and the subsequent vicissitudes of the Perry County colony.

The dramatic story of Stephan's downfall, in spite of all that has been written about it, pro and con, still remains to a large extent an unsolved mystery. Internal dissension seems to have begun during the two months they all waited in St. Louis to fix the location of their settlement. There were charges against Stephan first of autocracy and dictatorship, then of mismanagement of the common fund and extravagance; but his position was still apparently secure when he left the city for Perry County on April 26. The crisis came on Sunday, May 5: after a "searching sermon" delivered to the colonists by Pastor Loebel, two women from the congregation made private confession to him of having had immoral relations with the aged bishop. There followed an epidemic of "confessions"; at least four women admitted
adultery with Stephan, the most detailed and lurid narrative, secured later on in Perry County, being that of his housemaid Louise Guenther. The five pastors remaining in St. Louis were convinced of his guilt, and commissioned the youngest among them, C. F. W. Walther to go to Perry County and share the shocking disclosures with the other colonists. All of them, without exception, seem to have accepted the evidence against him as overwhelming, although no regular trial was ever held. Sentence of deposition was pronounced on May 30, and the next day the erstwhile bishop, maintaining his innocence to the last, was expelled from the colony and set across the Mississippi, where he was left to his fate at the foot of a grotesque rock on the Illinois side with the highly appropriate name, as it seemed to the horrified Saxons, of the Devil's Bakeoven. It was later learned that Stephan, though sick and unable to speak a word of English, made his way to an adjoining American settlement, where he was kindly received. A few weeks later his too faithful housemaid Louise Guenther escaped from confinement in Perry County and joined him. Later he even became pastor again of a small Lutheran church at Red Bud, in Randolph Co., Illinois, about fifty miles away. There he died in exile seven years later, without ever admitting his guilt or the justice of his deposition.

The terrific scandal stunned and bewildered the colonists. Although none of them, apparently, believed in his innocence, they were at first thoroughly demoralized and assailed with doubts both of their faith and the wisdom of having come to America. Many returned to Germany, including some of the principal laymen. By 1841, according to Forster, 110 had severed relations with the colony. One pastor, Maximilian Certel (not one of the original seven, but a recruit picked up in New York), even deserted the church and embraced Roman Catholicism. Others offered to resign their charges; and Pastor Huerger actually did resign at Seelitz, leaving to accept a charge at Buffalo, New York.

There were some, however, whose courage never wavered. During the darkest months of 1839 the beginnings were made of the foundation of an institution of higher learning later to be known as Concordia Seminary (q.v.). In the time of greatest doubt and confusion, it was undoubtedly the younger Walther who rallied the weaker spirits and saved the day. At a historic debate in Altenburg, held in the log-cabin college on April 15 and 16, 1841, he vindicated the rights of the exiles to form a new church in a new land. The famous "Altenburg Theses" were adopted, which upheld a more democratic form of church government than the rigidly episcopal
system envisaged by Stephan, have ever since been regarded as a landmark in the history of Missouri Lutheranism. From that day the disheartened and wellnigh shattered colony began to revive, and although with depleted resources and diminished numbers set its face steadfastly toward the future.

On June 1, 1839, the first rough division into separate settlements was begun, and calls were issued to the pastors, who then began serving their respective congregations. By November the allotment of land, previously held in common, to private owners was completed and confirmed by the Circuit Court at Perryville. Final boundaries of the five original settlements were not confirmed, however, till 1847, when Altenburg was awarded 1,550 acres, Dresden 1, 158.06 acres, Seelits 788.80 acres, Nieder-Frohna 360 acres, and Wittenberg 640 acres, out of the original land purchase of 4,473.83 acres made in 1839. The exact size of the two outlying settlements of Johannisberg and Paitzdorf has not been recorded. Forster declares that the communities, with one exception, were nothing more than parishes composed of persons from a particular locality or attached to a particular pastor in Germany (p. 627).

The one exception was Wittenberg, the landing place on the Mississippi. Wittenberg, at first known as Stephan's Landing, was intended to be the city or commercial metropolis of the entire colony, their trade and population center. From the first, no pastor was placed here, but services were held each Sunday by one of the pastors or candidates in turn. Elaborate plans had been drawn up, perhaps by Stephan himself, for a municipal center in the angle formed by the Brazos and the Mississippi, and several hundred building lots were to be laid out. These hopes failed to materialize when the numbers of the colonists were depleted and the site was found to be unhealthy; and the village was not even incorporated and provided with a p.o. till 1867. It has never reached a population as large as 300. But the high design with which it was founded is indicated by the choice for its name, to replace the invidious Stephan's Landing or Stephensburg, of Wittenberg, the historic birthplace of German Lutheranism, the town where Luther started the Reformation in 1517 when he nailed his ninety-five theses on the door of the Schlosskirche.

Altenburg, the largest settlement, was situated comparatively favorably at a sufficient elevation to assure reasonably dry ground and a healthful, not too humid atmosphere. Its pastor, G. H. Loeber, and most of its people had come from the Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, and it was doubtless named for the Duchy—not, as one authority declares, for the German city of Altenburg, which does
not seem to have sent a single colonist. It grew slowly but steadily, although it was not incorporated until 1870.

Dresden was obviously named for the Saxon city where Stephan’s church was located and where the movement had originated. Most of its inhabitants came from Dresden. After Stephan’s downfall, it was assigned for a time to the care of C. F. W. Walther, but most of the other pastors lived there, for at first it contained most of the habitable dwellings. It must have immediately adjoined Altenburg, probably on the south, for the “special partition” between them was for a while undefined, and in 1841, when C. F. W. Walther left to take over his brother’s church in St. Louis, it was made a subsidiary parish or branch of Altenburg. This probably marked its end as an independent settlement. The famous log cabin erected for the college in 1839 is originally said to have been located within the territory of Dresden (Forster, p. 648), but is subsequently always spoken of as at Altenburg, where it is proudly exhibited today.

The union of the two original settlements is demonstrated by this fact.

Frohna was known at first as Nieder-Frohna, a name which it still bore when the final allotment of territory was fixed by the Circuit Court on May 11, 1847 (Forster, p. 703). Its pastor was E. C. W. Keyl, and most of its people had been members of Keyl’s old congregation at Niederfrohna in the Mulde valley, or of his adjoining parish of Mittelfrohna. The shorter name doubtless came into use to cover both of his original parishes.

Seelitz was settled by people from E. M. Sweerger’s congregation in Germany and from that of his father. Although only one of the colonists is recorded by Forster (p. 761) as coming from the small parish of Seelitz, which is near Niederfrohna in the Mulde valley, Sweerger may have chosen it out of filial piety and the memory of his own first pastorate, rather than Lunsenau, from which he and most of his people had actually come.

Seelitz must have been near Frohna, somewhere to the north of it in the Brazau Creek bottom, for the “special partition” between them had not yet been agreed upon in November, 1839 (Forster, p. 647). Its low-lying situation made it unhealthful and subject to severe of various descriptions. By 1841 Sweerger’s congregation had been reduced to five, and after much dissatisfaction he resigned, and the parish was made a branch of Altenburg. Thereafter the name disappears from the map. It has been impossible to ascertain whether its territory was united with that of Altenburg, or Frohna, or perchance changed its name to Brazau, a little hamlet
which still survives a short distance away on Breezeau Creek, and which is said in the county history to have been originally settled by the Saxons in 1839.

Paitzdorf, the outlying settlement 8 mi. away in Union T., is known to have changed its name at a later date for the American name Unlontown (q.v.). It was settled by the latest group of Saxons to arrive, those led by Pastor T. C. F. Grueber, and named for his old parish of Paitzdorf, near Gera in Saxe-Altenburg. The Grueber group arrived in Dec. 12, 1839, and could not be granted space within the original boundaries of the colony. The name Paitzdorf survived at least till 1866, when it is mentioned by Koester (p. 34). Being so far away from the other Saxons, it was exposed to early amalgamation with native American settlers, and doubtless for this reason was one of the first to surrender its German name.

Johannisberg, another outlying settlement, presents the only unsolved problem of naming. It is said to have been an offshoot of the Dresden settlement. In May, 1840, the members of the New York group who had arrived in December, 1839, and who had been members of C. F. W. Walther's congregation at Dresden, branched off and founded a hamlet seven miles away in Cape Girardeau Co. Forster (p. 630) thinks the split was caused by a quarrel over the sale of lots at Wittenberg to the general public. Members of the New York group violently opposed this move, which was proposed because of the failure of Wittenberg to grow as fast as had been hoped; they severed financial connections with the community, and withdrew into a separate settlement, although they continued other connections with the Saxons. C. F. W. Walther continued to serve both Dresden and Johannisberg until the end of 1841, but after his departure for St. Louis both were made branches of Altenburg. An account in the Western District Lutheran tells how in the late 1840s services were held on a hill near the town. In 1852 fresh settlers arrived from Austria, and these for a while continued to attend church at Altenburg in Perry County. At this time the place began to be known to the Altenburg people by the name of Oesterreich. But because Apple Creek often rose and prevented attendance at Altenburg, a separate church was organized in 1853. The present pastor, Rev. L. F. Dippold, writes that the Austrian settlers never called the place Oesterreich, but Neumels, after their home city of Wels in Upper Austria, and later the name was Americanized to New Wells (q.v.).

The origin of these later names is therefore clear enough, but the source of the original name Johannisberg remains something of a mystery. There are many German
places so named, but none of them is listed by Forster as the original home of any of the Saxon colony. It is not likely to have been the well known Johannisberg on the Rhine, which is a Catholic stronghold, nor yet Johannisberg in East Prussia, neither of which could have any connection with the Saxons. There is a Johannisberg in Bohemia, near Heilsenberg, about 70 mi. s.e. of Dresden across the Erzgebirge, and some connection is just possible between it and Martin Stephan's earlier Bohemian days. But the most probable conjecture is that the name was coined from the name of Stephan's church in Dresden, the "Johannis-Gemeinde," or else that it is a lost parish name from somewhere near Dresden, which is particularly rich in Johannis-names.

Frankenberg (q.v.) near Perryville, which is first mentioned as a Lutheran settlement in 1864, may well have some connection with the Saxons; for no fewer than 52 of them came from that Saxon town halfway between Dresden and Altenburg. But the two other German named villages nearby, Friedenberg (q.v.) and Wilhelms (q.v.), are probably the product of later German immigration; for Friedenberg, Germany, is in East Prussia, and none of the many German Wilhelms is located in Saxony.


Altenburg Seminary (Perry)
See Concordia Seminary
Anchor Landing (Perry)
See Bois Brule
Anderson Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery 15 mi. w. of Gal's Hill in the n. part of Benton T. The land for the cemetery was deeded by E. W. Anderson, for whom it was named, in 1904. (E. L. Evans, Dr. Toni) (Pottenger)
Andy's Branch (Wayne)
A small stream in the n. part of Lost Creek T., which empties into Bear Creek at old Hog Eye Mill. The stream was once called Hog Eye Creek, from the mill which was one of the first in the county. It was named for an early settler. (Twidwell) (Pottenger)

Anthony Creek (Bollenger)
A large creek in the w. part of Scopus T., named for Albert Anthony, a prominent citizen of the community. (County Map (1940), County Court Record)

Antioch Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the s. part of Cedar Creek T., near the original site of Antioch Church (q.v.) for which it was named. A second Antioch Cemetery is in the s.w. part of Black River T. (Collins) (Pottenger)

Antioch Church (Madison)
A rural Christian Church in the e.e. part of St. Michael T., erected in 1884 with Geo. Kifong, Joseph Bennett, James Marshall and their families as the first members. It was the first church of this denomination in the county and was so named because ancient Antioch in the Book of Acts (11:26) is said to have been the place where the disciples of Christ were first called Christians. (Goodspeed 560, McFarland)

Antioch Church (Madison)
A Church of Christ in the s. part of St. Michael T., organized in 1898. Cf. above.

Antioch Church (Wayne)
A rural General Baptist Church in the s. part of Cedar Creek T., organized before 1884, according to Douglass, the first in the county. It was organized by Rev. Gower and Ben Hughes in Bennett's schoolhouse. The church is no longer in existence, the members having united with a group in Lodi. The old cemetery remains to mark the site. For the reason for the name see above. (G. B. Osborn, Whitmer, Collins, Lewis, Douglass 1471) (Pottenger)

Antioch Church (Wayne)
A rural Christian Church in the s.w. part of Black River T., discontinued about 1910. The church was organized prior to the Civil War. The cemetery is still there, but is no longer used. Cf. above. (Moore, Casey)

Apple Creek (Cape Girardeau)
See Old Appleton

Apple Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A settlement in the n. part of Apple Creek T. in 1875; named for Apple Creek near which it was located. (Campbell (1873), Putz)

Apple Creek (Perry)
A small village in the s. part of Union T., near Apple Creek (q.v.), from which it was named. A p.o. was maintained 1902-1908. (County Map (1941), F.G.)
Apple Creek (Ferry and Cape Girardeau)
A stream which rises in the s. part of Ferry Co. and flows e. to form the boundary line between Ferry and Cape Girardeau counties, and empties into the Mississippi R. Also known as Riviere a la Fomme or Apple River, it marked the n. boundary of the Cape Girardeau District in 1795. Thomas Fenwick received a grant of land here in 1797.

Since the Shawnee Indians cultivated farms and had a large village on this creek, it is probable that the early French travelers and hunters gave the name Riviere a la Fomme (later Americanized to Apple River or Apple Creek) from the apple trees which grew there. Major Stephen H. Long refers to the Shawnees of this region as the Apple Creek band, and Collet's Dans L'amerique contains a painting by Varin of an Apple Creek Shawnee. (Wetmore (1837), Campbell (1873) Spanish Regime II 88, 94, Houck I 214, 212, III 151, Puts)

Apple Creek Baptist Church (Cape Girardeau)
A Baptist church near Oak Ridge in the n. part of Apple Creek T., organized in 1860 and named for Apple Creek (q.v.) on which it is located. Rev. Thomas Parish Green was instrumental in organizing the church. (Douglass I 485, 486, 201, Goodspeed 550-551, Hope)

Apple Creek Chapel (Cape Girardeau)
A German Methodist church in the n. part of Apple Creek T. organized in 1848 by Schultze, Tushoff, and Westmeier families, on Apple Creek (q.v.), for which it was named. (Douglass I 485, Goodspeed 540)

Apple Creek Church (Cape Girardeau)
See Old Apple Creek Church

Apple Creek Township (Cape Girardeau)
In the n. part of the county, this T. was erected in 1824 from part of Byrd T. The territory was changed in 1840 when Union T. was created, and retained in 1846 when the entire system of townships was revised. It is named for Apple Creek (q.v.), one of the principal streams of the county. (Douglass I 160, County Court Record)

Apple Creek Valley School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the n. part of Apple Creek T., so named from its location in the valley of Apple Creek (q.v.). (Kiehne)

Apple River (Cape Girardeau)
See Apple Creek

Appleton (Cape Girardeau)
See Old Appleton

Arab (Wayne)
A p.o. established in 1908 in the e. part of Jefferson T. by Jasper Cooper of Hollinger Co., interested in a chain of stores. Later the Cooper Store was moved about
this hill one can see Pilot Knob. (Sallars, Moore) (Pottenger)
*Bailey's Landing (Perry)
A ferry landing on the Mississippi R., in the e. part of Salem T., maintained in 1873. Presumably named for its original owner. The landing was purchased by C. F. DeLassus, a well known farmer, before 1856. He was perhaps a member of the famous DeLassus family, best known of whom was Charles de Hault de Lassus de Luziere, last Spanish Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, for whom see the town of DeLassus in St. Francois Co., in Miss Zimmer's thesis. (Campbell, Goodspeed, R. L. Ramsay)
Bainbridge (Cape Girardeau)
A ferry landing and small settlement in the s.e. part of Handsel T. on the Mississippi R. It was established before 1827 and named for the Bainbridge family who lived there and operated a ferry, which was very important for travelers between Kentucky and the upper end of Arkansas. It has disappeared since the building of the Cape Girardeau Bridge in 1927. (Putz, Hayward, Wetmore)
Baird Cemetery (Wayne)
See Dalton Cemetery
Baker (Reynolds)
See Barker's Camp
Baker Hills (Bollinger)
A group of sand hills in the s.e. part of Liberty T., named for Joseph Baker, an early settler in this region. (Cooper)
Baker Hill School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Liberty T., located at the edge of Baker Hills (q.v.), from which it is named. (Cooper, Ladd)
*Baltimore Creek (Bollinger)
A small stream in the s. part of Union T. No explanation can be given for the name; it is conjectured that someone named it for Baltimore, Maryland. (DeWitt, Tallent, Alexander, Cooper)
Barber School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the c. part of Crooked Creek T., named for the Barber family. (Tallent)
Barker (Reynolds)
See below
Barker's Camp (Reynolds)
A sawmill camp and r.r. stop on the Missouri Southern R.R., in the c. part of Logan T., maintained in 1904 by Jim Barker, for whom it was named. The name was later shortened to Barker, which was erroneously written Baker on some maps. (Centerville Reformer (1904), Cram (1930)
*Barks (Perry)
A p.o. maintained 1899-1918 in the s.c. part of Saint Mary's T. Houck erroneously writes it Perks in 1909.
The source of the name has not been ascertained. (P.G., Houch I)

Barlow (Wayne)
A r.r. station, also known as Barlow Switch, on the Missouri Pacific R.R. between Williamsville and Mill Spring in the n. part of Williams T. It was established as a switch in 1891 for a lumber mill and continued in use until 1916. It was named for James Barlow, a farmer and early settler. There is a story, of the folk etymology type, which tells of a man in the lumber camp who stabbed another with a barrow knife and thus gave the place its name. The place was completely deserted by 1930 and no trace of its existence remains. (Ensminger, Wilkinson, Wallis, W. A. Davis, Hinchey)

Barlow Switch (Wayne)
See Barlow

Barnes Fork (Wayne)
A fork of Bear Creek near Lowndes in the s.e. part of Cowan T., named for Clayburn Barnes, who owned land at the forks of the creek. (W. C. Beatty)

Barnesville (Reynolds)
See Ellington

*Barn Fork (Wayne)
A branch of Otter Creek in the e. part of Mill Spring T. This may be a map maker's error for Barnes Fork, a personal name; or it may be so named because a barn occupies a prominent place near the juncture of this stream and Otter Creek. (Hamlett)

*Barns Creek (Madison)
A stream in the n. part of Castor T., which empties into Castor R.; doubtless named for a family. (Highway Map)

Barren Fork (Wayne)
A fork of Bear Creek in the s.e. part of Cowan T., flowing through the region known as the Barrens (q.v.), from which it is named. (McShee)

Barren Hollow School (Madison)
A rural school in the w. part of Liberty T., located in a region of rocks and bluffs, a desolate spot of which the word "barren" is descriptive. The school is situated in a low place or "hollow," hence the name Barren Hollow. Many people of the community pronounce the word "barrens" as a monosyllable. (Andrews)

Barrens, The (Perry)
A region in what is now Central T., settled in 1800 by Kentuckians who brought the name with them. They had called their home in Kentucky The Barrens, a term used extensively to designate a species of land which combines some of the features of timber land and prairie, the timber being scattering and possibly stunted. The term does not indicate poor soil. Finding the topographical conditions in Perry Co. to resemble that of
their Kentucky home, the early settlers transferred the name to this region. The Kentucky Barrens lie e. of Bowling Green; cf. Barren River, a tributary of Green River, and Barren Co. near the s. border of the state. The first settlers here were Tucker, Moores, Haydens, and Laytons. The first Catholic Seminary w. of the Mississippi R. was founded here in 1818 by Bishop Du Bourg and called St. Mary's-of-the-Barrens. (Peck, Houck I 353, II 324, Douglas I 177, W.P.A. Guide 523)

Barrens, The (Wayne)
See Flatwoods

Barren Church (Perry)
See Hepzibah Church

Barrett Mine (Wayne)
An iron mine in the w. part of Black River T. owned and operated by Hiram Barrett, for whom it was named. This mine produced more iron ore than any other in the county (Sallars, Dan Moore)

Barroll (Cape Girardeau)
A p.o. in the s.w. part of Hubble T., on the Missouri Pacific R.R. A p.o. was maintained here from 1893 until 1904, and doubtless named for a prominent man of the community. Mary A. Bean was postmaster and storekeeper here in 1898. (F.G., Goodwin)

Barton School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the n. part of Carroll T., named for a local family. (W. A. Williams)

Bates Branch (Wayne)
A small stream of Benton T., flowing into McKenzie Creek. George Bates homesteaded 640 acres in that vicinity soon after the Civil War and set up a sawmill. (E. L. Evans, W. C. Eaton) (Pottenger)

Bates Canyon (Wayne)
See Lou Sanders Canyon

Baucom School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the e. part of Webb T. Named for a family. (W. A. Williams) (Zimmer)

Baudendistel School (Perry)
A rural school in the e. part of Saint Mary's T. It was named for two men, Moritz and Nicholas Baudendistel, who were prominent in the community. William and Moritz Baudendistel live there now. (Letter from Cora Coffelt)

Bay Hills (Reynolds)
A range of hills 6 mi. s. of Lasterville along Black R. Names from Bay Spring (q.v.). (R. E. Heiskell) (Zimmer)

Bay Hollow (Reynolds)
A valley in the e. part of Logan and w. part of Webb townships, leading n. to Logan Creek, named from Bay Spring (q.v.). (Highway Map, Heiskell) (Zimmer)
Bay Spring (Reynolds)
A large spring in the s.e. part of Lesterville T., probably named for the Bay family as was Bay Hills and Hollow (q.v.), though the spring is said to form a kind of bay. Deer were fond of the moss which grew there. (McKibbin) (Zimmer)

Bay Springs (Reynolds)
A p.o. maintained in 1915 in the s.e. part of Lesterville T., named from the large spring. Cf. above. (F.G., McKibbin) (Zimmer)

Beal School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n. part of Fillmore T. named for the Beal family, large landowners there. Andrew J. Beal was one of the members of the family. (Myers, County Court Record)

Bear Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the s. part of Cowan T. flowing into Castor River in Bollinger Co. The name was given by pioneers because there were many bears in that part of the county. (C. W. Wallis, A. Hinchey, C. F. Hopkins) (Pottenger)

Bear Creek Church (Wayne)
A rural Missionary Baptist Church organized prior to 1835, when it was one of the six churches dismissed from the Black River Association. It was named for its location on Bear Creek (q.v.) on land belonging to Uncle John Bennett, a prominent member. It was also known as White Hollow (q.v.). The congregation disbanded in 1933, but the old building is still used for funerals conducted for White Hollow Cemetery. (Goodspeed 556, Wallis, Twidwell, Collins, Davis)

Bear Creek School (Wayne)
See Davis School

Beaver Creek (Wayne)
See Seitz Branch

Beaver Lake (Wayne)
A large lake covering about 5 acres in the e. part of St. Francois T., a fine fishing place. Beavers frequented the lake as late as 1882. (de Celis, Fronabarger)

Beckville (Wayne)
A very small village across McKenzie Cr. from Piedmont; physically a part of Piedmont, but not within the incorporation. In the early 1890s, Louis Beck, a negro owning 40 acres of land there, divided it into lots and sold several on which small houses were built. (E. L. Evans; W. C. Eaton) (Pottenger)

Beckville Branch (Wayne)
A small stream in the s. part of Benton T. flowing into McKenzie Creek s.e. of Piedmont. Named from the village (q.v.).
Betwell (Reynolds)
A r.r. stop in the e. part of Logan T., named for Dave Betwell, a prominent settler of Dickens Valley.
(Centerville Reformer (1904-1916)
Bee (Cape Girardeau)
A p.o. in the c. part of Byrd T., established in 1886 and discontinued in 1904. Chester B. Davis was the merchant and first postmaster there. Mr. Macke, postmaster at Jackson, and son of a pioneer, believes the p.o. was named for Chester B. Davis, spelling out as Bee his middle initial, which was often used as his name.
(F.G., Goodspeed, Macke)
Bee Fork (Reynolds)
A stream in the s. part of Carroll T., a branch of West Fork of Black River. Wm. Monks, a pioneer, records his trip from Green's Old Ferry on the Mississippi R. in Cape Girardeau Co. to Howell Co., through this region and mentions this as "a land of honey...bees abounded...beeswax...almost constituted the currency." Bee Fork has a North Branch and a South Branch. (F.G., County Map, Monks 247)
Bee Fork (Reynolds)
A village in the s.e. part of Carroll T. A p.o. was maintained 1876-1910. The name was written Beefork 1896-1910, but since the p.o. has been discontinued the spelling has reverted to the original form. It is named from the stream Bee Fork (q.v.) on which it is located. (F.G., Monks)
Belgique (Ferry)
A small village in the e. part of Bois Brule T. A p.o. was established in 1890 and named Belgique, the French work for Belgians, honoring immigrants from that country who had settled here among the original French settlers in Bois Brule Bottoms. (Eaton, F.G., Letter from Oscar Buerck)
Bell Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery 3 mi. n.e. of Lowndes in the s.e. part of Cowan T., first known as Cowan Cemetery for Uncle Dickey (Richard D.) Cowan, a pioneer who came here in 1808. Later it took the name of Bell Cemetery from Geo. Bell, a prominent landowner. In this cemetery is the monument erected to seven Civil War Confederate soldiers, six of whom are buried here. "These seven soldiers" according to Mr. Bennett's account "were going to Texas to join the Confederates--this was after the Civil War. They were caught in Arkansas. The inscription on their tomb reads: 'Caught, blindfolded, and murdered by Union Soldiers.' The men were Smith, brother of Henry Smith, Haney, Mike Barnhart, Hugh McGhee, "Nigger" Jim and one other." (McGhee, Bennett, Stilts)
Belle Pointe (Madison)
A locality not certainly identified, but likely a place on the road to Mine La Motte. Louis Lacroix claimed an interest in a concession at Belle Point on the Saline in 1788, with Antoine and Gabriel Caillot dit Lachance. The French words translated mean "beautiful point or spot" and were doubtless thought descriptive of the surroundings. (Houck I 378)

Belmont Branch (Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Madison)
See Missouri Pacific R.R.

Bennett Branch (Bollinger)
A small stream in the e. part of Crooked Creek T., named for Monroe Bennett, who owns land there. (County Map (1906), County Court Record)

Bennett Graveyard (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the w. part of Cedar Creek T., named for Larkin Bennett, pioneer. (Bennett)

Bennett School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s. part of Cedar Creek T. It was first known as Hughes School, from Ben Hughes, prominent citizen, but later named for the family of Larkin Bennett. The school is no longer in existence. (Bennett, Kelly) (Fottenger)

Bennett's Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the w. part of Cedar Creek T., a tributary of St. Francois R. Named for Larkin Bennett, a pioneer, who lived at the head of the creek. Larkin Bennett I entered a grant at the head of the creek in 1815 or 1816 and now Larkin Bennett V lives there. (Bennett, Goodspeed)

Bennett Spring (Wayne)
A spring near the head of Bennett Creek (q.v.), from which it was named. (Bennett)

Benton Township (Wayne)
In the n. part of the county, one of the oldest townships, organized before 1840, and named in honor of Thomas H. Benton (1782-1858), one of Missouri's first senators, who served from 1820-1850. In 1872 it was reduced in size by the cutting off of Mill Spring T. (q.v.). (Frank Stilts, Hinchey, U. S. Census of 1840 and 1880) (Fottenger)

Bep Mill (Bollinger)
A mill of importance in the early days of the county, located in the w. part of Liberty T. on Cane Creek. It was established as a voting place in 1866. The mill was operated by Anderson Bep and named for him. (County Court Record)

Berry's Mill (Madison)
A watermill in the n. part of St. Michael T., named for Hiram Berry, who owned and operated it as early as 1855.
Hiram Berry (1784-18-- ) came from N. Carolina to Mo. in 1816 and to Madison Co. in 1821. (Watts, Goodspeed)

Bess School (Ferry)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Saint Mary's T., named for John Bess who gave the land for the school. The school was established about 1858. (R. F. Edmond, letter)

Bessville (Bollinger)
A small town in the s. part of Crooked Creek T., on the Belmont branch of the Iron Mountain R.R. It was laid out soon after the r.r. was built in 1869 and named for Sam Bess, who ran a store and became the first postmaster. The Bess family is still prominent there.
(Douglass I 372, Bess, Wiggs, Dewitt)

Bethany Church (Madison)
A rural Baptist church (of the United Churches of Jesus Christ) in the n.w. part of Folk T., named for Bethany in Palestine, the home of Mary, Martha, and Lazarus.
(Brown)

Bethel Cemetery (Wayne)
Cf. above

Bethel Church (Cape Girardeau)
A Baptist church a short distance s. of Jackson in the e. part of Byrd T. It was organized July 19, 1806 by Rev. Daniel Green, and is considered the first permanent church organization in Missouri. The first building was erected in October 1806 on land belonging to William Bull on Hubbell Creek. Bethel means "House of God." (Mo., Mother of the West, Houck III 206-207, Douglass I 195)

Bethel Church (Madison)
A United Baptist Church in the s. part of Caster T. A favorite Bible name. (Brown)

Bethel Church (Wayne)
A Missionary Baptist church in the s. part of Black River T. The church and the old cemetery surrounding it were started in 1875, the church being one of the first in the county. "Bay" White contributed land for the church, which was given this common church name. The founders are said to have been influenced in their choice of names by Bethel Church of Cape Girardeau, the first w. of the Mississippi R. (Burton, History of Mo. Baptists 301, Collins, Moore, Wallis, Molge) (Fottenger)

Bethel School (Wayne)
A rural school in the e.c. part of Black River T. The school was first known as Pink Root Hollow School from its location in Pink Root Hollow (q.v.). Later the school adopted the name of nearby Bethel Church (q.v.). Here Sam A. Baker, native of Wayne Co. and later governor of the state, taught his first school. (Moore, Harmon)
Bethlehem Cemetery (Reynolds)
See Bethlehem Church

Bethlehem Church (Reynolds)
A rural Baptist church with a cemetery in the s. part of Logan T., organized prior to 1867. The name of Christ's birthplace is a common one for churches. (Douglas I 475)

Bethlehem Convent (Perry)
A convent for the Sisters of Loretto near St. Mary's-of-the-Barrens Seminary in what is now the c. part of Central T. The convent was established in 1824 and named by Father Rosati for the city of the nativity of Christ. The order of the Sisters of Loretto was founded by Father Nerinx in 1809 in Washington Co., Ky. It was an educational institution or sisterhood, and from this original convent in Ky. groups went out to assist many settlements in Missouri as well as Ky. (Cath. H. R. I 177)

Bethlehem School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the s. part of Logan T., named from Bethlehem Church (q.v.) nearby.

Betts Ford (Wayne)
See Greenville

Beulah Church (Madison)
A rural Baptist church in the s.w. part of Liberty T., organized between 1851-1886, and given this common church name by the founders. Beulah (Heb. be'utah) literally means married (said of a woman) and is a term applied to Israel (Isa. LXII:4), a short form for Beulah Land. (Schulte, Brewington, Manser, Tong)

Beulah Church (Wayne)
A Nazarene church established in 1912, near Gadi's Hill in the n. part of Benton T. The name, a common one for churches, is a symbolic term for Israel (Isa. 62:4). It may have inherited the name from the old pioneer church, now disbanded, which met in Beulah School (q.v.). (E. L. Evans, Collins) (Pottenger)

Beulah School (Madison)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Liberty T., near Beulah Church (q.v.) from which it is named. (Price)

Beulah School (Wayne)
A rural school in the n. part of Benton T., established before 1880. The name was suggested by a pioneer church named Beulah, which met in the school building until it was disbanded. (Lucy) (Pottenger)

Biehle (Perry)
A small village in the s. part of Cinque Hommes T. A p.o. was established here in 1876 and named for the Biehle family. Joseph Biehle came from Baden, Germany, in 1839 with the original colony; his son Maurice Biehle came to the store of his uncle Moritz Biehle, and worked
there until he purchased a large farm near the present location of Biehle. (Goodspeed, F.G.)

Big Bend (Cape Girardeau)
A bend in the Mississippi R. 2½ mi. n. of Cape Girardeau, an important landmark, probably named by the early voyagers from its natural features. It is mentioned in the early County Court records, and here Girardot established a trading post as early as 1766. The first German settlements in the county were made here in 1834 by Otto Buehrmann, William Cramer, and Rev. Frederick Recker. (Conard (1901), County Court Records (1824-1844), Goodspeed 282)

Big Blue Branch (Bollinger)
A branch of Hurricane Creek in the e. part of Crooked Creek T., so named from the water which appeared blue because of its clarity and depth. (Dewitt)

Big Brushy Church (Wayne)
A rural Missionary Baptist church located on Big Brushy Creek (q.v.) from which it was named. It was in the w. part of Mill Spring T., 4 mi. from Mill Spring and was organized in 1879. The building burned in 1934. (Rhodes) (Pottenger)

Big Brushy Creek (Wayne)
See Brushy Creek

Big Creek (Madison, Wayne)
A large stream which runs through Big Creek T. in the s. part of Madison Co. and enters Wayne Co. in the n. part of Cedar Creek T., where it flows into Castor R. It is named for its size. In Madison Co. the creek has three branches, East, Middle, and West Forks, all in Big Creek T. (Waggoner, McCormick, Stroup, Campbell (1873)

Big Creek (Wayne)
A large stream in the n.w. part of Cedar Creek T. It enters from Iron Co., flows in a s.e. direction and empties into St. Francois R. near Taskee in Williams T. The stream, large and rapid, is third in size of the county's streams. (Rhodes, Bennett, Calton (1850), Campbell (1873)

Big Creek Church (Madison)
A Baptist church in Big Creek T., the oldest in St. Francois Association. It was organized in 1835 in the home of Carter Graham and the first pastor was Henry McElmurry. It is named for Big Creek (q.v.), the principal stream in this region. Doubtless the church members were baptised in Big Creek. (Douglas L 477, Tong, Hamlett)

Big Creek Church (Wayne)
A rural Baptist church in the n. part of Cedar Creek T., e. of Coldwater, organized in 1835 and one of the six churches dismissed from Cape Girardeau Assn. in 1835 to form Black River Assn. Named for the creek. (Faullus, Goodspeed 556)
Big Creek Township (Madison)
In the s. part of the county organized in 1909 by dividing German T. (later Marquand). It was named for Big Creek (q.v.). (County Court Record)

Big Four School (Madison)
A rural school in the w. part of Marquand T. Mrs. Price says she has heard the story that it is so named because it is located at the place where four big creeks come together. Mr. King says it is in district 44. (Price, King)

Big Hollow Branch (Bollinger)
A small branch of Little Whitewater R. in the s. part of Scopus T. The name is descriptive. (Tallent)

Big Lake (Wayne)
A large slough or lake in the n.w. part of St. Francois T., named from its size. (Collins)

Big Lake Church (Wayne)
A rural Missionary Baptist church organized in 1868 8 mi. s.e. of Piedmont in the e. part of Mill Spring T.; named from Big Lake (q.v.). (Collins, Wallis) (Pottenger)

Big Lake Creek (Wayne)
A stream in the n.w. part of St. Francois T., so named because the creek flows from a large slough or lake. It has now been drained. (Collins)

Big Lake School (Wayne)
A rural school in the w. part of St. Francois T., named for Big Lake Creek. (Collins)

Big Lick (Cape Girardeau)
A salt lick on Ramsay Creek in the early days in the county. Nicholas Revieille owned the place known as Big Lick in 1801. (Houck II 184)

Big Rock (Wayne)
A p.o. which existed 1913-1915, in the n. part of Cedar Creek T., obviously named from a large rock, possibly one unearthed by quarrying operations. (Paullus, Collins, Settle) (Pottenger)

Big Springs Cave (Perry)
A large cave in the c. part of Central T., so named because it is near two big springs. It is also known as Shelby Cave, because it is located on the Dr. R. Shelby farm. (A Modern Eden 7, Perry County Centennial History, Goodspeed)

Big Springs School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Whitewater T., located near a big spring from which it is named. (Kishne)

Big Swamp (Cape Girardeau)
A bottom about 3 ml. wide located immediately s. of the city of Cape Girardeau and called by the French Grand Marais, or Big Swamp. The Americans translated the word marais literally in this case, though elsewhere marais
was translated as "lake" or "pond." The term Big Swamp was used in designating the territorial jurisdiction of the Commandants at New Madrid and Cape Girardeau in 1793. (Houck II 154, Sp. Regime II 413, McDermott)

Big Whitewater Church (Bollinger)
A General Baptist church located at a gushing spring in the n. part of Whitewater T. It was organized prior to 1880 and named for the stream in which the members were baptized. The term Big distinguished it from Little Whitewater Church (q.v.). (Tong)

Bill's Creek (Reynolds)
A stream which rises e. of West Fork near the Iron Co. line and flows into West Fork at West Fork p.o. It was named for Bill Messer, a very early settler. (C. L. Sutterfield, R. L. Parks) (Zimmer)

Bill's Creek School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Carroll T. on Bill's Creek, from which it is named. (W. A. Williams) (Zimmer)

Birmingham (Ferry)
A "ghost town," which was projected but never quite materialized as a landing on the Mississippi R. in the s.e. part of Brazeau T. There must have been some place of that name even before the county was organized in 1821, for Birmingham Hills was then designated as the s. boundary of the county, and it is more likely that the hills were named for the settlement than vice versa. Cf. also Birmingham Road, which seems to have been in existence at a very early date. The county historian, in A Modern Eden, says "An old citizen informs us that in his early days all the county roads led to Birmingham." Little is known of it, however, except by tradition. In 1837 John Scudder is said to have laid off a town at the mouth of Apple Creek to be known as Birmingham; and the St. Louis Missouri Argus of Apr. 21, 1837, carried this notice: "Extensive and unreserved sale of building lots in the town of Birmingham on Monday, July 10, 1837, on the premises." This was doubtless a last attempt to revive the old place; but the town was never actually settled.

At least a dozen American towns have been named Birmingham, including one in Clay Co., Mo., platted in 1887. All of them go back ultimately, of course, to the great manufacturing city in England. (A Modern Eden, 1895, 5, Mo. Hist. Review, XXXI 128, Conard, R. L. Ramsay)

Birmingham Hills (Ferry)
A range of hills in the s.e. part of Brazeau T., designated as the s. boundary of the county when it was organized in 1821. Probably the name was transferred, as was that of Birmingham Road (q.v.) from the "ghost town" of Birmingham (q.v.). (Conard, Co. Court Records)
Birmingham Road (Perry)
A country road in the s.e. part of Brazeau T., so named because it leads to the spot selected by John Scudder for his town Birmingham (q.v.). The town was never actually settled, but the road is still so designated.  
(A Modern Eden 5, Putz)

Bishop's Mill (Perry)
A mill in The Barrens on the s. fork of Saline Creek in the s.e. part of Saline T. It was built in 1801 by Joseph Tucker, Sr., one of the first settlers who came from The Barrons in Kentucky in 1799. The mill was purchased in 1819 by Bishop Rosati (for whom see next slip) of St. Mary's-of-the-Barrons, and called the Bishop's Mill.  
(Ferry Co. Centennial History (1927)

Bishop Rosati's Sacistry (Perry)
A one-room log cabin preserved as Bishop Rosati's Sacistry on the campus of St. Mary's-of-the-Barrons. It is said to have been built for Father Rosati in 1818.
Father Joseph Rosati (1789-1843) was the first bishop of the newly erected See of St. Louis, to which position he was raised in 1826 by Pope Leo XII. Born in Italy, he came to the U. S. in 1816, and in 1818 became first president of St. Mary's Seminary. In 1823 he succeeded Father De Andreis as Superior of the entire Vincentian Congregation of the Missions.  
(W. F. A. Guide 523, Houck I 326, Ferry Co. Centennial History (1927)

Black (Reynolds)
A village and p.o. in the s. part of Black River T., on the Middle Fork of Black R. The place was first known as Camp Ground, for here the Missionary Baptist Church held meetings for several weeks each summer, under brush arbors. Black is named for a prominent citizen, George Black, though doubtless the location near Black R. influenced the name also.  
(Highway Map, C. L. Sutterfield)

Black Bridge (Wayne)
A bridge across St. Francis R., 1½ mi. from Patterson in the s. part of St. Francois T., named for John Black, who lives nearby.  
(Duncan) (Pottenger)

Black Lake (Wayne)
See Blackstone Lake

Black Mingo Bayou (Wayne)
A small stream flowing through Black Mingo Swamp (q.v.), from which it was named. It is also called Black Mingo Slough.  
(Rhodes) (Pottenger)

Black Mingo Slough (Wayne)
See Black Mingo Bayou

Black Mingo Swamp (Wayne)
A large swamp in the s.e. part of Lost Creek and Jefferson townships, extending into Stoddard Co. Called both Black and Black Mingo Swamp before its drainage in 1920 (?), it was so named from the dark appearance of the
water and from the Mingo Indians who were here until 1845. (Rhodes) (Pottenger)

Black Mountain (Madison)
A mountain in the w. part of Liberty T. which was named for a pioneer family who owned a large tract of land here. (King, La Plant) (Watts)

Black Mountain Church (Madison)
A General Baptist church established in 1897 and named from Black Mountain (q.v.), near which it is located. (King, La Plant) (Watts)

Black Mountain School (Madison)
A rural school in the w. part of Liberty T. organized in 1881 and named from Black Mountain (q.v.), the largest hill in the district. (King)

Black River (Wayne, Reynolds)
A large stream which rises in Iron Co., flows through Reynolds Co., enters Wayne Co. in the n. part of Mill Spring T. It flows 75 mi. through Wayne Co. and enters Butler Co., whence it flows into Arkansas and empties into White R. The stream, also known as Big Black R. because of its size, is said to have been named from the dark color of the water which is colored by the vegetation growing in the stream. (Conard (1901), Wetsmore)

Black River Church (Wayne)
A Missionary Baptist church organized in 1818 by Elder H. Lassiter on the middle fork of Black R., from which it was named. (Douglas I 469-70)

Black River Lodge (Reynolds)
A resort located where the three forks of Black R. join. (R. E. Mckibbin) (Zimmer)

Black River Township (Reynolds)
In the n.e. part of the county, organized in 1845 and named for Black River (q.v.), the principal stream of the county. In 1872 it was reduced by the cutting off of Lesterville T. (q.v.). (Douglas I 311, Conard, U. S. Census Report of 1880)

Black River Township (Wayne)
In the s. part of the county, named from Black River (q.v.), the principal stream in this region. It is one of the oldest townships, having existed at least since 1840, but in 1872 was reduced in size by the cutting off of Williams T. (q.v.). (U. S. Census of 1840 and 1880) (R. L. Ramsay)

Blacks School (Reynolds)
A rural school, the location of which is not known as it does not appear on the Rolla map of 1941. It was named for a family. (Rolla Map (1941), W. A. Williams) (Zimmer)

Blackstone Lake (Wayne)
A large lake formed by a dam laid across Carter's Lake in the w. part of Mill Spring T. Carter's Lake was
named for Wm. Carter. This lake was formed by Charles D. Yancey, prominent lawyer of Wayne Co., about 1890. He planned to make it a resort, but died soon after he started the project. He is said by some authorities to have named the lake for Sir William Blackstone (1723-1780), the eminent English authority on law; by others to have honored Dr. Ed. Blackstone who had a shack near the lake.

The name is often shortened to Black Lake, probably because it is near Black K. and because the vegetation in the lake makes the water seem black. Milton Adair now owns the property. (Duncan, Templeton, Wilkinson) (Pottenger)

Black Swamp (Wayne)
See Dark Swamp

Black Swamp (Wayne)
See Black Mingo Swamp

Blomeyer (Cape Girardeau)
A village in the s.e. part of Welch T. on the Frisco R.R. It was named for the family of E. H. Blomeyer, early settlers. (Eaton, E. H. Blomeyer, Putz)

Blue Creek (Bollinger)
A small creek in the n. part of Union T., a branch of Conrad Creek, so named because of the appearance of the water. (Wiggs, Dewitt, Tallent, Highway Map)

Blue Hole, The (Cape Girardeau)
A large deep hole formed from the quarrying of rock by the Marquette Cement Company located here on Highway 61. It was a favorite swimming resort until it became dry about 1930. (Hamlett)

Blue Hole Hollow (Wayne)
A valley near Lost Creek so named because of the deep hole of water of bluish color which is located in the valley. Old Pine Grove School is nearby. (Fronabarger, Stilts) (Pottenger)

Blue Mountain (Madison)
A mountain in the w. part of Polk T. on which Blue Mountain Lookout Tower is built. It was named for a pioneer family—Belew. The spelling has been changed, probably by the people of the community who spelled the word to correspond to the sound, and by the map makers, so that the original word has almost been forgotten. (Goodspeed, Berry, Andrews)

Blue Mountain Lookout Tower (Madison)
Cf. above

Blue Shawnee Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small branch of Shawnee Creek near New Wells in the n. part of Apple Creek T. The name Shawnee is from the main stream of which this creek is a branch, and "blue" indicates the clarity of the water, reflecting the sky. (Macke)
Blue Spring (Wayne)

A large spring 6 mi. s. of Greenville in the s. part of St. Francois T., with a flow of 50,000,000 gallons per day. The spring is the largest in Wayne Co., and almost as large as Big Spring near Van Buren in Carter Co. So named because of its water which looks blue. It flows into St. Francois R. Now owned by J. E. Clabb of Mime, Mo. A grist mill, possibly Wyatt's Mill, was once operated by the spring. The spring is also referred to as Davidson Blue Spring because a Mr. Davidson from St. Louis has made a tourist camp near the spring. (Bennett, Templeton, Davidson, W. P. A. Guide 532) (Pottenger)

Blue Spring (Wayne)

See Rhodes Spring

Blue Springs Branch (Ferry)

A small stream, a branch of Saline Creek in the e. part of Saline T. Doubtless a descriptive name for the water.

Bluff Spring (Wayne)

A good spring from under a small bluff on Bear Creek on farm belonging to Mr. Henry B. Smith in Cowan T. (H. B. Smith) (Pottenger)

Blum (Wayne)

A discontinued stop on the Mo. Pacific R.R. in the s.e. part of Williams T., which originated as Blum's Mill. Henry Blum came to this place in 1874 and operated a sawmill. He had a station established for loading his logs. This station was known as Blum Switch or Blum Tank because of the water tank used by the r.r. An earlier settlement here was known as Theressa, doubtless for the wife of a pioneer. (Rhodes, Hinchev, Manning, Sallara, Cram (1879) "Am. Republic" Feb. 18, 1933

Blum's Mill (Wayne)

See Blum

Blum Switch (Wayne)

See Blum

Blum Tank (Wayne)

See Blum

Blush (Madison)

A rural p.o. in the w. part of Polk T. maintained 1892–1904. The origin of the name could not be ascertained. (F.G., Road Map 1912)

Boals' Cemetery (Wayne)

A rural cemetery in the s. part of Mill Spring T., named for Frank Boals who came from Pa., and bought this farm from James Rodgers, pioneer. The cemetery was first known as Rodgers Cemetery for James Rodgers. (Duncan)

Boals' Springs (Wayne)

Five springs feeding Kelo Valley Branch, which are located on Frank Boals' farm in the s. part of Mill Spring T. Also known as Rodger's Spring, for the land
originally belonged to James Rodgers. (Mrs. Maggie Duncan) (Pottenger)

Bob Myric Branch (Wayne)
See Blum Branch

= Boggs (Wayne)
A name which appears on Ensinger's map of 1934, about the location and origin of which nothing could be learned. Miss McIlain says simply "a deserted village." (Ensinger 1934) (McIlain)

Bois Brule (Perry)
A large region 16 mi. long and 3-6 mi. wide, covering the northern part of Perry Co., also known as Bois Brule Bottoms. The first settler was John Baptiste Barsaloux, who lived here in 1787 and applied for a concession of land for himself and his father, Girard Barsaloux. In 1818 the chief settlements were here. The name means "Burnt Woods," and was frequently applied by the French to a burnt tract of forest. Cf. Bois Brule Creek in Cole Co., locally known as "Bob Ruley." (McDermott, Douglas I 177, Houck I 381, Eaton, Long, Ramsay)

Bois Brule (Perry)
A p.o. maintained 1886-1902 in the e. part of Bois Brule T. and given the name by which this entire region was known (cf. above). It was a landing on the Mississippi R. and sometimes called Anchor Landing. (P.G., Gazetteer 1938)

Bois Brule Baptist Church (Perry)
A first Baptist church organized in what is now Perry Co. in 1807 by members of the Bethel Church (in Cape Girardeau Co.). It was named from its location in Bois Brule Bottom (q.v.). The church disbanded after the year 1815. (Douglas I 201)

Bois Brule Bottoms (Perry)
See Bois Brule

Bois Brule Creek (Perry)
A branch of Cinque Hommes Creek running through Bois Brule Bottoms (q.v.), for which it is named.

Bois Brule Township (Perry)
One of the three original townships organized in 1821 and named for the region or bottom known as Bois Brule (q.v.). (Douglas I 170, Conard)

Bollinger Branch (Wayne)
See Seitz Branch

Bollinger County
Organized by an act of the State Legislature, approved March 1, 1851; formed of portions of Wayne, Cape Girardeau, and Stoddard counties.

It was named in honor of Col. George Frederick Bollinger (1770-1842), who was born in North Carolina of Swiss parentage. In 1796 Col. Bollinger settled on Whitewater R., then in the district of Cape Girardeau.
Bollinger became acquainted with Louis Lorimier, commandant of the post at Cape Girardeau, who under Spanish directions, promised him concessions of land if he would bring more settlers to the district. Bollinger went back to N. Carolina and returned with his wife and twenty colonists and families. This group crossed the Mississippi R. at Ste. Genevieve Jan. 1, 1800. The group included Mathias, John, Henry, William, Daniel, and Philip Bollinger and families; Peter and Conrad Stutler, Joseph Nywogner, George and Peter Grain, Peter Crytes (or Crites), John and Jacob Cotner, John and Isaac Miller, Frederick Limbough, Leonard Welker, and Frank Slinkard. All were of German or Swiss parentage and members of the German Reformed Church. According to Spanish law, up to 800 arpens (640 acres) of land along Whitewater R. from the present Whitewater to Burfordsville and Millersville in Cape Girardeau Co. Soon after their settlement Lorimier ordered the settlers to form a company of militia, and they were organized under the command of Geo. Frederick Bollinger who was given the title of major.

Bollinger built one of the best mills in the country (at what is now Burfordsville). Other settlers followed these, settling near present Zalma, on Hog Creek, on Crooked Creek, and on Whitewater Creek, and in 1805 Rev. Samuel Weiberg (or Whybark) came from N. Carolina at Bollinger's invitation to establish a German Reformed Church. Major Bollinger was made a member of the first Territorial Assembly, and a member of the State Senate for a number of terms. In 1826 he was president pro tem of the Senate, and in 1836 was a presidential elector. He died in 1842, seven years before Bollinger Co. was organized.

On March 24, 1851, the first county court was organized at the home of John Stevens, on Hurricane Creek. The judges were Reuben Smith, John Stephens, and Drury Massey. The first sheriff was Wm. C. Grimsley, and the clerk was O. E. Snider. A court house was erected which burned in 1866 with some of the county records. A second court house was erected which burned in 1884. Then Lutesville, a r.r. town and ambitious, tried to get the court house, but this proposition was defeated at the Nov. 1884 election. In 1885 the present court house was built.

Bollinger County was divided into six townships in 1851: Union, German, Lorance, Fillmore, and Wayne. In 1872 two new townships, Crooked Creek and Whitewater were created from Union and German, and in 1918 the name of German T. was changed to Scopus.

The pronunciation of the county's name has long been a subject of contention. The members of the family living
in the county now pronounce the word 'bollard', and so do most people in the county, but the pronunciations 'boilard' and less often 'bollard' are also heard. (Douglass I 313, Conard I, Houck II 182-192, Goodspeed 275-282)

Bollinger County Tunnel (Bollinger)
A tunnel, 990 feet long, with solid rock roof made for the Iron Mountain (now Missouri Pacific) R.R. in Crooked Creek T. It was completed and the last spike driven in the r.r. in the middle of the tunnel at midnight, Aug. 14, 1869. (Fitzsimmons 277-328)

Bollinger Mill (Cape Girardeau)
A mill on Whitewater R. at the e. edge of the village of Burfordville (q.v.). Major George Bollinger built the original mill of logs in 1800. In 1858 the present millhouse of stone and brick was erected. The mill is still operated by water power as a custom mill. (Hamlett, M.H.R. (April 1942)

Bollinger School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the c. part of Scopus T., named for one of the many members of Col. Geo. Frederick Bollinger's family who settled in this county in 1800. With Col. Bollinger came Mathias, Henry, John, William, Daniel and Philip and their families. Since it was Philip Bollinger who had a grant on Little Whitewater, and his son Henry F. Bollinger who lived near Patton in 1912, it is logical that this school was named for Henry or his father Philip. (Tallent, Myers, Conard)

Bollinger's Mill (Bollinger)
See Zalma

Bollinger's Mill (Cape Girardeau)
See Burfordville

Boswell School (Madison)
A rural school in the e. part of St. Francois T. organized in 1883 and named for the landowner, John Boswell. The name is pronounced or , the second pronunciation being that of people who do not enunciate carefully. (Mouser, Breeding, Howard)

Bottomless Spring (Wayne)
A large spring n. of Patterson in the e. part of Logan T., so named because it is very deep, seemingly bottomless. (Hinchey, Wilkinson) (Pottenger)

Bounds (Wayne)
A p.o. maintained 1887-1935. It was first located on Bounds Creek (q.v.), from which it was named. Later moved and reestablished 3 mi. n. in the c. part of St. Francois T., retaining the original name. (Ward, Settle, Davidson) (Pottenger)

Bounds Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the n. part of St. Francois T., emptying into St. Francois R. Named for Isaac and Stephen
Bounds, who had been soldiers in the Union Army. They became landowners and farmers in this community soon after the Civil War. (Bennett, Settle) (Pottenger)

Bounds Creek Church (Wayne)
See New Prospect Church

Bounds Graveyard (Wayne)
See New Prospect Cemetery

Bowers (Reynolds)
A sawmill camp and r.r. stop on the Missouri Southern R.R. in the s. part of Logan T., named for the owner. (Cram (1930), Gallup)

Bowles School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Jackson T. Wm. and J. A. Bowles, Jr. were early residents of the county. (Centerville Reformer (1904-07)

Bowman (Cape Girardeau)
A small community in the e. part of Kinder T. A p.o. was maintained here from 1908 until 1911, and named for one of the early settlers, Groves W. Bowman, who came to this county in the 1820s from North Carolina. (Eaton, Douglas I 565)

Bowman's Chapel (Wayne)
See Dee's Chapel

Boxdorfer School (Perry)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Salem T., named for Gottlieb Boxdorfer, who gave two acres of land for the school. The first meeting to organize the school was held April 20, 1878. (Modern Eden, 34; Leon H. Hoffman (letter)

Boyd (Reynolds)
A flag station on the Missouri Southern R.R. in the s. part of Webb T., maintained in 1912, named for George Boyd, a resident of the county. (Centerville Reformer (1904-07), R. L. Parks) (Zimmer)

Brady's Mill (Perry)
See Burnt Mill

Brawley Hollow (Reynolds)
A valley in the s. part of Lesterville T., leading e. to Black R., named for Joe Brawley, a landowner. (Highway Map, Centerville Reformer (1904-1907), R. L. Parks) (Zimmer)

Brazeau (Perry)
A small hamlet in the n.w. part of Brazeau T., on Brazeau Creek, for which it was doubtless named. According to the county history, the community here was first established in 1859 by a group of German colonists, who named it for a place called Brazeau in Germany. The derivation of the name is certainly erroneous, for there is no such place in Germany, and the name is far older than the earliest German immigration, as is demonstrated by the dates for Brazeau Creek, Bottom,
Church, and Township, which go back to an early French family name. The county history may be correct, however, about the first settlement at the site of the village having been made by Germans in 1839, the date of the "Saxon Migration." For the possibility that it is to be identified with the settlement which the Saxons first called Seelitz, and which was certainly very close by on the banks of Brazeau Creek, see under Altenburg. A p.o. was established here in 1886. (Perry Co. Centennial History (1927) (R. L. Ramsay)

Brazeau Bottom (Perry)

The lowland surrounding Brazeau Creek (q.v.), from which it was named. The first settler here was Geo. A. Hamilton, from Kentucky in 1797. (Houck I 385)

Brazeau Church (Perry)

A Presbyterian church organized Sept. 12, 1819, by Rev. David Tenny with twenty members. The church declined for several years and was reorganized in 1890 with sixty-two members. (Douglas I 484, 488, Centennial History)

Brazeau Creek (Perry)

A small stream running through the n. part of Brazeau T., which empties into the Mississippi R. near Wittenberg. Houck says it was also known as Obrazo Creek, and mentions the names of a number of Americans who settled on it and in Brazeau Bottom (q.v.) from 1797 to 1803. Doubtless the name was older, going back to the early French occupation, and taken from the well known French family of that name. In his Spanish Regime, Houck mentions a Joseph Brazeau of St. Louis, listed in the statistical census of 1791 as a well-to-do merchant, who made a large patriotic subscription to the Spanish Government on Oct. 12, 1799; and also a Madame Brazeau, included in the same list of 1791, about whom Houck has the note: "This is probably Marie Therese Bienvenue dit De Lisle, widow of Jos. Brazeau, sen., who was killed on the Kaskaskia R. in 1778. After his death she came to St. Louis and died there in 1787." Which member of this important family was responsible for the Perry Co. names has not been ascertained.

The old form "Obrazo was long used by river boatmen; cf. Cramer's Navigator of 1824, Cummings's Western Pilot of 1827, and U. F. James's River Guide of 1871, all of which call the stream Obrazo River. It is doubtless an Americanized form of "Au Brazeau," i.e. "in the Brazeau territory"; cf. Aux Vasae, Auglaize, the Ozarks (for "Aux Arca," i.e. "in the Arkansas country," and also the Ometo River (q.v.), a nearby stream in Perry County. (Houck Hist. Mo. I 385, and Span. Reg. II 299, 374, 376, 383; Zadok Cramer The Navigator (1824); Samuel Cumnings The Western Pilot (1837) 81; U. F. James River Guide (1871) (R. L. Ramsay)
Brazeau Township (Perry)
One of the three original townships organized in 1821, and named for the creek. (Douglas I 170)

Brewer (Perry)
A small town in the s.e. part of Saline T. A p.o. was established in 1886 and named for John Brewer, who entered a Spanish land grant and whose home embraced the site of Brewerville, as it was unofficially known before the p.o. was christened Brewer in 1886. (Missouri 523, Eaton, Goodspeed)

Brewer Creek School (Madison)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Folk T., located near Brewer's Creek (q.v.), from which it is named. (Brewington)

Brewer's Creek (Madison)
A small creek in the n.w. part of Folk T., a w. tributary of St. Francois R., named for the landowner, Monroe Brewer. (Brewington)

Brewerville (Perry)
See Brewer

Bridgeville Store (Madison)
A store in the w. part of Twelve Mile T., near a recently constructed bridge across St. Francois R., facetiously named as if it were a city. (Marsh, Deguire)

Bright Prospect Church (Wayne)
A General Baptist church in the s.e. part of Jefferson T., organized in a brush arbor in August, 1921. The church was dedicated October 9, 1921. Rev. H. A. George suggested the name. He had come from Brownwood (in Stoddard Co.) to hold a revival in the brush arbor. The results of the revival were such that Rev. George suggested organizing the church, and said there were "Bright Prospects for a good church." (E. A. de Celis, W. Ward) (Pottenger)

Broadway School (Cape Girardeau)
An elementary school in the city of Cape Girardeau established in 1907 near the w. end of Broadway, from which it is named. It was also called West Broadway. The school building was abandoned in 1939. (Southeast Missourian Oct. 2, 1934)

Brooks Hollow (Reynolds)
A valley in the s. part of Carroll T., leading into West Fork near Centerville, named for Wm. Brooks, a landowner. (Highway Map, Centerville Reformer (1904-1907), R. L. Parks) (Pottenger)

Brooks School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the e. part of Cape Girardeau T., named for Jaspar N. Brooks, a farmer, who is the son of Hardy Brooks who came here in 1810. (Kiehne, Goodspeed, County Court Record)
Brown Branch (Wayne)
See East Prong of Lick Creek

Brunot (Wayne)
A small village in the n. part of Cedar Creek T. A p.o. was established here as early as 1873, for Campbell (1873) mentions Brunot as a place with "one store and a p.o." though the name is known as early as 1860. It was named for Felix A. R. Brunot of Pittsburgh, Pa., one of the partners of Singer and Co. When it was laid out it was intended as the county seat. (Templeton, Hinchey Jones, Settle) (Pottenger)

Brunot Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the n. part of Cedar Creek T. Cf. above.

Brunot Spring (Wayne)
A large spring in Brunot (cf. above) near which a Civil War skirmish occurred. Some valuable historical papers are said to have been buried near the spring by Union soldiers, who came later to search for them. (Jones) (Pottenger)

Bush Creek (Bollinger)
A small creek in the s. part of Wayne T. Greasewood, a low shrub (sarcobatus vermiculatus) grows abundantly along this creek so that the branches often lap together and make it difficult to wade the stream. Greasewood grows elsewhere in the county but nowhere else is it so thick as here. (Dewitt)

Brush Creek Church (Bollinger)
A rural Baptist church in the s. part of Wayne T., on Bush Creek (q.v.), from which it was named. (Minutes of St. Francois Asso., Murray)

Brushy Creek (Perry)
A small stream in the w. part of St. Marys T., so named because of the brush or low shrubbery growing along the stream. (Hevenor Map)

Brushy Creek (Reynolds)
In n. Black River T., running e. to join Middle Fork near Black. A descriptive name. (Highway Map)

Brushy Creek (Wayne)
A large creek which flows into Wayne Co. from Carter Co. on the s.w. and into Black River in the s.e. part of Mill Spring T. The name was given by pioneers because of the dense growth of underbrush. There are three branches of the creek known as Big Brushy (the main stream), Little Brushy and Middle Brushy. The name was given as early as 1842. (Duncan) (Pottenger)

Br. Water's Landing (Perry)
A ferry landing in the e. part of Bois Brule T., on the Mississippi R., maintained in 1875. Presumably named for its proprietor; the Br. may or may not stand for "Brother." (Campbell (1873))
Buchanan (Bollinger)
A village in the s. part of Fillmore T. A p.o. was es-
established in 1856 and named by Alex McMinn, the first
postmaster, for James Buchanan (1791-1868), fifteenth
president of the U. S. who served from 1857-1860.
(Douglas I 372, Eaton, Dewitt, Hopkins)

Buck Creek (Bollinger)
A small creek in the s. part of Union and Whitewater
townships, flowing into Whitewater R., which was named
from the deer which hunters found there in pioneer days.
(Dewitt)

Buck Creek School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Whitewater T., lo-
cated near Buck Creek (q.v.), for which it was named.
(Dewitt, Tallent)

Buckeye Copper Mines (Madison)
Copper mines in the e. part of St. Michael T., discov-
ered by Colonel Foster, who secured the interest and
capital of a mining company in Ohio in 1846. The mines
were so named because they were developed by men from
Ohio, the Buckeye State. (Deguire, Watts, Campbell,
Goodspeed)

Buckeye Creek (Cape Girardeau)
The stream rises in the n.c. part of the county, flows
n., and empties into Hughes Creek. It is named for the
buckeye bushes which are numerous along the banks of the
stream. Buckeye (aesculus glabra), the American horse-
chestnut, is so called because the hilum of the fruit
has the appearance of a stag's eye. (Kiehne, County Map
1936)

Buckeye School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Apple Creek T. on
Buckeye Creek (q.v.), from which it was named. (Kiehne)

Buckhorn (Madison)
A small village in the s.w. part of Big Creek T., on
Buckhorn Creek (q.v.), from which it is named. A p.o.
was established in 1901. (Waggoner, Ferguson, F.S.)

Buckhorn Creek (Madison)
A stream in the w. part of Big Creek T., named for the
deer which the early hunters found here. (Waggoner,
Ferguson)

Buck Mountain (Madison)
A mountain in the e. part of St. Francois T., named for
the deer found there by pioneer hunters. (Waggoner,
Andrews)

Buckner's Cemetery (Madison)
A rural cemetery in the c. part of Polk T., named for
Aylette Buckner who came to Madison Co. in 1849. His
son was Robert A. Buckner. (Goodspeed, Andrews)

Buckner's Mountain (Madison)
A large mountain in the c. part of Polk T., named for
Aylette Bucker. Cf. above. (Goodspeed, Andrews, County Map)

Buffington School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the e. part of Webb T., named for a prominent family of the community. (Parks, Williams)

Bull Run Camp (Wayne)
A logging camp in the w. part of Williams T. It belonged to H. Holliday, and was so called because oxen were used for logging in the early days. (Rhodes)

Bunker (Reynolds)
A small town in the w. part of Carroll T., on the Dent Co. line and at the terminus of the Mo. Southern R.R. from Leeper in Wayne Co. The first settlement in this valley was made in 1840, but no village existed until 1907 when a p.o. was established. It was named for J. J. Bunker (1857-1944), one of the prominent landowners and founder of the Bunker-Culler Lumber Company. (P.G., Parks, Douglas I 383, Springfield Daily News, Nov. 2, '44, "Ellington Press 1908")

Bunyard Mountain (Wayne)
See Finley Mountain

Bunyard's Store (Wayne)
See Damon

Burbank (Wayne)
A small village in the e. part of St. Francois T. A p.o. was maintained 1909-1932. The first settlement here was Camp No. 9, a logging camp established by Holliday-Klatz Lumber Co. In 1895 the place was known as Highland or Highland Orchard because Hiram Holliday set out a 10-acre orchard on the high land here. When the p.o. was established in 1909, Frank Gorman and Mr. York named it to honor Luther Burbank (1849-1926), the great naturalist and orchard expert. Mr. and Mrs. John Koszegi ran the p.o. 1909-1932. (Koszegi, Hincheny, P.G.)

Burbank School (Wayne)
In e. St. Francois T. Organized in 1912 and named for the p.o. It was earlier named Tibbs School for J. C. Tibbs, on whose land it was built. (Koszegi, Burton) (Pottenger)

Burch (Wayne)
A p.o. in the n.w. part of Cowan T. until 1932, when it was discontinued. The first p.o. here was named Exist, maintained 1895-96, in the Brit Ward home and then transferred to Coldwater. The name Exist is probably an indication of pioneer humor, suggesting the fact that times were hard and people could merely "exist" here. Burch p.o. was established in 1905 and named for Geo. Burch, landowner, who established the p.o. in his home. Later Andrew Crites took the office into his home, but
the name was unchanged. (Paulius, Owenby, Mrs. Geo. 
Burch, Hampton Ward, Rhodes, Hinchey, Hamlett)
(Pottenger)

Burton Cemetery (Wayne)
In Cowan T. Named for the first person buried there.
John Burch who was killed by the "Bushwhackers" during
the Civil War. It is no longer used. (H. Ward, Mrs.
G. Burch) (Pottenger)

Burfordville (Cape Girardeau)
A village on Whitewater R., 8 mi. s.w. of Jackson in
the c. part of Kinder T. The first settlement was made
in 1800 by Major George Bollinger, who settled here
with other Swiss German immigrants. Bollinger es-
ablished and named Burfordville for John Burford. The
village was incorporated in 1900. (F.G., Campbell,
Houch I 168, Douglas I 264, 374, John Burford)

Burfordville Covered Bridge (Cape Girardeau)
A covered bridge across Whitewater R. at the village of
Burfordville (q.v.). Built a few years after the Civil
War, it is one of the eleven known covered bridges in
the state. A second one in Cape Girardeau County is
near Allenville. (Hamlett, M.H.R. (April 1942)

Burg (Bollinger)
A p.o. was maintained here 1908-1910. The name is a
common designation. "What shall we call this burg?" was
a frequent question, and in this case no satisfactory
answer being given, the name "Burg" was suggested to
postal authorities. (F.G., Hamlett)

Burk School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the w. part of Fillmore T., named for
John Burk, a pioneer landowner. (Myers, Cooper)

Burlington School (Wayne)
A rural school in the n. part of Cedar Creek T. It was
originally known as Upper Cedar Creek School, from its
location on Cedar Creek, as Upper Coldwater School from
its location n.e. of Coldwater School, and as Frank
White School for Frank White, a prominent settler there
since 1890. It was named Burlington by Carter Greer and
Neal Wilkinson, but the reason for their choice is not
known. Possibly it was the name of a prominent man and
friend of the two men who named it. (Paulius, Settle,
Myers) (Pottenger)

Burns Mill (Wayne)
See De Haven Mill

Burns School (Madison)
A rural school in the w.c. part of Castor T., organized
in 1881 and named for John Burns, who gave the land for
the school. His ancestor Peter Burns was a pioneer in
this county and received a Spanish land grant.
(Schulte, Andrews, King)
Burns Spring (Wayne)
A large spring in the n. part of Williams T., which operated a mill owned by W. J. Markham and Lee Burns for whom it was named. (Templeton) (Fottenger)

Burnt Mill (Perry)
Burnt Mill is 3 mi. n. of Cedar Fork in the w. part of Saline T. The mill was built in the 1850s by Rozier and Valle, prominent in Ste. Genevieve and Mine La Motte history. It was operated by T. J. Brady and known as Brady's Mill for many years. Later the mill burned so that it was no longer used but the scorched walls remained and the mill is called Burnt Mill or Old Burnt Mill, from its appearance. (Perry Co. Centennial History)

Burton (Wayne)
A stop in the e. part of St. Francois T. on the Holliday R.R. maintained in 1912 for a sawmill camp; possibly named for the family of C. E. Burton, pioneers. (Bennett)

Butler Ferry (Wayne)
A ferry on the St. Francois R. in the s. part of Lost Creek T. maintained in 1888 by Geo. W. H. Butler, for whom it was named. (Goodspeed)

Butler School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s. part of Lost Creek T., named, as was Butler Switch, for Hampton Butler, landowner, who gave land for the school. (Beaty, W. F. Ward) (Fottenger)

Butler Shell Lake (Wayne)
A small lake in the s.e. part of Lost Creek T., named for Hampton Butler, landowner. Why the term Shell is used as part of the name is unknown. (Ward)

Butler Switch (Wayne)
A timber switch on the Frisco R.R. 2 mi. w. of Wappapello. No town ever existed here, but the stop was maintained for the landowner, Hampton Butler, for whom it was named. (John Casey, W. C. Beaty, W. F. Ward) (Fottenger)

Butts Branch (Wayne)
See Little Creek

Buzzard Hill (Reynolds)
A hill 6 mi. n. of Ellington in the c. part of Logan T. Buzzards were common in pioneer days, and possibly were seen here, but this is also a common mocking term, indicating a forlorn spot. A sawmill camp was located here and the r.r. stop was called Buzzard Hill. (Centerville Reformer (1904-07), Cram (1930)

Buzzard's Hill School (Wayne)
See Davis School

Byrd (Cape Girardeau)
See Jackson
Byrd's Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A creek which flowed through the c. part of the county in Byrd T. Named for Amos Byrd who settled here in 1799. (Houck I 184, Douglas I 178)

Byrd's Settlement (Cape Girardeau)
A settlement made in 1799 by Amos Byrd 16 mi. n.w. of Cape Girardeau. Both the settlement and the creek on which the settlement was made were named for Amos Byrd. (Beck, Houck I 184)

Byrd Township (Cape Girardeau)
One of the original townships organized in 1807. It was bounded on the e. by the T. of Cape Girardeau, on the n. by the district line, on the s. by Big Swamp, and on the w. by Whitewater R. Its boundaries underwent many changes and in 1848 was reduced to its present size when the entire system of townships was changed. It was named for Abraham Byrd, son of Amos Byrd, one of the early settlers, and one of the commissioners appointed to establish the first seat of justice. (Douglas I 162, 3)

Cable (Reynolds)
A small community in s.e. Logan T., about 3 mi. n.w. of Carwood. This is, doubtless, a personal name. (Highway Map)

Cain Branch (Wayne)
A branch of West Prong of Bear Creek in the s.w. part of Cowan T., named for Cain Ward, who owned land there until recently when the land was purchased by Ben Dees. The name Dees Branch is also applied to the stream. (Twidwell, Ward)

Caldwell's Creek (Wayne)
A small stream flowing into St. Francois R. It was named for James Caldwell, who had a Spanish land grant here in 1847.

Calloway Mill (Madison)
A pioneer mill located on a stream known as Calloway Mill Creek (see Mill Creek) in the w. part of St. Michael T. The mill was operated by John Calloway, pioneer, and by his son Peter Calloway. (Goodspeed, Thompson, Andrews)

Calloway Mill Creek (Madison)
See Mill Creek

Calvary Cemetery (Madison)
A Catholic cemetery in the n. part of St. Michael T., near the spot still called "The Village" (q.v.) where the original village of St. Michaels, the forerunner of Fredericktown (q.v.) stood. It is named in memory of Christ's crucifixion (Luke XXIII:33). (Rothensteiner)

Camp (Wayne)
A camp or settlement n.e. of Greenville in the n.e. part of St. Francois T. It was one of the logging camps operated by Holliday. (Hinchey, Wilkinson)
Campbell School (Madison)
A rural school in the w. part of Castor T., organized in 1882 and named for Alfred Campbell, landowner. Moses Campbell, the grandfather, came from Kentucky in 1825. The father, George Campbell, owned a farm and operated a sawmill. (King, Goodspeed, Mouser, Brewington, Schulte, McCann, Watts)

Camp Creek (Wayne)
A branch of Peachtree Fork in the n.e. part of Benton T., which was known as early as 1873. It was probably known as Kemper Creek before 1865 for John Kemper and his wife Elizabeth who owned land and ran a store there before the Civil War. They deeded their property to Columbia Miller in 1865. Later the creek was named Camp Creek from the logging camps which were established in the neighborhood. (A. N. Ellis (Mrs.), Jno. Black, Hinchey)

Camp Creek School (Wayne)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Benton T., located on Camp Creek (q.v.), from which it is named. The school is now part of Patterson Consolidated District. This school was originally called Lower Camp Creek School until Upper Camp Creek School took the name Mountain View, since when the distinguishing appellation is unnecessary. (Black)

Camp Ground (Reynolds)
See Black

Camp Ground School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the s. part of Black River T., named from Camp Ground, the early name for Black (q.v.). A voting precinct was so named as late as 1910. The school is no longer maintained. (Sutterfield, W. A. Williams)

Camp No. 8 (Wayne)
See York

Camp No. 9 (Wayne)
See Burbank

Camp No. 10 (Wayne)
Number 10 in the series of lumber camps established by Holliday; in the n.e. part of Lost Creek T., near Pine Grove School. (Manns)

Camp No. 23 (Wayne)
A large sawmill camp in the n.e. part of St. Francois T. one of a series numbered by Holliday. (Myers)

Camp 24 (Wayne)
Sawmill camp No. 24 in the e. part of St. Francois T., one of Holliday's. (Twidwell)

Camp 26 (Wayne)
A sawmill camp on Hunter's Creek in the s.e. part of Cedar Creek T., near Lodi. (Twidwell)

Camp 28 (Wayne)
A sawmill camp, one of a series, in the w. part of Cowan T., near Hiram. (Twidwell)
Camp 29 (Wayne)
A sawmill camp in the w. part of Cowan T. (Twidwell)

Camp 30 (Wayne)
A sawmill camp located on a hill n.e. of Clubb in the
te. part of St. Francois T. (Twidwell)

Camp 31 (Wayne)
A sawmill camp at the head of Turkey Creek in the s.e.
part of Cedar Creek T. (Twidwell)

Camp 32 (Wayne)
Located in Thompson Holler (q.v.), this sawmill camp in
the e. part of Cedar Creek T., later provided a building
for the Thompson Holler School (q.v.). (Twidwell)

Camp 33 (Wayne)
See Graphite

Camp 34 (Wayne)
See Cascade

Campster School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Cape Girardeau T.,
named for the Campster family who owned land in the com-

Hope lists a Campster (first name un-
known) in his biographical list of early Cape Girardeau

men of prominence. (Hope)

Cane Bayou (Cape Girardeau)
On Whitewater R., in the s. part of Welch T., named for
the cane which grows along the banks. (Putz, Kiehne,
Macke)

Cane Creek (Bollinger, Madison)
A small creek in the w. part of Liberty T., named from
the cane, hollow jointed ligneous stemmed giant reeds or
grasses (L. canna, reed), which grow along the creek.
(Dewitt, Tallent, Wiggs)

Cane Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A large creek in the c. part of Byrd T. David Andrews
settled on Cane Creek in 1797. It is named for the cane
growing along the stream. (Houck II 185)

Cane Creek Church (Bollinger)
A rural Baptist church in the w. part of Liberty T., or-
organized about 1878 and disbanded soon after 1904. It
was named for Cane Creek (q.v.), on which it was lo-
cated. (Marble Hill Press (1904), Goodspeed)

Cane Creek School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the w. part of Liberty T., located on
Cane Creek (q.v.), from which it is named. (Tallent)

Cane Creek School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s. part of Byrd T., on Cane Creek,
from which it is named. (Kiehne)

Cane Spring Creek (Cape Girardeau)
Rises in c. part, flows n., empties into Hughes Creek.
It, like Cane Creek and Caney Creek (q.v.), was named
for cane. Spring Creek indicates the source of the

creek is a spring. (Mackey)
Caney Creek (Bollinger and Cape Girardeau)
Rises near Lixville in n.e. Whitewater T. in Bollinger Co., runs e. into Cape Girardeau Co., flowing e. and then s. through Apple Creek and Whitewater T. and emptying into Little Whitewater R. Daniel Sexton settled on Caney Creek in 1798. The name is derived from the cane, a native growth of the county. It is sometimes called Caney Fork because it forms a fork with Little Whitewater R. (Geological Map, Spanish Regime II 412, Douglass I XIII, Putz)
Caney Fork Creek (Cape Girardeau)
See Caney Creek
Caney Fork Church (Cape Girardeau)
A rural Baptist church in the s.w. part of Apple Creek T., located on Caney Creek (q.v.), often called Caney Fork, from which it is named. The church was organized in 1872 by Elder F. R. Miller. (Putz, Douglass I 464, Goodspeed 558)
Capaha Trail (Cape Girardeau)
An old Indian trail which extended from the present city of Cape Girardeau southward, crossing Cape La Croix Creek. It was named for the Capahas, an Indian tribe which had lived here before the coming of De Soto. Houck says the tribe, according to Nuthall, called themselves "Oyuapes" or "Kapahas," but La Salle called them "Arkansas." (Houck I 108-118, Putz, C. C. Kinder)
Cape Antoine (Perry)
A promontory in the Mississippi R. in the e. part of Salem T., just above the present town of Wittenberg. Father St. Cosme, in the letter cited under Cape Cinque Hommes (q.v.), calls it Cape St. Antoine, but apparently is now known as Fountain Bluff, Illinois. As to this Houck says: "It may be that, at the time of this voyage in 1698 of St. Cosme, a channel of the Mississippi river ran along Fountain Bluff and around and east of the isolated high hills above Grand Tower; that the present channel was not as wide as it is now, and that as it widened the channel on the east side filled up, making the bottom through which the Illinois Central railroad now runs, and on which the town of Grand Tower is built. Be that as it may, pines then grew on both sides of the river below what is now known as Cape St. Antoine on the rocky river hills." The name was doubtless derived from the famous Catholic saint Antoine or Anthony (251-356), founder of asceticism. (Houck Hist. Mo. I 242) (R. L. Ramsay)
Cape Cinque Hommes (Perry)
A promontory in the Mississippi R., in the e. part of Salem T., at the mouth of Cinque Hommes Creek. It is a few miles above the promontory now known as Cape Antoine (q.v.), just above the town of Wittenberg, and the Grand Tower (q.v.) rock, just below it.
This old name is known on indisputable authority to have been a very early corruption, or rather popular etymology, of the original name Cape St. Cosme, conferred for Father St. Cosme, a missionary priest from the Quebec Seminary of Foreign Missions, who visited the spot in 1698 and erected a cross on Grand Tower. The account of the event is given in Father St. Cosme's own words, in a letter to the bishop of Quebec dated in 1699. Part of his letter, which is transcribed in full in Shea's Early Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi, may be here quoted: "On the 10th (of Dec.) I saw a hill which is about three arpens distant from the Mississippi river, on the right going down. After being detained a part of the 11th by rain, we arrived early on the 12th at Cape St. Antoine...Some arpens below there is another rock on the right which advances into the river and forms an island, or rather a rock two hundred feet high, which, making the river turn back very rapidly and entering the channel, forms a kind of whirlpool there, where it is said a canoe was engulfed at the high waters. Fourteen Misis were once lost there, which has rendered the spot fearful among the Indians, so that they are accustomed to make some sacrifices to this rock when they pass. We saw no figure there, as we had been told. You ascend this island and rock by a hill with considerable difficulty. On it we planted a beautiful cross, singing the Vexilla Regis, and our people fired three volleys of musketry. God grant that the cross, which has never been known in this region, may triumph there and our Lord pour forth abundantly on them the merits of His holy passion, that the Indians may know and serve Him." (Translation by Houck, 1:241).

Jean Francois Buisson de Saint Cosme (1667-1702) was a Canadian, born in Quebec, son of Michael Buisson, a native of Cosme le Vert in the Diocese of Mâcon in France, and of Susanne Lichersaffe. He was ordained a Seminarian priest at the age of 23. The Seminarians derived their name from the "Semaire des Missions Etrangères" founded by Francois de Laval de Montmorency, first bishop of Quebec, in 1663, to educate the Canadian clergy. They were to some extent rivals of the Jesuits in the mission field, and carried on various missions among the Indian tribes of the lower Mississippi. Father St. Cosme was stationed first at Tamaroa, or Tamaroa, in Illinois, and also labored in Acadia, Louisiana, and among the Natchez Indians in lower Louisiana. He was massacred by a party of the Sitimaches or Chetimacha Indians while descending the Mississippi in 1702. On the 1698 voyage he was accompanied by Fathers Francois Jollet de Montigny and Ambrose Davion, also Seminarians.
How soon after the incident of the planting of the cross on Grand Tower the name of the missionary was attached to Cape St. Cosme and the creek whose mouth is at its foot, is unknown, but it must have been extremely early. Almost equally early, however, arose the misunderstanding that accounts for the later spelling of the name, as "Cinque Hommes." As William Clark Breckenridge stated the case clearly in a letter written to Ben Blewett of St. Louis, Mar. 26, 1915 (quoted in his life by J. M. Breckenridge, 1932, p. 199): "The pronunciation of 'St. Cosme' and 'Cinque Hommes' is exactly the same in French, and the early Frenchmen who came after the priest, misunderstanding, called it by the latter name, which it was never given. There is absolutely no tradition connected with any five men, whether you call them in the French language or the English."

It must be acknowledged, however, that there have been many attempts to supply the missing tradition, and that the spelling Cinque Hommes is actually recorded considerably earlier than St. Cosme. In Houck's Spanish Regime (I, 284) a letter is given from the Spanish minister Diego de Cardoqui dated Oct. 4, 1788, about the grant made to Colonel George Morgan, which speaks of "a new settlement on our western bank of the Mississippi river south of Cape Cinque Hommes (i.e., Five Men)"; for this cf. also Houck's History of Missouri, II, 154. Another letter dated Apr. 14, 1787, spells it "Cinq Hommes"; and still another written by Lieut. Gov. Perez on Mar. 27, 1789, mentions it with the spelling "Cape Cinque Home". Most striking of all is a mention of five men who were actually killed further down the river, in a letter from Thomas Partell, Commandant of New Madrid, written on Sept. 6, 1793, to Louis Lorrimer, in which he implores: "Speak to Chief le Point du Jour of the Loup village. Refresh his memory as to the promise which he gave to have brought and delivered to me the murderers of the five men killed below Les Ecores on the Mississippi."
(Houck's Span. Reg. I, 275, 279, 310; II, 84-5).

After all, however, Les Ecores was on the other side of the Mississippi in Kentucky, nearly a hundred miles from Cape Cinque Hommes. No doubt many men did lose their lives at one time or another at or near this treacherous spot; indeed one of these fatalities, involving the drowning of fourteen Indians, is mentioned by Father St. Cosme in the original letter of 1699 cited above. The perils for unwary boatmen are thus described by Beck in 1823: "The creek makes a sudden turn to the e., and the water is thrown against it with great violence, and forms what is known as the Great Eddy."

(European Settlements on the Mississippi, 1770, ed. with facsimiles of maps by F. H. Hodder, 1906; The
Journal of Captain Meriwether Lewis, 1803-04, ed. Milo
M. Quaife, Publs. of the State Hist. Soc. of Wisconsin,
Collections vol. XXII; Zadok Cramer, The Navigator, 1824;
Samuel Cummings, The Western Pilot, 1837; U. F. James,
River Guide, 1871; The Life of William Clark Brecken-
ridge, by James Malcolm Breckenridge, 1932, p. 199)
(R. L. Ramsay)

Cape Creek (Bollinger, Madison)
A small stream which rises in the w. part of Union T.,
enters Madison Co. in Castor T., and empties into Castor
H. Whether this creek was so designated when this was a
part of Cape Girardeau County (commonly called Cape
County), or whether the creek was so called because it
forms a cape-like region in its course is a matter of
conjecture. (Dewitt, Highway Map)

Cape Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small stream in the n. part of Cape Girardeau T.,
named from the city. (Putz)

Cape Girardeau (Cape Girardeau)
A large town on the Mississippi R. in the e. part of the
county. This territory was the hunting grounds and
camping place of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians, who
had two villages nearby. The first white man whose ac-
tivities centered near Cape Girardeau was Ensign Sieur
Girardet (or Jeredat), who from 1704-1720 was stationed
with the royal troops of France at Kaskaskia in the
Illinois Country. Soon after 1720 he left the army and
became a fur trader. The only record on which we may
base this statement is a scrap of a diary kept by
Matthew Clarkson, fur trader and afterward mayor of
Philadelphia, who visited the Illinois country in 1766
and records, "Mons. Jeredat, the elder, who has been a
trader for many years among most of the Indian nations
about the River Mississippi, informed me, Dec. 22, 1766
..." Girardet probably had a rendezvous at Big Bend,
3 mi. n. of the present city of Cape Girardeau. This was
not a permanent settlement, but the place became known
to the voyagers on the Mississippi R., who engaged in
trade with Girardet. They called the place Cape Girar-
det, Cap Girardo, or Cape Girardeau, or in the Spanish
form Cabo Girardo. Very little is known of Ensign
Girardet. The church records of Ste. Genevieve give the
name of Girardet as an ancient inhabitant of the country
residing in 1765 at Ford de Chartres, who, according to
the church records of the parish of St. Anne of Fort de
Chartres, married Therese Nepveau.

The first permanent settlement here was a Spanish gov-
ernment post established in 1793 by Don Luis Lorimier and
his Indians, under orders of Baron de Carondelet, Gover-
nor General of Louisiana.
Louis Lorimier (1748-1812) was born in Canada of French parents. His ancestor Guillaume Lorimier came from France to Quebec in 1695. In 1769 Lorimier’s father engaged in trade with the Indians in the Illinois country at a place called Pickawilly, later known as "The Frenchman’s Store" or "Lorimier’s Station." There Louis and his father traded with the Miamis, Shawnees, Delawares, and other Indians. In the Revolution Louis Lorimier was a Tory. He married a woman of the Shawnee tribe, Charlotte Bougainville, and was adopted by the Indians, with whom he had great influence. During the Revolution he led a band of 40 Shawnees and Miami in a raid on Boonsborough, Ky. After the war his activities did not cease. When the Indians refused to recognize the federal government, he encouraged them. Finally Ky. organized an expedition and destroyed Lorimier’s store. He fled, but later established another trading post on the Ohio, known as Lorimier’s Encampment. Anthony Wayne drove him out and he moved across the Mississippi R. with a band of Shawnees and Delawares in 1786. They settled on the Saline in what is now Ste. Genevieve Co. The Spanish government wanted them to provide protection for their posts against the more warlike Osage tribe, so granted them large tracts of land on Apple Creek. The Indians established two large villages in what is now Perry and Cape Girardeau counties, and in 1793 Lorimier was made commandant of the post at Cape Girardeau. Later he was granted two large tracts of land, one including the present city of Cape Girardeau, for his services in preventing the Genet uprisings. (This grant was confirmed by the U. S. government in 1836 to his heirs.) In 1794 Lorimier became a Spanish subject, built a house known as the Red House, on what is now Fountain Street in the city of Cape Girardeau, and when the U. S. took possession of the Louisiana Territory, he granted four acres of land for the seat of justice. He was made Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

In 1797 the settlement which grew up around Lorimier’s residence was referred to as Lorimount by John Gihoney and John Randol in land petitions, and in 1805 it was called Lorimier’s Ferry in an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas, but these names did not supersede the earlier name Cape Girardeau, applied to Big Bend, and in 1808 when the town was laid out by Lorimier, it was called Cape Girardeau. For some time it was the seat of justice of the district, having been selected by Governor Harrison in 1806, but because Lorimier’s land title was rejected by the U. S. Government, no sale of lots could be made, and in 1815 the commissioners selected Jackson as the seat of justice for Cape Girardeau County organized in 1812. (Putz, Houck I 168, 9, III 67-8, Memorial Sketches, Douglas I 73-4)
Cape Girardeau and Southwestern R.R. (Wayne)
A r.r. extending from Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi R. to the Iron Mountain R.R. at Williamsville in Wayne Co. It was built under the direction of Louis Houck in 1886. (Julian, Mrs. May)
Cape Girardeau and Thebe Bridge Terminal R.R. (Cape Girardeau)
A short r.r. extending from the town of Cape Girardeau to the w. end of the Thebe Bridge in Scott Co., near Kelso. The company, organized in 1907, constructed the seven mile line from the Frisco lines in Cape Girardeau to the river crossing. The Thebe Bridge is named for its eastern terminus Thebe, Illinois. The r.r. is also called the Thebe Spur. (Douglas I 503)
Cape Girardeau County
Bounded on the n. by Perry Co.; w. by Bollinger Co., s. by Stoddard Co., and on the e. by the Mississippi R. Cape Girardeau County had its origin in the Spanish District of Cabo Girardeau, which was established about the year 1795 when Don Louis Lorimer was authorized by Governor Carondelet to "establish himself and his Indians on any unoccupied territory on the w. bank of the Mississippi R. from the Missouri to Arkansas." He located at Cape Girardeau (q.v.) and was made commandant during the Genet agitation 1792-95.
The boundaries of the district were on the n. Apple Creek, on the s. Tywappity Bottom. The s. boundary between Cape Girardeau and New Madrid remained in dispute until 1801 when General Anthony Soulard was ordered by Spanish authorities to fix the line five leagues below the city of Cape Girardeau (near the present town of Commerce in Scott County) from the Mississippi R. to the St. Francois R.
The County was organized from the district Oct. 1, 1812 and retained the original district boundaries until 1818, when Wayne County was cut off and Lawrence and Madison counties erected from Ste. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau counties. Further boundary changes occurred in 1851 when Bollinger County was erected from Wayne, Stoddard, and Cape Girardeau counties.
(Violette 77-89, 46-7, Douglas I 67-9, Houck II 154, 167, Spanish Regime I XXII)
Cape Girardeau Institute (Cape Girardeau)
One of the first educational institutions of the city of Cape Girardeau was called the Cape Girardeau Institute, established in 1870 with Professor Daniel S. Wilkinson at the head. (Campbell)
Cape Girardeau Township (Cape Girardeau)
One of the five original townships laid off in 1807, Cape Girardeau T. was bounded on the e. by the Mississippi R., on the s. by the middle of Big Swamp, on the n.
and w. by a line beginning at Joseph Waller's ferry and running w. and s. to Hubble Creek, down Hubble Creek to the Middle of Big Swamp. It was named for the principal settlement Cape Girardeau (q.v.). The boundaries of the township were changed in 1848 when the system of townships was revised. (Douglass I 163, County Court Record)

Cape Gulf Railroad (Cape Girardeau)
See St. Louis and Gulf Railroad

Cape La Croix Creek (Cape Girardeau)
See Cape La Cruz Creek

Cape La Crushe Creek
See Cape La Cruz Creek

Cape La Cruz Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small creek in Cape Girardeau T. flowing into the Mississippi R. at Gray's Point (q.v.) in Scott Co. The original name given to the cape from which this creek takes its name was Cape La Croix, given by Father Gravier in 1700 because of the cross (la croix) which Monsigneur had erected in 1699 on this promontory. The Spanish name La Cruz also appears in many early records and is retained. The spelling Cape La Crushe Creek appears on Campbell's map of 1873; this is probably a map maker's error. (Houck I 245, Jesuit Relations 105, Campbell (1873))

Cape Rock (Cape Girardeau)
A large rocky promontory or cape about 3 mi. from the present town of Cape Girardeau. This is the site of Ensign Jereidat's trading post (see Cape Girardeau) and is marked by a memorial tablet. Cape Rock Park surrounding the famous spot affords many views of the Mississippi R. A circle drive 6 mi. in length surrounds the park. This road which also extends from the park entrance to the town of Cape Girardeau is called Cape Rock Road. (W. F. A. Guide 205, Hamlett)

Cape Rock Park (Cape Girardeau)
See Cape Rock

Cape Rock Road (Cape Girardeau)
See Cape Rock

Cape St. Cosme (Ferry)
See Cape Cinque Hommes

Captain's Creek (Madison)
A creek rising in the s. part of St. Francois T., flowing s. through Central and part of Twelve Mile T. where it empties into St. Francois R. It was named for Captain Andrew De Gire, a pioneer who had served as a captain in the Civil War and was called by all his acquaintances. (Campbell, Mouser, Ferguson, Thompson)

Captain's Creek School (Madison)
A rural school in the e. part of Liberty T., organized in 1885 on Captain's Creek (q.v.) from which it is named. (Ferguson, King)
Carlisle Technical School (Cape Girardeau)
See Jackson Military Academy
Carola (Cape Girardeau)
See Tilsit

Carroll Township (Reynolds)
In the n.w. part of the county, organized in 1845. Presumably a personal name. (Douglas I 311, Conard)

Carson Hill Cemetery (Wayne)
One of the oldest burial grounds in the county, 3 mi. s.w. of Mill Spring. Named for two brothers, Steve and James Carson, landowners who were early settlers. (A. Duncan, J. N. Nunn)

Carson Hill Church (Wayne)
A Christian church in the s.w. part of Mill Spring T. It was built in 1893, but no congregation now meets there. Named, as was the cemetery and school for two landowners, James and Steve Carson. The name James Church is sometimes used, for it is in the James settlement. (Nunn, D. Duncan, J. Harmon, Duncan)

Carson Hill School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Mill Spring T., named for James and Steve Carson, pioneer landowners. Steve Carson was also a teacher. (J. Nunn)

Carter Creek (Reynolds)
An e. branch of Black R., in s.e. Webb T. Named for the proprietor of Carter's Mill or his family. (Highway Map Parks)

Carter Graveyard (Wayne)
See White Cemetery

Carters (Wayne)
A station on the Mo. Pacific R.R. in the w.c. part of Mill Spring T., also called Carter's Switch when it was in use during lumber or timber cutting days about 1910. Named for Wm. Carter who owned land there, it was discontinued when the lumber making days were ended. A p.o. maintained in 1876-7 was known as Carterville. (Wilkinson, Aunt Sarah Carter, Duncan)

Carter's Lake (Wayne)
See Blackstone Lake

Carter's Mill (Reynolds)
A large pioneer watermill in the s.e. part of Webb T., established prior to 1880 and named for its proprietor. A sawmill was later set up in the same place. (Rand McNally (1880), Parks)

Carter's Mill School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Webb T. Named from the community where the Carter family lived. Cf. Carter's Mill. (Williams)

Carter's Switch (Wayne)
See Carters

Carterville (Wayne)
See Carters
Cascade (Wayne)
A r.r. station s.w. of Gravelton, the n.e. terminus of the Greenville-Williamsville R.R., now abandoned. It was named by L. M. Wagner, founder of Concordia College (q.v.), for the small rapids in Little Creek on which it was located. The first settlement here was a sawmill camp, known as Camp 34. (Twidwell, Hinchev, Strope, Wagner, Beatty, Myers)

Cashion (Perry)
See Cashion School

Cashion School (Perry)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Cinque Hommes T., one of the first rural schools in the county. A p.o. named Cashion was here in 1901-1904, but now only a rural school and community remains. It was named for A. H. Cashion, who came here from N. Carolina in 1822. (Goodspeed, F.G., Douglass II, Perry Co. Centennial History)

Castor (Bollinger)
A small village in the n.w. part of Fillmore T. on Castor R. (q.v.), from which it is named. A p.o. was established in 1876. (Douglass I 372, Dewitt, F.G.)

Castor Church (Madison)
A Baptist church organized in 1845 by Elders Graham, Settle, and Eaton in the home of Henry Whitener on Castor R. (q.v.), from which it was named, in what is now the e. part of Marquand T. in the Whitener settlement. It was later moved to Marquand. (Douglass I 476-77, Tong, Goodspeed)

Castor River (Bollinger, Madison, Wayne, Stoddard, N. Mad.)
Castor River rises in St. Francois Co., flows s. through Madison Co. near the e. boundary, then for a short distance along the boundary line between Wayne and Bollinger. It enters Bollinger in Fillmore T. and flows s.w. through Wayne T. into Stoddard Co., and thence into New Madrid Co., where it empties into Little River.

Prior to the white man's coming the region in what is now the s. part of Madison and the w. part of Bollinger counties was a mass of canebrakes where pools of water collected in rainy seasons. Here beavers built dams and held back the water coming down from the St. Francois hills to the n. When heavy rains came, the beaver dams were broken and the water formed a channel. After many repetitions of this process a river was formed, and it was called Castor, a word meaning beaver, by the French who came to the Mine LaMotte district (in Madison Co.) near the source of this stream in 1728.

Schoolcraft in 1816 refers to this branch as Crooked Creek. (Present Crooked Creek is a few mi. e. and joins Castor R. in New Madrid Co.). Beck calls the river Castor or Crooked Creek in 1823; Wetmore calls it Castor in 1837, but the name Crooked Creek is not entirely separated from this branch until 1870.
Conard, Douglass I: XII, XIV, Schoolcraft, Beck, Wetmore, Long's Voyage, Campbell, Hopkins, Miss Hamlett's thesis

Castor River (Wayne, Bollinger)
See former study

Castor Township (Cape Girardeau)
A township erected in 1834 and discontinued in 1835 in the s.w. part of the county (now a part of Bollinger Co.). It was named for Castor R., the principal stream in the township. (County Court Record)

Castor Township (Madison)
One of the three original townships created in 1818 at the time the county was organized; it was named for Castor River (q.v.). Changes were made in the boundaries in 1846, and in 1909 the boundaries of all the municipal townships were redefined. (Douglass I 167, County Court Record)

Catherine (Madison)
A small settlement in the n. part of St. Michael T., which had its origin in the Catherine Lead Mines. The mine owner, Mr. Cantwell, named the mine for his wife Catherine Cantwell. Because Mr. Cantwell had bought the land from Mr. Schulte whose wife was also named Catherine, many people think the place was named for Catherine Schulte, but Mr. Joe Schulte, nephew of the Schultes, says it was named for Catherine Cantwell. It was formerly called Catherine Place and is sometimes so written now, but the most common form is Catherine. The mines have changed owners and are now known as the Fredericktown Mines. (Schulte, Waggner)

Catherine Lead Mines (Madison)
See Catherine

Catherine Place (Madison)
See Catherine

Cato Slough (Bollinger)
A swampy place which has the appearance of a pond or lake in the c. part of Wayne T. Cato is said to have been an Indian who stayed behind when his tribe left this section of Missouri in 1825. He lived alone somewhere in this neighborhood. (County Map, Marble Hill Press (1900-1904))

Cat Tail Hill (Wayne)
A hill at the edge of a swamp in the w.c. part of Jefferson T. Cat tails (flags) grow in the swamp and gave the hill its name. (de Celis)

Cave Creek (Wayne, Carter)
A large stream which rises in Wayne Co. and empties into Current R. in Carter Co. "Its name is derived from the number of caves found on its bank," according to Beck in 1823. (Beck)
Cave Hollow (Wayne)
In Cedar Creek T., near Lodi. The name was given by early settlers because of the small cave there. A good spring that served as a watering place for a large section of range land in the vicinity is known as Cave Hollow Spring. (Thos. Lewis)

Cave Hollow Spring (Wayne)
See Cave Hollow

Cave Spring (Wayne)
A small spring at the foot of Kelly Hill in the n. part of St. Francois T., near Spickerman's place, so named because the spring comes from a small cave at the foot of the hill. (Thomas Lewis)

Cedar Bay (Wayne)
A stop on the No. Pacific R.R. just n. of Leeper, in the w. part of Mill Spring T., established for the shipping of timber from Jim Clarkson's mills in the 1890s. See Cedar Bay Branch. (Duncan)

Cedar Bay Branch (Wayne)
A small stream emptying into the Black R. in the w. part of Mill Spring T. The bay was formed by the r.r. Cedars grow along the stream and reflect in the clear water, hence the name. (Wilkinson, Davis)

Cedar Bay Hollow (Wayne)
A region surrounding Cedar Bay Branch in the w. part of Mill Spring T. See above. (Duncan)

Cedar Bay Iron Mines (Wayne)
See Clarkson

Cedar Bluffs (Wayne)
High bluffs on which cedars grow profusely in the c. part of St. Francois T.; they rise 300 feet above the St. Francois R. (Am. Republic May 15, 1929, Rhodes)

Cedar Bottom School (Madison)
A rural school in the w. part of Central T., organized in 1881 and named for the cedar trees which surround this valley, hollow, or "bottoms." (Schulte, Cooper, Berry)

Cedar Branch (Bollinger)
A small branch in the s.w. part of Scopus T., named from the cedar trees, well known evergreen conifero (abies deodora), which grow along the stream. This name was applied to the stream before 1873. (Myers, Campbell)

Cedar Branch School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Scopus T., located on Cedar Branch, for which it is named. (Myers, Robbins, Talley)

Cedar Cabbin (Madison)
Beck (1823) notes Cedar Cabbin (so spelled) on his map in the extreme southern part of Twelve Mile T. Doubtless this was a well-known stopping place or inn for travelers along the old St. Michael Trail (q.v.) from
s. of Greenville to St. Michael and thence to Ste.
Genevieve. (Beck, Conard)

Cedar Cliff's (Cape Girardeau)
A locality about one half mi. below where Hubble Creek enters Tywappity Bottom, where David and John Ferrell secured a grant of land in 1803. Named for the natural surroundings. (Houck II 167, Putz)

Cedar Creek (Madison)
A small creek in the s. part of Twelve Mile T., named for the cedars which grow on the hillsides along the stream. (McCormick)

Cedar Creek (Madison)
A small stream in the s. part of St. Francois T., flowing into St. Francois R. Cf. above.

Cedar Creek (Wayne)
A large creek in the n. part of the county, which rises near Coldwater and empties into St. Francois R. There are three branches, Upper, Middle, and Lower Cedar Creek. (Hinchey)

Cedar Creek (Wayne)
See Coldwater

Cedar Creek Church (Wayne)
See Coldwater Baptist Church

Cedar Creek Township (Wayne)
In the n. part of the county, named for Cedar Creek (q.v.), the principal stream. It appears first in the census for 1860, and must have been organized some time between 1840 and 1860. (U. S. Census for 1840 and 1860)

Cedar Fork (Ferry)
A branch of Saline Creek in the w. part of St. Mary's and Saline townships, so named from the cedar trees growing on the stream. The "fork" is that of this branch and Saline Creek. (Ferry Co. Centennial History)

Cedar Fork Church (Ferry)
A rural church in the n.w. part of St. Mary's T., located near Cedar Fork (q.v.), from which it is named. (County Map 1941)

Cedar Fork School (Ferry)
A rural school in the n.w. part of St. Mary's T., named from Cedar Fork (q.v.) near which it is located. (County Map 1941)

Cedar Grove School (Madison)
A rural school in the e. part of St. Francois T., organized in 1885 and named for the cedar trees which are numerous in the neighborhood. (Schulte, Brewington)

Cedar Grove School (Reynolds)
A rural school, now consolidated. The name is derived from cedar growth. (W. A. Williams)

Cedar Mountain (Madison)
A mountain in the w. part of Central T., named from the cedar trees which grow on the mountain or hillside. (Schulte, Brewington, Cooper)
Center Ridge Church (Wayne)
A General Baptist church in the s.e. part of St. Francois T., named from the school (q.v.). (Burton)

Center Ridge School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s.e. part of St. Francois T. This somewhat isolated neighborhood was called Lonesome Ridge during Civil War days when Henry Mabrey settled here, having come from Bollinger Co. When the school was built about 1880 the name Lonesome Ridge was suggested by Nora Mabrey, daughter of Henry, but others objected to this name and suggested Center Ridge School because the elevation on which the school was built ran in a south-easterly direction between two other ridges, hence Center Ridge. (Mrs. Philip Estes, Burton, W. C. Beatty)

Centerville (Reynolds)
The county seat located in the s.e. part of Carroll T. It became the county seat during the Civil War when the courthouse at Lesterville burned. The spelling Centreville was used for the p.o. from 1852-1896. The name was doubtless suggested by its position in the center of the county, though Mr. C. L. Sutterfield, a life-long resident of the county, says it was so named because a large sycamore tree stood in the center of the town until about 50 years ago. The first settlement was made here by James Fox in 1847. (Eaton, P. G., Parker 1860, 1865, C. L. Sutterfield, Douglass I 179-181, Sutherland & McEvoy 1860)

Centreville (Reynolds)
See Centerville

Central High School (Cape Girardeau)
A secondary school in Cape Girardeau established in 1914 and named for its central location in the city at that time. (Southeast Missourian Oct. 4, 1934)

Central School (Madison)
A rural school in the e.c. part of Central T., organized in 1911. The school district was cut off from surrounding districts to make this a central location for a number of families and it was in Central T., hence the name. (Andrews, Gipson, King)

Central Township (Madison)
In the central part of the county, organized in 1909 from Twelve Mile T. and named from its location in the central part of the county. (County Court Record. Waggoner)

Central Township (Perry)
In the central part of the county, and hence so named. It was organized between 1870-1890. (U. S. Census Reports 1870-1930)

Chaconia (Wayne)
A village in the s.e. part of Black River T. The first town laid out and p.o. established in 1887 was named
Wellsdale for Peter F. Wells from Va. who donated 45 acres to the town and helped Louis Houck, then extending the Frisco R.R. through this place, lay it out. When a p.o. was applied for in 1887 postal authorities objected because of Wellsville in Montgomery Co., laid off in 1856, and Louis Houck suggested Chaonia, which was accepted. Chaonia is an Indian name, said to have been the name of a Shawnee Indian chief. (Jno. Casey, Sallars, Enaminger (1934), Goodspeed 460, Harmon, Mary Robinson, Douglass I 392, Hinchey, Bennett, Miss Leech's thesis)

Chapel Hill Church (Wayne)
A Methodist church at the head of Little Brushy Creek in the w. part of Williams T. organized about 1880, possibly by Ledbetter and old Jaspar Markham. The church or chapel was built on a hill; hence the name. (G. F. Hillis)

Chapel Hill School (Wayne)
A rural school in the w. part of Williams T. on Little Brushy Creek, named for Chapel Hill Church (q.v.).
(Burton, G. F. Hillis)

Cheek Creek (Bollinger)
A small stream in the w. part of Scopus T., named for James Cheek, who lived there in 1906. (Dewitt, County Court Record)

Chenoz (Wayne)
A spot mentioned by Campbell in 1874 as "a very large deposit of red hematite; within a circuit of 5 mi. there are a number of promising exposures that are all unworked." It was probably in n.e. Logan T. or in Iron Co. Nothing could be learned of the source of the name, if it ever existed. (Campbell's G 752)

Cherry Grove School (Wayne)
Now consolidated with Patterson. Established soon after the Civil War and named because the wild cherry trees were so numerous in that section. (J. Black)

Chester Road (Perry)
The public road leading from Perryville through Sereno to Chester, Illinois, from which it was locally so called. (Huber)

Chicken Branch (Bollinger)
A small branch of Crooked Creek in the c. part of Lorance T. The reason for the name is not known.
(Highway Map)

Chillicothe (Cape Girardeau, Perry)
See Large Shawnee Village

Chillicottics (Cape Girardeau, Perry)
See Large Shawnee Village

Chilton (Wayne)
See Gaylor

Chilton's Crossing (Wayne)
See Gaylor
Chitwood (Reynolds)
A r.r. stop on the Missouri Southern in the s.w. part of Logan T., named for Uncle Batty Chitwood, a prominent man in the county. (Parks, Centerville Reformer (1904-07), New International Atlas (1930)
Chitwood Cemetery (Reynolds)
A cemetery in the s.w. part of Logan T. Cf. above.
Choot (Bollinger)
A p.o. established in 1899 and discontinued in 1904, named for Albert Choot, a merchant at Buchanan, who ran a store here for a sawmill camp. It was in the e. c. part of Fillmore T. The name appears on the map of 1912, though the place was abandoned about 1908. (No. Road Guide (1912), Houch I, Marble Hill Press)
Cholybeete Spring (Wayne)
A medicinal spring about 3 mi. s. of Brunot in the n. part of Cedar Creek T. "The medicinal properties of the spring are highly spoken of," says Parker in 1887. Several promoters intended to make it a health resort, but it has not been developed in Wayne Co. In Iron Co. just across the line the Cape Mason's have a resort. (Templeton, Parker 414)
**Chore Creek (Madison)
A small stream in the e. part of Castor T., emptying into Castor R. The origin of the name has not been ascertained. (County Highway Map)
**Christenson Branch (Perry)
A small branch of McClashanan Creek in the s. part of Bois Brule T. The name is doubtless personal.
Christ Evangelical Church (Cape Girardeau)
The Evangelical church in the city of Cape Girardeau organized in 1895 by Rev. Ed Bleibtreu, and given this appropriate church name honoring the Christ. (Pamphlet 1930)
Christian Hollow (Reynolds)
A valley in the s.e. part of Jackson T., leading n. to Logan Creek, named for a settler. (Highway Map, Parks)
Church of Our Lady (Perry)
The Catholic church of Claryville, named for the Virgin. (Douglas 451)
Church-of-the-Assumption (Perry)
The Roman Catholic church on the campus of St. Mary's-of-the-Barrens Seminary. It was begun in 1827 under the Italian Angelo Olivisa. It was planned as an exact reproduction of the Church of Monte Citorio in Rome, but plans were changed and a scale one-third of the original was adopted. The church was consecrated in 1837. Named for the Catholic doctrine. (W. E. A. Guide 523)
Church of the Nativity (Perry)
Cf. below
Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Perry)
The Catholic church of Beis Brule Bottom. The name is sometimes shortened to Church of the Nativity. It was organized in 1886 and blessed on May 10 by Rev. Henry Van der Sander, Chancellor of St. Louis, who called Rev. Father D. L. De Ceunynck, immigrant from Belgium in 1894 to take the parish. (Douglass I 451, Goodspeed)

Cinque Hommes Creek (Perry)
A large creek which rises in Cinque Hommes T. and takes a winding course through Central and Salem townships, to empty into the Mississippi R. near Menfro at Cape Cinque Hommes (q.v.), from which it was doubtless named. For the probability that the original name of both creek and cape was St. Cozme, see the discussion there given. (R. L. Ramsay)

Cinque Hommes Township (Perry)
One of the three original townships organized in 1831 and named for Cinque Hommes Creek (q.v.). (Douglass I 170)

Circleville (Cape Girardeau)
A settlement in the n.e. part of Randal T. in 1865 and 1873. No explanation of the name can be offered. (Campbell)

Cissell School (Perry)
A rural school in the c. part of Saline T., named for the Cissell family. Vincent Cissell, whose father Joseph came to the county in 1803 from Ky., owned 900 acres of land and was one of the largest taxpayers in the county. (Goodspeed)

Clark Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the e.c. part of St. Francois T., n. of Greenville on the old Greenville-Perryville Road. It was established long before the Civil War and named for the landowner Ezra Clark, father of James Clark who lives nearby now. (Wilkinson, Bennett)

Clark Graveyard (Wayne)
A cemetery n.w. of Patterson in the w. part of Logan T., near land which John Clark acquired as a Spanish Grant. (W. C. Eaton)

Clark's Creek (Wayne)
A large creek which rises in the n.w. part of Benton T., flows s.e. and empties into Logan's Creek in the s.e. part of Logan T. Francis Clark received a Spanish land grant here in 1800, though the more prominent member of the family was "Uncle" Johnny Clark who lived near this creek until 1933, when he died at the age of 87. In 1850 the creek was known as Oak Creek, doubtless for the growth of oak trees along the stream. (Colton (1860), Campbell (1873), Duncan, Paullus, Bennett)

Clark's Creek Church (Wayne)
A Presbyterian church organized in 1842 by Rev. James M. Covington. In 1844 there were 15 members; in 1894, 52
members. It was named from its location on Clark’s Creek in the n.w. part of Benton T. (Douglass I 481-490)

Clark’s Creek School (Wayne)
One of the first schools of the county. The district was later divided into Dale, Peachtree Fork, Damon, and King’s Creek schools. (W. C. Eaton)

Clark’s Iron Bank (Wayne)
Two regions are known by this name. The earlier shown on Colton’s map in 1860 is s. w. of Greenville in the s.w. part of St. Francois T., the second region is n.e. of Greenville in the e. part of St. Francois T. Both names suggest Francis Clark, who received a large Spanish land grant. Cf. Clark’s Creek. (Colton (1860), Campbell (1873), Bennett)

Clark’s Mountain (Wayne)
An outstanding cone shaped mountain, the highest elevation in the county, in the n.w. part of Benton T. The rugged top of protruding granite can be reached only by climbing afoot or horseback. A spring flows near the top, which is encircled by a drive which is 14 mi. long. The place was considered for the location of the Sam A. Baker Park, but a more scenic spot was chosen. This mountain, like Clark’s Creek (q.v.), was named for a pioneer, Francis Clark. (Wayland, Wallis, Wilkinson, R. Davis, Parker)

Clarkson Iron Mines (Wayne)
A deep hole 3 mi. e. of Piedmont in the s.e. part of Benton T., one of the many limonite ore banks in Wayne Co., named for Geo. Clarkson who had a sawmill there during the early 70s, and whose father James G. Clarkson had settled here even earlier. Also known as the Cedar Bay Iron Mines, because of its location near Cedar Bay. (Campbell (1874) 754, Hincheny, Wayland, Rhodes, Wilkinson, Arthur Davis)

Claryville (Perry)
A small town in n. part of Bois Brule T. It was settled in 1860, laid out as a town by Captain C. Williams, and incorporated in 1871. The spelling of the name was first Clearyville, as it was named for John Cleary, a farmer nearby. The spelling was changed to correspond to the pronunciation. (Douglass I 382; A Modern Eden 5, Evan. L. Church 14)

Clay Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the s. part of St. Francois T., emptying into Reece’s Creek, named for Tom Clay, a pioneer. (Duncan)

Clay Lick Creek (Reynolds)
A small stream which rises at foot of Round Mountain and flows into Black R. 1 mi. s. of Festerville. It is named from a clay deer lick nearby. (R. E. McKibbin)
Clear Water (Wayne)
See Clearwater

Clearwater (Wayne)
A p.o. maintained 1888-1897 for a sawmill and station on the Mo. Pacific R.R. in the c. part of Mill Spring T. So named because the water in the springs was so clear and sparkling. The first mill here was established in the 1870s by Stanfield from Michigan. Later C. E. Ferguson from Wisconsin bought the timber interests and brought new mill machinery. Then Geo. Withers & Co. of Illinois opened the mills and operated them until a big 27 feet rise in Black R. washed everything away. (Wilkinson, Duncan, Hinchey, P.G., Campbell)

Clearwater Dam (Wayne)
A dam on Black R. in the n.w. part of Mill Spring T., on the border between Wayne and Reynolds counties. It was named, as was Clearwater (q.v.), for the appearance of the stream. (Wilkinson)

Claryville (Perry)
See Claryville

Clippard (Bollinger)
A p.o. maintained 1902-1904 in the e. part of Liberty T. and named for a prominent pioneer family. David C. Clippard served as Probate Judge in the county for many years and F. B. Clippard was county assessor 1900-1904. (P.G., County Map (1906), Marble Hill Press (1901-1904), Dewitt)

Clippard School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Whitewater T., named for the Clippard family, prominent landowners. W. P., P. C., and Truman Clippard own land there now. Daniel Clippard came to Cape Girardeau Co. in 1817. (Putz, Kienne, Goodspeed)

Clippers Mill (Wayne)
A large mill on Widow's Creek in the s. part of Black River T., doubtless named for the proprietor.

Closson (Reynolds)
A p.o. 1893-1906 serving a sawmill camp in the n.w. part of Carroll T.; presumably a personal name.

Clover Hill School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s. part of Byrd T., in a long settled region. When the school was organized about 1900 the name was suggested by one of the directors because of the clover blooming on the hillsides. (Macke)

Clubb (Wayne)
A small community and p.o. in the w. part of Cowan T. It replaced Ivy, a p.o. maintained in 1887 about one mi. away. Ivy was named for Conn Ivy, later Judge of the County Court, a pioneer farmer who opened the p.o. in his home. Ivy's father came from Tenn. in the 1830s and entered a land grant. The p.o. was discontinued
after one year. Then in 1893 Clubb p.o. was established by a merchant, Jake Clubb, who operated the p.o. in his store. (Ward, Wallis, Smith, Moore)

Clubb Creek (Bollinger)
A small creek in the w. part of Liberty T., named for the Clubb family, prominent citizens. Abe Clubb was one of the first settlers here. (Dewitt, Yount)

Clubb Creek School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the w. part of Liberty T., located on Clubb Creek, from which it was named. (Myers, Dewitt, Yount, Ladd)

Clubb School (Wayne)
The school of the village of Clubb was first named Lost Creek for its location on Lost Creek; then Davis School for Alfred, Madison, and John Davis, pioneer landowners. Mrs. Eletha Davis moved here from Ky. in 1868 with her three sons, who became prominent citizens. Later the school was moved to the village of Clubb and took its name. (Ward, Bennett, Burton, Davis)

Clubb Township (Bollinger)
Erected in Cape Girardeau Co. in 1848 when the entire system of townships was revised. This section became a part of Bollinger Co. in 1851. It was named for Abe Clubb, a prominent pioneer. Clubb Township was replaced by Fillmore and Wayne townships when Bollinger Co. was organized. (Douglass I 163, Myers, Yount, Campbell (1874), County Court Record)

Clubb Township (Cape Girardeau)
See Clubb Township, Bollinger County

Coffman (Perry)
A settlement which had its origin in a grist mill erected on the property of Thomas Madden by Job Westover in 1800. The source of the name has not been ascertained. (Houck I 384)

Coker School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the e. part of Randol T., named for Samuel T. Coker, commissioner of schools in 1854. (Putz, Goodspeed)

Cold Water (Wayne)
See Coldwater

Coldwater (Wayne)
A village in the n.e. part of Cedar Creek T., first known as Cedar Creek when Ed Settles established a store and p.o. there. The place was surveyed in 1859 and a town plat drawn by James H. Willett. The plat was not recorded until 1869. The name was changed to Cold Water in 1858 when James P. Ellis took over the p.o. The name, suggested by the cold water of the spring there, was written Cold Water until 1895 when the present spelling became predominant. A carding mill and large grist mill once were maintained here and the
village had a population of 200 when it was at its height. (Templeton, Faullus, Kelly, Bowers, Gippon, Hinchey) (Pottenger)

Coldwater Baptist Church (Wayne)
The Baptist church of Coldwater was first known as Cedar Creek Church when it was organized by James E. Paulus and Peter Price in 1844 on Cedar Creek (q.v.), from which it was named. The present building was erected in 1886, and the name changed to that of the community and p.o., Coldwater, which had been established there in 1876. (Cassie Paulus, Collins, Goodspeed 558)

Cold Water Hill (Wayne)
A ridge or divide between Lodi and Coldwater in the w. part of Cedar Creek T. There is a large spring of cold water at Taylor Camp. (Paulus, Mrs. Thomas Lewis)

Cold Water Spring (Wayne)
The spring from which Coldwater received its name. The spring has an abundant flow of very cold water, hence the name. About 1867 J. P. Ellis of Tenn. built a store there, and the spring was often called Ellis Spring in his honor. (Rhodes, Ellis, Paulus, Templeton, Bennett)

Coleman Hollow (Reynolds)
A valley in the s.w. part of Logan T. leading n. to Logan Creek. It is named for a prominent family, as is the nearby mountain. (Highway Map, Parks, McBibbin)

Coleman Mountain (Reynolds)
Cf. above.

Collier (Wayne)
A p.o. in the n.e. part of Cedar Creek T., in 1867. The p.o. named for an old settler was discontinued before 1876. (Rhodes, Hinchey)

Collier Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the n. part of Cedar Creek T., named for Drew Collier. It is a branch of Cedar Creek. (Rhodes, Hinchey)

Collier Prong (Wayne)
See East Prong

Collins-Moore School (Cape Girardeau)
See Moore School

Colyott Hollow (Reynolds)
In s.e. Lesterville T., named for a family. It is incorrectly spelled Cotyalee Hollow on the Highway map. (R. L. Parks)

Combs Branch (Madison, Bollinger)
A small stream which rises in Union T., Bollinger Co., flows w. into Castor T., Madison Co., and empties into Castor R. It is named for Silas Combs, a well-known settler. (Madison Plat, Goodspeed)

Concordia College (Wayne)
A school established in Gravelton in the n.e. part of Cedar Creek T. in 1877 by the Rev. Luther M. Wagner.
Rev. Wagner was born in Tenn. in 1851, was ordained a minister of the Lutheran Church in 1875 when he graduated from Mosheim College at Mosheim, Tenn. In 1877 he came to Gravelton and organized Concordia College, which opened with an enrollment of seventy. For the name of Concordia Seminary. (Goodspeed 1148, Wagner, Douglass I 648)

Concordia Seminary (Perry)
The oldest Lutheran institution of Higher learning in Missouri, and mother college to all the junior colleges and seminaries of the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Evangelical Church. Now located at St. Louis, it was first founded in Perry County in 1839, the year of the original settlement there of the Saxon immigrants. The historic log cabin which was its earliest home is still preserved as a memorial at Altenburg, where it serves as a museum. For the probability that the cabin was originally erected in the territory of the settlement known as Dresden, and afterwards annexed to Altenburg, see under Altenburg, above.

It is not unlikely that the original plans for the seminary were drawn by Pastor Martin Stephan, perhaps even before leaving Germany. One of the most hostile accounts of Stephan, that of Polack, makes indeed the uncorroborated allegation that he planned to call it Stephan's College. Be that as it may, in the darkest days after his downfall, the summer of 1839, a group of three of the candidates for the ministry, Brohm, Färbringer, and Ewenger, with the active support of the pastors, especially C. F. W. Walther, then pastor at Dresden, succeeded in acquiring four or six acres of land in this settlement, and joined their efforts to provide a place of instruction for a course similar to that of a German "Gymnasium." The three candidates did most of the work of erecting the log cabin which was to serve as the home of the future college.

On August 13, 1839, the following announcement was inserted in the Anzeiger des Westens, the principal German language newspaper of St. Louis: "We, the undersigned, intend to establish an institution of instruction and education which distinguishes itself from the ordinary elementary school especially by including, beside the usual elementary studies, all branches of a Gymnasium which are requisite for a genuinely Christian and scientific education, such as: Religion, the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, German, French, and English languages, History, Geography, Mathematics, Physics, Natural History, fundamentals of Philosophy, Music, Drawing. In the branches named the pupils at our institution will be sufficiently advanced so that after completion of a full course they will be prepared for university studies...

The log cabin was dedicated in October, Pastor O. H. Walther writing a special poem for the occasion which is still preserved. On Nov. 19, Buenger wrote to St. Louis from "the Luther-College near Wittenberg," saying that classes would begin no later than Dec. 1. A letter is preserved from Fuerbringer to the famous German scholar Franz Delitsch in Leipsic, telling him of the plans for starting a Gymnasium, but eventually broadening its scope to make of it a full university and theological seminary, and inviting him to accept a professorship in the proposed institution, although he could offer him no salary. The school opened Dec. 9, 1839, with seven boys; three girls also attended during the first few years.

The school was the sole property of the Perry Co. colonists, who barely succeeded in maintaining it as a college until 1843, when the St. Louis group assumed the venture of sufficient support to guarantee its continuance, not as a Gymnasium, but rather as a theological seminary. In 1849 it was decided to remove it to St. Louis and transfer its control to the Missouri Synod. C. F. W. Walther, who had succeeded his brother as pastor of the St. Louis church from 1841 to 1849, was called to the Seminary as professor and later served as its head until his death in 1887.

There is some uncertainty about the name of the institution during its years at Altenburg. As has been noted above, it was allegedly planned as Stephan's College by Martin Stephan, was at least once referred to by Buenger as "Luther-College", and was occasionally denominated the "Altenburg Seminary." There is no sufficient evidence that it was ever known as Concordia Seminary before the transfer to St. Louis. Yet that may have been the original name intended for it by Martin Stephan. An interesting piece of information given by Forster in his recent dissertation (p. 93) is that Stephan in his Dresden days used to send out candidates into the homes of his followers to conduct "Concordia-hours," so called because the Lutheran Formula of Concord was the chief subject of discussion. The reference is to the Confession of Faith of the Evangelical Lutheran Church adopted in 1580, which is commonly known as the "Formula" or "Book of Concord," or in short as the "Concordia." The name has at any rate always been especially beloved by Lutherans, and Lutheran churches have been so entitled at Kirkwood, Maplewood, and many other places, as has also been the town of Concordia in Lafayette County. It
has sometimes been explained as inspired by Schiller's use of the term in his "Lied von der Glocke," in the line, "Concordia soll ihr Name sein"; but the reason for its distinctively Lutheran association is undoubtedly far older and goes back to the foundation of the denomination.

(Forster, Settlement of the Saxon Lutherans, 93, 648, 715f.; Polack, Fathers and Founders, 29; Geschichte des Concordia College (1889) 25; Fuerbringer's Concordia Cyclopedia (1927) under "Concordia"; Douglas 1480; Life of Breckenridge 206; theses by Miss Welty and Miss Atchison) (R. L. Ramsay)

Conrad Creek (Bollinger)
A large creek in the n. part of Union and Whitewater townships, emptying into Whitewater R. in Cape Girardeau Co. It is named for Geo. E. Conrad and his family, who came to Bollinger Co. in 1803. (Dewitt, Rhoda Conrad, Mrs. Geo. Conrad)

Conrad School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Whitewater T., named for Geo. E. Conrad, early settler and prominent citizen. (Rhoda Conrad, Mrs. Geo. Conrad)

Cook School (Madison)
See Miller Chapel School

Cool Spring (Wayne)
A spring in the w. part of Black River T., so named by the pioneers for the cool water flowing from the spring. It is located on land now belonging to John ("Jack") Sheridan, who purchased the land from Patrick Harmon of Ireland who entered the land. (Rhodes, John Harmon, D. T. Davis, W. O. Manna)

Cool Spring Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery near Cool Spring, from which it is named, on the site of old Cool Spring Union Church (q. v.). (Rhodes, Farbes)

Cool Spring Church (Wayne)
A rural Methodist church in the w. part of Black River T. organized in 1888 with Geo. H. Adams as pastor. In the early days the building was used by Methodist, Christian, and Baptist denominations and hence called Cool Spring Union Church, but in 1918 the Christian congregation moved to Tastee, the Baptists scattered, the old church was torn down and the present building was erected by the Methodists. The name comes from Cool Spring (q.v.). (C. D. Forbes, Goodspeed 544, Robinson)

Cool Spring School (Wayne)
A rural school in the w. part of Black River T., near Cool Spring (q.v.), from which it is named. (Harmon, Burton)

Cool Spring Union Church (Wayne)
See Cool Spring Church
Coon Holler (Wayne)
   See Coon Hollow
Coon Hollow (Wayne)
   A valley in the n. part of Cedar Creek T., so named because of the large number of raccoons found there by pioneer hunters and settlers. Usually the place is called Coon Holler. (Paulius)
Coon Hollow Branch (Wayne)
   A small branch of Cedar Creek in Cedar Creek T. Cf. above. (Mrs. M. Paulius)
Copper Mines School (Madison)
   A rural school in the w. part of Mine LaMotte T., named from the copper mines which are operated there. "Copper," says Goddard writing in 1869 in Where to Emigrate and Why, is found extensively in Missouri, especially near the Mine LaMotte Mines." (Andrews, Schulte, Goddard)
Copper Region (Wayne)
   A region in the n.w. part of Cedar Creek T., near Brunot, noted on the map of 1865. Robert R. Singer and Alexander Nimich of Pittsburgh, Pa., own a lot of mineral land in the region of Brunot. (Fidels)
Corinth Church (Wayne)
   A General Baptist church in the n.w. part of Lost Creek T. When it was first organized in 1900 it was known as Oak Grove Church for the oak trees growing there. The first building was used for the services of both Baptists and Methodists and so called Union Church. It has always been known locally and unofficially as the Fronabarger Church because Uncle Mike Fronabarger, pioneer farmer and Baptist deacon, gave four acres of land for the church. Officially the church was named Corinth at the General Baptist Association by Rev. Henry Georges, just after the Methodist congregation withdrew. Doubtless the name was reminiscent of the apostolic church to which St. Paul wrote I and II Corinthians. (Irene Crites, M. L. Fronabarger)
Corners (Perry)
   A settlement in the s.w. corner of St. Mary's T. Presumably a name of location, like Crossroads.
Cornwall (Madison)
   A station on the Belmont Branch of the Iron Mountain R.R., established in 1889 when the r.r. was built, in the s.e. part of Castor T. The legend is that the place is named for Cornwall, England, because of the Sprowle hoax of the Tin Mines. (See Tin Mountain.) Sprowle supposedly came from Cornwall, England. The name Cornwall goes back to Cornaria, probably derived from the tribal name Cornovu. O.E. Cornwall means "the Welsh in Cornwall." This folk name later became the name of the district. Cornwall is famous for its tin mines.
(Douglass I 379, Ox. D. of Eng., Hinchey, Campbell (1874) 754)

Corridan (Reynolds)
A village in the n. part of Jackson T. on the Mo. Southern R.R. A p.o. was established in 1902. The p.o. was first known as Rose Hill, named for Rose Lattig, whose father owned land adjoining the town. The name was changed to Corridan by the p.o. department. (F.G., Don Santuff)

Cottonbelt Railroad (Cape Girardeau)
See St. Louis Southwestern Railroad

Cottonville (Reynolds)
A small place in the extreme s. part of Logan T. on the Carter Co. line in 1906, named for the Cotton family. (Parks, Rand McNally Map)

D. Cotyalec Hollow (Reynolds)
See Coyott Hollow. (Highway Map)

Council Ridge School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Welch T., doubtless named from the fact that this ridge contained signs of Indian signal mounds and indicated this may have been the scene of councils among the Indians. (Kiehne, Putz, Tal lent)

Cousin's Orchards (Cape Girardeau)
A part of the early settlement of the city of Cape Girardeau, where the St. Charles Hotel now stands, so named for Bartholomew Cousins, secretary to Louis Lorimier. (Memorial Sketches 73-74)

Cousnville (Cape Girardeau)
A p.o. maintained in 1883-1897 in the s.e. part of Cape Girardeau T., on the r.r. Bartholomew Cousins, secretary to Louis Lorimier, was doubtless the source of the name, as was Cousin's Orchard (q.v.). (F.G., Memorial Sketches 73-74)

Cowan Cemetery (Wayne)
See Bell Cemetery

Cowan Township (Wayne)
In the n.e. part of the county, named for Uncle Dicky (Richard D.) Cowan, who owned a large tract of land and operated Hog Eye Mill. He came to the county in 1808. It is one of the oldest townships, listed in the U. S. Census reports since 1840. (Henry B. Smith, Hinchey, Rhodes, Hopkins, U. S. Census)

Crabtree (Reynolds)
A sawmill camp and stop on the Mo. Southern R.R. in the e. part of Jackson T. in 1908, doubtless named for the species of apple tree known as crab apple tree or crabtree, which grows wild in this section. (Mo. Auto. Blue Book (1908)

Crane (Wayne)
A limonite ore bank in the n.w. part of Cedar Creek T.;
it appears on Campbell's map of 1874. Doubtless it was
named for the pond (q.v.). (Campbell)
Crane Pond (Wayne)
A small lake or pond in the n.w. part of Cedar Creek T.,
named for the cranes which are seen there even today.
(Dr. Jones, Wilkinson)
Crane Pond Creek (Wayne)
A small stream originating in Crane Pond (q.v.), from
which it is named, and flowing into Big Creek. It is
now in Sam A. Baker Park. (Jones, Wilkinson, Wm. Wood,
Wallis)
Crawford's Landing (Cape Girardeau)
A ferry landing on the Mississippi R. in the n.e. part
of Shawnee T. in 1873. The Crawford family was promi-
nent in pioneer days and conducted this ferry. (David
Crawford Hope)
Crites Store (Wayne)
A rural store 4 mi. w. of Lowndes, established in 1915
by C. H. Crites and sons. The building of good roads
in the community and the "Depression" of 1929 caused its
closing in 1933. (Mrs. Irene Crites)
Critesville (Cape Girardeau)
A community in the s.w. part of Apple Creek T., known as
Critesville for the large family of John H. Crites and/
or Davault Crites. (Patz, Kiehne, Goodspeed)
Critesville School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Apple Creek T., named
for the settlement known as Critesville (q.v.). (Kiehne)
Crockett (Cape Girardeau)
A p.o. maintained 1896; neither the location nor reason
for the name could be discovered. (F.G.)
Crooked Creek (Bollinger, Cape Girardeau)
A large stream which rises in the n.w. part of Bollinger
Co., flows in a southeastern direction, enters Cape
Girardeau Co., and empties into Whitewater R. near Allen-
vilie. The stream thus formed is called Whitewater R.
until it receives the waters of Caney Creek and East
Fork, after which it takes the name of Little River.
The name was given prior to 1818. Schoolcraft refers
to it and to Castor R. (w. of this branch) as one stream
which he calls Crooked Creek. The name is descriptive.
Mr. Yount, pioneer of Bollinger Co., says he has stood in
one spot and thrown a rock on both sides of him, as the
stream flows s. and then suddenly turns around to flow
n. (Douglass I XIII 280, Schoolcraft, Dewitt, Yount)
Crooked Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the s.e. part of Jefferson T., so
named because of its many turns or crooks. It empties
into St. Francois R. (Sallars, Beatty, Williams)
Crooked Creek Township (Bollinger)
In the n.w. part of the county, just s. of Union T. or-
ganized in 1872 from German T. It was named for Crooked
Creek (q.v.), the principal stream. (Douglass I 313, Dewitt)

Crossroads (Cape Girardeau)
See Crump

Cross Roads Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery near Cross Roads Church (q.v.), from which it was named. (Moore, Collins, Crites)

Cross Roads Church (Wayne)
A General Baptist church in the e. part of Lost Creek T., built in 1902 by the Holmes Chapel Baptist Church at the crossing of the main roads one mi. from old Holmes Chapel. The building is now used by several denominations, and sometimes referred to as Union Church. Since it is near Wills p.o., it is also often called Wills Church. (Moore, Crites, Collins)

Cross Roads School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Lorance T., so named because it is located at the crossing of two county roads. (Tallent)

Cross Roads School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n. part of Whitewater T. Cf. above. (Tallent)

Crestown (Perry)
A small village in the n.c. part of Salem T. A p.o. was established in 1886, and so named because it was at the crossing of two county roads. (F.G., Lawes)

Crossville School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Carroll T., named from its location in the forks of two valleys. (Mo. Map (1941), Williams, Parks)

Crow Branch (Wayne)
A small stream in the n.e. part of Logan T., flowing into Clark's Creek. It was named for Jim Crow, former landowner. Sometimes it is called Sweeza Branch for Walter Sweezea, farmer and road overseer of the community. (Bunyard)

Crump (Cape Girardeau)
A settlement and p.o. in the e. part of Liberty T. The community was once known as Crossroads because here two county roads crossed, but when a p.o. was established in 1886 it was named for a prominent family. The p.o. was maintained 1886-1904, discontinued, and restored in 1928. (F.G., Putz)

Cuba School (Wayne)
In the w. part of St. Francois T., established about the time the Spanish American War closed when the U. S. protected Cuba; hence the name. (C. E. Burton)

Cutler's Mill (Wayne)
See Lone Rock

Cynthia (Reynolds)
A village and p.o. maintained 1886-1891 and 1895-6. Its location has not been discovered. Presumably a personal
name, from the wife or daughter of a founder or official. Mr. C. L. Sutterfield, seventy-five years old and life-long resident of the county, writes, "If there ever was a Cunthy (Cynthia) I do not know where it was." (P.G., C. L. Sutterfield)

Cypress Lake (Bollinger)
A small lake, drained since 1906, in the s.e. part of Wayne T. It was named for the cypress trees growing in the swamp.

Cypress Swamp (Cape Girardeau)
A large swamp just w. of Cape Girardeau in the w. part of Cape Girardeau T., named for the cypress trees growing in the swamp. (Putz)

Dagonia (Reynolds)
A p.o. maintained 1907-1915 for a sawmill camp in the s.w. part of Jackson T., named for a family. (Williams)

Dairyville (Reynolds)
A small community in n. Jackson T., on the Mo. Southern R.R., 2 mi. s. of Corridor. Unsuccessful plans were formulated for making this community a dairy district. The former name of this village was Delmire, which was, doubtless, a family name. (Highway Map, Southuff) (Zimmer)

Daisy (Cape Girardeau)
A small village in the s. part of Apple Creek T.; a p.o. was established in 1889 and named for the wife of an old settler in the community. Joseph Abernathy (Pochantas) had a child named Daisy. (P.G., Putz)

Dale School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Logan T., organized about 1878, and named for Jim Dale, farmer and landowner, who gave the land for the school. It is also called Upper Clark's Creek School because of its location on Clark's Creek (q.v.). (Owenby, Eaton, Wallis) (Pottenger)

Daley (Reynolds)
A logging compound signal stop on the Mo. Southern R.R. in the w. part of Logan T., named for Bill Daley, the builder of the logging camp. (Henson)

Dallas (Bollinger)
See Marble Hill

Dalton Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the e. part of Williams T. It was first known as Baird Cemetery for Samuel J. Baird, who came from Ohio in 1827 and settled in Williams T. Later Elijah Dalton settled on Otter Creek, near this cemetery in 1852 and his name was given to the cemetery. In the 1880s Dalton became County Judge. (Manning, Collins, Rhodes) (Pottenger)

Damon (Wayne)
A discontinued p.o. in the n.e. part of Logan T. The first establishment here was the store of Leonard Nixon:
later it was sold to Damon Taylor who operated a store and p.o. 1895-1902. Since 1932 the store has been operated by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bunyard and the place is often called Bunyard's Store, though the p.o. name Damon still exists in Damon School. There is sufficient evidence to prove the source of the name is Damon Taylor, yet the story persists that the name suggests "rural peace," inspired by the locality and by the literary pastoral of Milton, his Latin elegy "Epitaphium Damonis." written in 1638-9 in memory of his closest friend Charles Diodati. This attribution seems purely fanciful. (Eaton, Mrs. Fred Bunyard, Duncan, Wallis, Chas. Diodati) (Pottenger)

Damon Chapel (Wayne)
A Presbyterian church near the site of Damon p.o. (q.v.), from which it was named. The church building is comparatively new, but the congregation has disbanded, and the building is used for a community center. (Collins, Fred Wilkerson) (Pottenger)

Damon Taylor Mill (Wayne)
A pioneer grist mill in the s.e. part of Logan T., operated by Damon Taylor as early as the 1830s. The mill no longer exists, and the Bunyard Store is built near the site. (Duncan)

Daniel Boone Lodge (Madison)
A summer resort in Castor T., which was named for the pioneer (1735-1820), whose name is a household word in America. (Watts)

Daniel's Creek (Wayne)
A small creek in the s.w. part of Benton T., named for Carter Daniels, pioneer, on whose farm it is located. (Davidson, Wallis)

Danielsville (Wayne)
See Piedmont

Dark Swamp (Wayne)
A large swamp, also known as Black Swamp, in the s.e. part of Jefferson T. Heavy virgin timber, particularly cypress, made both names appropriate ones. (de Celis, McGhee, Ben Stilts) (Pottenger)

Daugherty's Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small creek near the town of Jackson in the s. part of Byrd T. Wm. Daugherty, son-in-law of Andrew Ramsay of Ramsay Creek (q.v.) settled here in 1795. The creek received its name from him. (Douglas I 77)

Daugherty's Mill (Cape Girardeau)
A mill established on Daugherty's Creek (q.v.) in 1799 by William Daugherty, who settled here. (Douglas I 77)

Daveaut Creek (Bollinger)
A small creek in the s. part of Fillmore T., named for the pioneer James Davoult, who came from N. Carolina in 1804 with the first settlers in the county. His Spanish grant was in this neighborhood. His son Christian
Davault continued to farm there after his father's death. (Dewitt, Douglass I 687)

Davidson Blue Spring (Wayne)
See Blue Spring

Davis Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the e. part of Lost Creek T. It was started about 1850 as the McAllister family graveyard by Arch McAllister on whose land it was located. About 1860 Wm. Davis purchased the land and gave the plat to the community for a public cemetery, which came to be known as the Davis Cemetery. (T. J. Davis, Sallars, Ward, McGhee) (Pottinger)

Davis Landing (Perry)
In Perry Co. 1832 Father Ennemond Dupuy landed there when traveling from Ky. to the Barrens. Presumably a personal name. (Cath. H. R. I 177)

Davis Mill (Cape Girardeau)
See Gordonville

Davis School (Wayne)
A rural school in the w. part of Lost Creek T., sometimes called Buzzard's Hill School because of the buzzards which raised their young on a high bluff nearby. It was named Davis School for John Davis who gave the land for the school which was first located 1 1/4 mi. from its present site, on Bear Creek (q.v.). The school was first known as Bear Creek School. (Moore, Beaty, de Celis, Estes, Ward, Davis) (Pottinger)

Davis School (Wayne)
See Clubb School

Davis Store (Wayne)
See McGhee

Decatur (Cape Girardeau)
A ghost town, probably laid out on paper only by John Riser in 1802 on the present site of St. Vincent's College. The "town" was probably absorbed by the growth of Cape Girardeau, in which the site now lies. The name was probably given for Stephen Decatur (1799-1820), famous American naval officer, who won distinction in the Tripolitan War of 1801-1805, just at the time the Missouri town was laid out. (Houck I 161, Ramsay)

De Celis Branch (Wayne)
A small stream in the e. part of Jefferson T., flowing into McGhee Creek. Named for Sebastian de Celis who came from Spain to the Carolinas, and thence to Wayne Co., where he settled on the creek which bears his name in 1860. (de Celis, McGhee) (Pottinger)

Deer Run Lookout Tower (Reynolds)
A forest ranger's lookout tower in Deer Run State Park (cf. above), from which it is named. (Henson)

Deer Run State Park (Reynolds)
A state park of 8,460 acres in the s. part of Jackson and the s.e. part of Logan townships, established in
1924. It was first called Ellington Park because of its nearness to Ellington (q.v.), but was officially named Deer Run State Park "because of the deer run which traversed the park." Locally it is known by this name, but some maps carry the name Doe Run State Park, doubtless because of Doe Run Creek. (Shoemaker II 768, Salthuff, Williams)

Dee's Branch (Wayne)

See Cain Branch

Dees Chapel (Wayne)

A Methodist church in the s.w. part of St. Francois T., organized in 1830 and named for the Dees family. "Uncle" Davy Dees, Henry Dees, and Elijah Dees came from Tennessee and settled there. The church or chapel was evidently first called Bowman's Chapel, for Jacob Ianthus, presiding elder, writes in his diary in 1839: "Dec. 21, Held a meeting at old father Dee's Cabin. On the Sabbath we occupied Bowman's Chapel near the dwelling, but the cold weather and snow operated against us." No one in the county now recalls the change, or knows the reason for the earlier name, for this church has been called Dees Chapel since 1840. (Goodspeed 536, 544, McGhee, Sam Manning, Duncan) (Pottenger)

Dees Chapel School (Wayne)

A rural school in the e. part of Williams T., named from nearby Dees Chapel (q.v.). The school was organized in 1878, and the first teacher was Isom Dalton. (Manning, Duncan)

Dees Town (Wayne)

A rural community in the e. part of Williams T., where three brothers, Elijah, Henry, and Davy Dees settled. The "town" is a mocking term. (A. J. Stokley (Mrs.), Rhodes) (Pottenger)

Deguerre Mountain (Madison)

See Deguire Mountain

Deguire (Madison)

A p.o. in the w. part of Polk T., maintained 1891-1897 and named for Michael Deguire, grandson of Paul Deguire (cf. above). (P.G., Deguire)

Deguire Mountain (Madison)

A mountain in the w. part of Polk T., having an elevation of four hundred and ninety-two feet. Goodspeed spells the word Deguerre, but this is a mistake, for the mountain is named for Paul Deguire (1792-1875), who came to Madison Co. in 1800 from France. Paul De Guire with three other French families hewed the road through the wilderness to Madison Co. Theirs was the first wheeled vehicle to come over the trail. De Guire engaged in lead mining and also was an extensive farmer. The family's name was originally pronounced de'guir, and was spelled De Guire, but today it is Americanized to de'guir
De Haven Mill (Wayne)
A burr mill for corn and wheat in the W. part of Williams T., established in the 1830s by John Williams and called Williams Mill. Lee Burns purchased it from Williams and it was Burns Mill until Jeff Markham purchased it just before the Civil War, when it was Markham's Mill. Markham sold his property to A. C. Plunkett and his name was used to designate the mill. In 1876 Ike De Haven came here from London, England, purchased the mill, made a pond or lake by erecting a levee and directing water from Markham's Spring. He made it a first class rolling mill about 1885.
De Haven was shot by a man jealous of "foreigners'" success. His sons, Joe and Bill De Haven continued to live in the community. The mill is no longer operated. (Sallara, Duncan, Hinchey, Wallis, Am. Repub. (1929) (Pottenger)

Delap's Mill (Cape Girardeau)
An old mill, a very important one, on Whitewater R., built before 1827 by John Delap, and so named. It was still operated in 1835. It is referred to also as Snider's Mill, and was evidently purchased by Aaron Snider but still popularly called Delap's. (County Court Record)

Delmire (Reynolds)
See Dairyville

Delta (Cape Girardeau)
A small town S.E. of Allenville in the e. part of Welch T. at the point of intersection of the Iron Mountain, the St. Louis and Iron Mt., and the St. Louis Southwestern R.R. So named because the railroads form the Greek letter delta. (Campbell, Stoutmeyer)

Depner Branch (Wayne)
A small branch of McKenzie Creek in the s. part of Benton T., named for a pioneer family who owned land there. Henry Depner was one of the three brothers who owned land in this community. (Rhodes, E. L. Evans) (Pottenger)

Dersy (Cape Girardeau)
A signal stop and small community on the Mo. Pacific R.R. in the S.W. part of Hubble T. established in 1900. A p.o. was maintained 1900-1910. (Douglass I 374)

Devil's Tea Table (Cape Girardeau)
See Indian Creek

Devil's Washboard (Wayne)
A rocky ridge or bluff along Stanley's Creek in the S.E. part of Jefferson T. in Union School District. The rough, uneven, or ridged effect of the bluff suggested the washboard to the pioneer hunters and fishers. (de Celis, Ward) (Pottenger)
Dickens School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the w. part of Logan T. in Dickens Valley (q.v.), from which it is named.

Dickens Valley (Reynolds)
A valley in the c. part of Logan T., leading s.e. to Logan Creek, named for a family. (Highway Map, Williams)

Dickens Valley Baptist Church (Reynolds)
A rural Baptist church located in Dickens Valley (q.v.), from which it is named.

Dickens Valley School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the c. part of Logan T., in Dickens Valley, from which it is named. (Williams)

Diesel Cemetery (Wayne)
In Benton T. Not an old burial ground, on land now owned by Mr. Geo. Diesel, who came from Okla. (E. L. Evans, G. Diesel) (Pottenger)

Dillard Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small branch of Whitewater R. in the s. part of Kinder T., doubtless named for a landowner. (County Map)

Dissen (Cape Girardeau)
A small village in the n. part of Apple Creek T. Trinity German Lutheran Church was organized here in 1848. Named by the German settlers here for Dissen, Germany, a small place in Westphalia near Bielefeld. (Douglas 1 480, Putz)

Dixon Cemetery (Wayne)
In Cowan T. Named for a pioneer landowner, Thomas Dixon, who came from N. Carolina in the 1830s or 40s. Now generally known as the Hiram Cemetery for the former village of this name (q.v.). (Mrs. Irene Crites, H. B. Smith)

Dixon Church (Wayne)
A rural Methodist church in the s. part of Cowan T. on Tom Dixon's farm. It was named for Dixon. (Smith, Davis, Collins)

Diversion Channel (Cape Girardeau)
One of the main channels of Little River Drainage District, which diverts the floodwaters of Castor, Whiterower, and Little rivers into the Mississippi R. So called from its purpose. (Missouri 526)

Dobbies Cemetery (Reynolds)
A rural cemetery in the c. part of Lesterville T., so named because it was located on land belonging to J. T. Dobbies. (Centerville Reformer (1904-07)

Doe Run Creek (Reynolds)
A large creek in the s. part of Webb T., so named because pioneer hunters found this creek was a regular path or run for the deer which were found here. (Highway Map)

Doe Run State Park (Reynolds)
See Deer Run State Park
Dog Hollow (Cape Girardeau)
A small valley or hollow in e. Shawnee T., leading into
the Mississippi R. one mi. n. of Neely's Landing.
(County Map)

Dogwood School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s. part of Randol T., named for
the flowering dogwood found there. Dogwood (carmes
florida) grows on the hillsides in this county. (Kiehne)

Dolles Mill (Bollinger)
An important mill in pioneer days and still in operation,
located in the n. part of Scopus T. It was operated by
John H. Dolle as early as 1868. A p.o. was established
here in 1876 and discontinued in 1896. A. B. Dolle con-
tinued to operate the mill in the early 1900s. (P.O.,
Dewitt, County Court Record)

Doney Gap (Wayne)
A gap or opening through Doney Mt. (q.v.), from which it
is named. (Wilkinson)

Doney's Branch (Wayne)
See Camp Creek

Doney's Creek (Wayne)
See Camp Creek

Doney Mountain (Wayne)
A spur of Aley Mountain (q.v.) in the e. part of Logan
T., named for L. M. Doney, who came from S. Carolina in
1852. (Wilkinson, Bunyard, Davis) (Pottenger)

* Dongola (Bollinger)
A small village in the s. part of Liberty T. A p.o. was
maintained from 1900 until about 1915. Mr. George Bid-
well, who lived there when the p.o. was established says
he does not know why the name was chosen, but thinks
possibly there was some connection with Dongola, a small
town in Union County, Illinois. Gannett says the Illi-
nois village was named by its founder from Dongola in
Africa. There is another small place named Dongola in
South Carolina. Dongola, Africa, is a province of
Egypt, in Nubia, which was much in the news in the 90s
in the war waged by England against the Mahdi. It was
lost by General Charles G. Gordon and finally recap-
tured by General Sir Herbert Kitchener on Sept. 23,
1896. The African province is pronounced 'daŋgoła'
(Bidewell, Gannett)

Downs School (Madison)
A rural school in the w. part of Castor T., named for
Thomas Jefferson Downs, who owns land there. T. J.
Downs served as county surveyor 1878-1888, and county
assessor 1896-1904. (Andrews, Douglass II 735)

Dresden (Ferry)
A short-lived settlement, or parish, in s.e. Brazeau T.,
near Altenburg, with which it was probably later con-
solidated. For the circumstances of its founding by the
Saxon colonists, who doubtless named it for their German home Dresden, the capital of Saxony, see above under Altenburg. More than fifteen other American towns have been named for the old German city. (Douglass I 479, A Modern Eden, 5, Ev. Lutheran Church, 12)

Drum (Bollinger)
A small village in the e. part of Liberty T. A p.o. was established in 1895, and named for the Drum family, prominent pioneers in the county. Robert Drum was State Senator from this district in 1904. (De Witt, Myers)

Drunken Creek (Bollinger)
A small branch of Hog Creek in the e. part of Lorance T., which, like most creeks, flows violently and overflows its banks when rain falls. Tradition says that an old settler who lived on the e. bank often rode a mule into Marble Hill and got drunk. One night when he tried to return home the creek had risen and in his drunken state he could not ford the stream and was drowned. Thereafter the creek was known as Drunken Creek. (Jones)

Dry Creek (Bollinger)
A small creek in the e. part of Liberty T., which is so named because it is dry except when a heavy rain falls. (De Witt)

Dry Creek (Madison)
A small creek, also called Dry Fork, which is a branch of Twelve Mile Creek. It rises in the s.w. part of Central T., and falls into Twelve Mile Creek about half way between Twelve Mile and Saco. So named because it is dry except in rainy seasons. (McCormick, Conley)

Dry Creek (Wayne)
A creek which rises in Reynolds Co., enters Wayne Co. in the w. part of Mill Creek T., and empties into McKenzie Creek s. of Piedmont. The name suggests that the creek is dry during the summer. (Bennett, Duncan)

Dry Creek (Perry)
See Dry Fork

Dry Creek Church (Bollinger)
A rural Baptist church in the e. part of Liberty T. It was established in 1815 on Turkey Creek (q.v.) and called Turkey Creek Church. Douglass mistakenly calls it Turtle Creek Church. The first building was abandoned about 1835 and the new church erected a few miles away on Dry Creek (q.v.), hence the name. (History of Missouri Baptists 26, Tong)

Dry Creek Church (Perry)
A rural Baptist church in the w. part of St. Mary's T., constituted in 1850, and named for the creek now Dry Fork (q.v.) on which it is located. (Centennial History)

Dry Creek Church (Wayne)
A Baptist church organized in 1816 in Bethel Association, and named for the nearby stream. (Houck III 218)
Dry Creek School (Wayne)
A rural school in the w. part of Mill Spring T., named from Dry Creek (q.v.), on which it is located. (Duncan)

Dry Fork (Perry)
A small stream, tributary to Cinque Hommes Creek in the e. part of Salem T., so named because it is dry except in rainy seasons. (Lotte)

Dry Fork (Perry)
A stream once called Dry Creek in the w. part of St. Mary's T. Cf. above.

Dry Valley (Reynolds)
A valley in the w. part of Logan T. leading s.e. and s. into Logan Creek, so named because the stream which runs through the valley is usually dry. (Highway Map, Williams)

Dry Valley School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the w. part of Logan T., in Dry Valley, from which it is named. (Williams)

Duckett Church (Wayne)
See Williamsville Baptist Church

Duggins' Mill (Perry)
A mill on Cinque Hommes Creek, in the s.c. part of Salem T. First known as Kimmel's Mill, doubtless for the owner. It was named for the owner, James Duggins. (Centennial History, Goodspeed 429)

Duggins School (Perry)
A rural school in the s.c. part of Salem T. named for Oliver H. Duggins whose parents James and Columbia Duggins were pioneers of Perry Co. Oliver H. was a minister of the Methodist Church and was later made Presiding Elder of the Poplar Bluff District in 1905 by Bishop Hendrix. (Goodspeed 429)

Duncan (Reynolds)
A stop on the Mo. Southern R.R. in the s. part of Webb T. in 1912. It is named for the landowner. (Parks)

Duncan Graveyard (Wayne)
In Mill Spring T. 1 mi. from Mt. Pleasant Church (q.v.). It was started as a family burial ground, but was deeded to the public by Andrew A. Duncan in 1872 to take the place of the Wallis Graveyard (q.v.) which was filled. Joseph Duncan, father of the donor, was a pioneer minister who came from Tenn. in the 1830s. (A. Duncan, Mrs. Maggie Duncan) (Pottenger)

Dunn's Ford (Cape Girardeau)
A ford across Apple Creek in the n. part of what is now Shawnee T., near the home of David Dunn. This place was important as a boundary marker in early days. (County Court Record)

Durrow Branch (Wayne)
A small stream named for the landowners John B., John H., and James Durrow. (Estes, Baker)
Duskin Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small stream in s. Shawnee T., which empties into Indian Creek; probably named for a pioneer family. (Macke, Putz)

Dutchtown (Cape Girardeau)
A small town in the e. part of Hubble T., 7 mi. n.e. of Allenville. John Logan erected a watermill here about 1800. Other early settlers were John Drybread, Joseph Fite, John Losila, and Remma Brummitt, Germans. Peter Held, a native of Switzerland, settled here in 1860. These Swiss families were called "Dutch" by their American neighbors, hence the name Dutchtown was given to their settlement. The place was called Hendricksville in 1874, doubtless for a local prominent man, but when the p.o. was established in 1876 the name Dutchtown was given. (P.G., Campbell, Houck II 186, Douglass I 374, Putz)

Eads Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the s. part of Mill Spring T., named for the pioneer Jack Eads, on whose land the cemetery was started. (Nunn)

Eads Creek (Wayne)
A stream in Mill Spring T., flowing into Black R., named for Jack Eads, pioneer, who settled there about 1870, having come from Tenn. The first steam sawmill in the county was on Eads Creek. (Duncan, Bennett, J. M. Nunn) (Fottenger)

Eads Creek School (Wayne)
A rural school in the e.c. part of Mill Creek T., organized about 1900 and named for Eads Creek (q.v.), on which it is located. (Nunn, Wilkinson, Duncan, John Warren) (Fottenger)

Eagle Bluff (Wayne)
A bluff on the s. side of Black R. in the s. part of Mill Spring T., so called from the eagles which nested there. (Sollars)

Eagle Hill (Reynolds)
In Reynolds Co. in 1860, according to McEvoy and Sutherland. Presumably so named for the bird.

Eaker School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the w. part of Liberty T., named for Daniel Eaker, who gave the land for the school (Cooper, Shell, Murray)

Earwood Spring (Wayne)
A well known spring in the n. part of Cedar Creek T., named for Tom Earwood who with his half-brother Ed Sherwood owned land in the region of the spring. Water was carried from this spring on the backs of mules. (Wilkinson)

East Fork (Reynolds)
One of three branches of Black R. flowing through
Lesterville T. It is named from its location. The three forks join near Lesterville. (Mo. Map 1941)

East Fork of Big Creek (Madison)
See Big Creek

East Fork of Shetley's Creek (Madison)
See Shetley's Creek

East Prong (Wayne)
A fork or prong of Bear Creek in the s.e. part of Cowan T., so named because the small stream flows into Bear Creek from the e. to form a prong. It is also known as Glover Prong, from Samuel Glover, a pioneer farmer, and Collier Prong, from Drew Collier, who also owned land along the stream. (Twidwell) (Pottenger)

East Prong of Lick Creek (Wayne)
A prong or branch of Lick Creek in the s. part of Jefferson T., also known as Brown Branch, from a family who live on the creek. (McGhee, de Celis) (Pottenger)

East Prong of Shetleys Creek (Madison)
See Shetleys Creek

Eaton Graveyard (Wayne)
About 6 mi. n.e. of Piedmont, it was started as a family burial ground on land entered by John R. Eaton, from Ky., in 1857. (Mr. and Mrs. I. Rhodes, W. C. Eaton) (Pottenger)

Ebenezer Church (Cape Girardeau)
A rural Baptist church in the e. part of Randol T. constituted in 1821 near the present site of Egypt Mills. The Hebrew word means "stone of help," and is a fairly common name for churches. (Douglas I 201, Samuel I 7:12)

Ebenezer Church (Madison)
A rural Baptist church in the e. part of Central T. Ebenezer is a Hebrew word meaning "stone of help" (I Sam. 7:12) and is a common name for churches. The church was organized in 1874 by F. M. Holbrooks and others. (Andrews, Tong, McCann)

Ebenezer School (Madison)
A rural school in the e. part of Central T., organized in 1886 near Ebenezer Church from which it is named. (Andrews, Robbins)

Edgar Branch (Wayne)
See Williams Branch

Edgar Chapel (Wayne)
A rural Methodist church built about 1915 and named for Geo. Edgar, who deeded the land for the church. (G. P. Hillis, Manning)

Edgar School (Wayne)
See Lone Star School

Edge Hill (Reynolds)
See Edgehill

Edgehill (Reynolds)
A village in the n. part of Black River T. The p.o. was
established in 1858, with the name originally written Edge Hill. The name is descriptive. (P.G., Sutherland and McEvoy (1860), Parks)

Edwards (Wayne)

A station on the Mo. Pacific R.R. in the s.w. part of St. Francois T. established in 1916 for the sawmill camp then operated in Pleasant Valley. Holliday operated the sawmill and store and named it for Aunt Polly Edwards, who lived there. The place disappeared when the sawmill was moved. It was sometimes called Edwardsville.

(Rhodes, Collins, Wilkinson)

Edwardsville (Wayne)

See Edwards

Edwardsville (Wayne)

A r.r. station s. of Greenville on the now abandoned Wms.-Greenville-St. Louis R.R., established as a log loading station by the Holliday Co., and named for Alex Edwards, who settled here before the Civil War. The station was abandoned before the r.r. in 1916. (Wilkinson)

Egypt Mills (Cape Girardeau)

A small town 12 mi. e. of Jackson in Randol T. In June, 1821, a Baptist church called Ebenezer was constituted in the Big Bend near the present site of Egypt Mills. A p.o. was established in 1889 and continued until 1934. According to John G. Putz tradition has it that the name originated in this way: a zealous school teacher organized a Sunday School class which met in an old mill located here. One of the first lessons dealt with Egypt, so the place came to be known as Egypt Mills. (P.G., Douglas I 201, Putz)

Einstein Silver Mine (Madison)

See Silver Mine

Elberta (Reynolds)

A small community in s. Logan T.; a stop on the Missouri Southern R.R. about 3 mi. s. of Ellington, so named from the variety of peach which is grown in nearby Fruit City and in this community. (Highway Map, Parks)

El Camino Real (Cape Girardeau)

See King's Highway

Ellington (Reynolds)

A town in the c. part of Logan T. A p.o. was established in 1896. The first settlement was known as Barnesville, named in honor of Thomas S. Barnes, who came from N. C. in 1838. The p.o. 1853-1895 was called Logan's Creek from the nearby creek. The present name honors Ciny Huff Ellington who entered the land on Jan. 3, 1856. She was the wife of James Ellington of Knoxville, Tenn., who came to Missouri in 1829. The name was changed to its present one by the postmaster, M.L. Copeland, for his grandmother. (Mrs. Carter W. Buford, C. L. Butterfield's letter, P.G., Goode, Ellington Press (1906), Campbell (1973))
Ellington Hollow (Reynolds)
A valley in the e. part of Logan T., leading s.e. to Logan Creek, at Ellington, for which it is named. (Highway Map)

Ellington Park (Reynolds)
See Deer Run State Park

Ellis Spring (Wayne)
See Cold Water Spring

Elm Prong (Wayne)
A branch or prong of Bear Creek in the w. part of Cowan T., near Twidwell Cemetery, named for the elm trees growing there. (Twidwell)

Emanuel Church (Ferry)
One of the two Lutheran churches of Altenburg (q.v.). Named for Christ (cf. Matthew 1:23). A favorite name for Lutheran churches, especially with this spelling with a single m, which was used in Luther's translation of the Bible. Other denominations prefer Emmanuel or Immanuel. (W.P.A. 524)

Emmanuel Baptist Church (Cape Girardeau)
See South Side Church

Emmanuel Evangelical Church (Cape Girardeau)
An Evangelical church in the town of Jackson organized in 1867 by the Rev. Frederick Kees of Pocahontas, and given this Hebrew name referring to Christ by the founders. (Pamphlet 1930)

English Graveyard (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the n. part of Logan T., named for the English family who came here as early as 1849 and settled near the spring. (Collins)

English Spring (Wayne)
A spring in the n.e. part of Logan T., named for the family who owned the land. Cf. above. (Collins)

Eskew Hill (Wayne)
A large hill in the e. part of Jefferson T., where an early settler by the name of Eskew lived. The man died of neglect. (Stilits) (Pottenger)

Estes Cemetery (Wayne)
A cemetery in the s. part of Black River T., named for John Estes, Union soldier and pioneer farmer in the community. Estes gave the land for the cemetery. (Estes, Nolde) (Pottenger)

Estes Ferry (Wayne)
A ferry on St. Francois R. in the s.e. part of Black River T. It was on the Estes farm and operated in 1880 by Harris Estes, for whom it was named. (Davis I. J.), McGee

Eureka (Ferry)
A small community in n.e. Cinque Hommes T., named for the school. (Highway Map)
Eureka School (Ferry)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Cinque Hommes T. A favorite motto name for schools. The Greek word translated means "I have found (it)."

Exchange (Reynolds)
A village in the w. part of Logan T. A p.o. was established in 1888. The village was and is a trading center where the exchange of goods is important, hence the name (Williams) (Zimmer)

Exist (Wayne)
See Burch

Ezra (Bollinger)
A p.o. in the n.w. part of Union T., maintained in 1910, and named by a prominent man in the community, a Mr. Miller, for his son Ezra. (P.G., Dewitt)

Fairview Church (Cape Girardeau)
A rural church in the w. part of Whitewater T. The name is one of approbation. (County Map, Hamlett)

Fairview School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the s. part of Logan T., located on the top of a hill in wooded country, hence the descriptive name. The school has been discontinued. (Williams, Official Manual of Missouri (1909-10)

Fallenash Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small creek in the w. part of Whitewater T., emptying its waters into Whitewater R. just above Crooked Creek. The name is from an old hunter and Indian fighter, Charles Fallenash, who hunted, trapped, and died in this region in 1799. (Spanish Regime III 411, Houck I 186)

Falts Branch (Ferry)
A small stream in the c. part of Saline T. No explanation of the name is available.

Farmer's Village (Cape Girardeau)
See Tilsit

Faro (Madison)
A village in the n.w. part of Twelve Mile T., on the St. Francois R. The name is said to have been coined. See Saco. (Andrews)

Farrar (Ferry)
A small village in the s. part of Salem T. A p.o. was established in 1893 and named for R. S. Farrar, who was a farmer and merchant, and who established the p.o. He came to Perry County in 1837 and entered 900 acres of land. The boat landing for his farm on the Mississippi R., several miles from the p.o., was known as Farrar's Landing. (Eaton, Goodspeed)

Farrar's Landing (Ferry)
See Farrar

Farrar's Mill (Madison)
A p.o. maintained in 1867 and named for Robert Farrar, who operated the mill. The exact location of the place
has been forgotten. (P.G., County Court Record, Waggoner)

Farris (Reynolds)
A r.r. stop in the n.w. part of Logan T., maintained for
Farris' Mill (q.v.). (Centerville Reformer (1904-07),
Automobile Map (1912)

Farris' Mill (Reynolds)
A sawmill on Sinking Creek in the n.w. part of Logan T.,
operated by A. C. Farris, for whom it is named. (Center-
ville Reformer (1904-07)

Fenwick Settlement (Perry)
A settlement in the s. part of Potosi T. on Prairie
Spring Creek, a tributary of Apple Creek, where Thomas
Fenwick received a grant of several thousand acres of
land in 1797. A settlement sprang up here known as Fen-
wick's Settlement from the original settler. Thomas
Fenwick was related to a Maryland family of that name
and to the distinguished prelate of the Catholic Church,
Edward Fenwick, the first bishop of Cincinnati. Father
Nerinx says in 1809 this settlement consisted of 20
families. (Houck I 387, Douglass I 66, Cath. H. R. 159)

Ferry's (Wayne)
See Ferry's Switch

Ferry's Switch (Wayne)
A r.r. switch on the Frisco R.R., where a sawmill was
established in 1904 by Thomas and Tuthill. It was so
named because it was near a well known ferry on St.
Francois R. The possessive ending indicates that it was
mistakenly thought to be a personal name. (Sallars,
Rhodes, Wallis, Bennett)

Fiehler School (Perry)
A rural school in the s. part of Cinque Hommes T. Pres-
umably a personal name. It is included several times
among landowners in various parts of the county. Chas.
E. and John Fiehler are listed as farmers near Frohna,
both born in Perry Co. (Co. Atlas (1915)

Fillmore Township (Bollinger)
In the w. part of the county, erected in 1851 as one of
the original townships; it was named for Millard Fill-
more (1800-1874), then serving as thirteenth president
of the U. S., having taken office in 1850 at the death of
President Zachary Taylor. (Douglass I 163, County
Court Record, Hopkins)

Finley School (Madison)
A rural school in Mine La Morte T., established about
1867 and named for James Finley, the oldest man in the
neighborhood. (King, Watts)

Finley's Mountains (Wayne)
Two small mountains in the c. part of Benton T., near
Piedmont, named for H. H. Finley, who owned land here
before the Civil War. Finley was a doctor and tried to
open a health resort, but was unsuccessful. One of the mountains was formerly called Bunyard Mt. for John Bunyard, an elderly gunsmith, who lived here before the Civil War. (Wilkinson, Evans) (Pottenger)

Fish School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Wayne T., named for Tom Fish, a prominent farmer in the community. (Myers, Thomas, Cooper)

*Fitz (Reynolds)
A signal stop on the Missouri Southern R.R., between Bunker and Melton in the w. part of Carroll T. The name is doubtless personal. (Gallup Map)

*Five Spring Farm (Ferry)
A well-known farm owned by W. Gatts, so named because there are five large springs on the farm. (Centennial History)

Flat Rock (Cape Girardeau)
A p.o. maintained in 1853 and discontinued before 1876, in the e. part of Apple Creek T., named from a large flat rock which was there. The rock was blasted away when the St. Louis San Francisco R.R. was built in 1898-1902. (Hayward, Macke)

Flatrock Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small creek in the e. part of Apple Creek T., which flows n. into Apple Creek. It rises near Flat Rock (q.v.), from which it is named. (Macke)

Flatwoods (Bollinger)
Two regions are called by the people of the county by this name. One is in the w. part of Lorance T.; the other in the s. part of Whitewater T. The name is descriptive of the flat plain timbered country which is in contrast to the hill section of the county, the prevailing type of land. (Myers, Tallent)

Flatwoods (Bollinger)
Cf. above

Flatwoods (Wayne)
A region in the s.e. part of Cowan T., known as The Barrens or later The Flatwoods because there was no timber except little brush and very scattering trees in this section in pioneer days. These conditions prevailed in 1810 when Hugh McGhee pioneered here. (Tom McGhee)

Flatwoods Cemetery (Wayne)
A cemetery in the e. part of Logan T., in the region called descriptively the Flatwoods. R. L. Meader was a pioneer preacher here. (Rhodes)

Flatwoods School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Whitewater T., named for the Flatwoods (q.v.) region in which it is located. (Tallent)

Flatwoods School (Wayne)
See Scowden School
Flint (Wayne)
A p.o. maintained in 1897. Neither the location of the place nor the origin of the name can be ascertained. (P.G.)

Flora Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A stream which rises in the w. part of Randol T., flows s.e. and empties into the Mississippi R. Stephen Cavender settled near the mouth of this creek in 1797. It was probably named for the wife or daughter of an early settler. (Geological Map, Houck II 191, Putz, Macke)

Flynn Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery e. of Greenville, named for a pioneer family. The land is now owned by Wm. Shumate. (Owenby, Bennett)

Flynn Hill (Wayne)
A large hill e. of Greenville in the e. part of St. Francois T., very steep and one-half mi. long. It was named for a pioneer family. Cf. above. (Bennett)

Fort A (Cape Girardeau)
At the e. end of Bellevue St. in Cape Girardeau. Built in 1861 by the Union forces. This fort is no longer preserved as is Fort D. (q.v.). (Missouri 203-4)

Fort B (Cape Girardeau)
Erected in 1861 by Union forces on the present grounds of S. E. Missouri State Teacher’s College. No longer preserved as is Fort D. (q.v.). (Missouri 203-4)

Fort Benton (Wayne)
See Patterson

Fort C (Cape Girardeau)
Erected in 1861 by Union forces at the end of present day Sprigg St. in Cape Girardeau. No longer preserved as is Fort D. (q.v.). (Missouri 203-4)

Fort D (Cape Girardeau)
At the n.e. corner of Locust and Fort streets, Cape Girardeau; now preserved as a public park. In March 1861 Union forces constructed Forts A, B, C, and D at strategic points commanding approaches to the city.
Fort D was the major defense of the town at the time of John S. Marmaduke’s attack on April 17, 1863. (W. P. A. Guide 203-4, Southeast Missourian (1937)

Foster Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small creek in the n. part of Hubble T. Named for Jacob Foster, who located here in 1799. (Houck II 187, Campbell)

Frankenberg (Perry)
A former settlement about 2½ mi. e. of Perryville. During the years from 1864-67, seven members of the Lutheran congregation located here organized the Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Congregation of Perryville. The date of the first settlement at Frankenberg, and of its disappearance, have not been ascertained. Doubtless it was
a later offspring of the "Saxon Migration," for which see under Altenburg, and named for the German town in Saxony. (A Modern Eden 23) (Ramsay)

Franklin School (Cape Girardeau)
An elementary school in the city of Cape Girardeau, built in 1927 and named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, American statesman and educator. (Southeast Missourian Oct. 2, 1934)

Frank White School (Wayne)
See Burlington School

Frazier's Creek (Wayne)
A small stream flowing into Bounds Creek in the n. part of St. Francois T., named for a pioneer landowner.
(Ward, Bennett, Davis)

Fredericktown (Madison)
The county seat of Madison Co. since 1818, in the n.e. part of St. Michael T., on Saline Creek not far from Little St. Francois R.

The first settlement was made in 1802 a few mi. s. of the present site by thirteen French families, viz: Antoine, Gabriel, Nicholas, Joseph, Francois, and Michael Caillot det La Chance; Peter Chevalier, Gabriel Nicollet, Pierre Variat; Paul, Andrew, and Baptiste De Gaire, and Jerome Matis, French-Canadians who came from Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon. These men were given concessions of land, and here they built a village which they called St. Michael. Nicholas Caillot had been a "Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael" in France, and this no doubt accounts for the name. It might be pointed out also, however, that there was a Michael Caillot in the group and Nicholas had a son Michael, whose patron saints were Michael.

The village of St. Michael was forced by floods of 1814 to move to higher ground. The old site is still called "The Village" although there is nothing there to indicate the spot except Calvary Cemetery (q.v.). The new village numbered about 50 people in 1823. In the meantime, however, on the Saline opposite the village had settled Germans and other groups from N. and S. Carolina, Tenn., Ky., and Va., and these settlers evidently outnumbered their French neighbors, for in 1819 when a county seat was to be laid out the commissioners bought land from one Nathaniel Cook, who had come from N. Carolina and laid out a town which they called Fredericktown. This new village gradually absorbed St. Michaels so that today the name is preserved only in the Catholic Church and in the name of the township.

There are two schools of thought concerning the name Fredericktown, and the issue appears to be a bitter one.

Older historians (e.g. Houck, Conard, Goodspeed, Douglass) say Fredericktown was named for Geo. Frederick
Bollinger, leader of the immigrants from North Carolina in 1800 who settled in what is now Bollinger County (a part of Madison Co. until 1851) and Cape Girardeau Co. In 1936 Henry Thompson, who had studied Madison County, history wrote that "Nathaniel Cook proposed the name of George Frederick Bollinger be given the new town. Bollinger had taken part in most of the sessions of the general assembly (as had Cook), had done much to advance the interests of the territory, and had voted to set up the new county... Besides, they were close personal friends and traveled together to and from the meetings of the assembly, spending several days together on the trips." The land for the town site and county seat was purchased from Cook for $300 and the town named Fredericktown.

Mrs. C. M. Andrews, protests that "There is nothing under cover of all the records to indicate that it was named for Geo. F. Bollinger, as some people have said." She has pointed out that there was no reason for selecting his middle name. "Why not Georgetown?" she asks, or since there was no Bollinger County at the time why not name the town Bollinger? (There was, of course, Bollinger's Mill and while it was not a p.o. until later, it was known to the settlers far and wide.) Mrs. Andrews makes quite an issue of this middle name theory. She selected the middle names of ten or more well-known Fredericktown citizens and asked newspaper readers to recognize them, thus proving, she feels, that people are not generally known by their middle names. She goes on to say that at the time Madison County was organized Frederick Bates was Secretary of the Territory. He signed the commissions and appointed the officers of the new county, including the commissioners to select a county seat. "If the town was not named before then," she says (and she thinks it may have been named Fredericktown before 1818) "the fact that his name was Frederick, and that the German people were large landowners... and were mindful that Frederick the Great had been a powerful leader in their native land, it is probable that these facts were the cause of the town's being named Fredericktown."

Mrs. Andrews' rejection of the direct evidence for the use of Bollinger's name, in favor of a quite unsupported origin from Frederick Bates or Frederick the Great, seems illogical and indefensible. Missourians are often known familiarly by their middle names, for one reason or another, and many Missouri places have been so named. Some instances are Madisonville in Hall's Co., named in 1836 for one James Madison Crosthwaite (Miss Leech's thesis); Wingate in Cass Co., named in 1904 for Gov. Joseph Wingate Folk (Miss Johnson's thesis); Woodrow in
Lafayette Co., named for President Thomas Woodrow Wilson (Miss Atchison's thesis); and Quincy in Hickory Co., named in 1846 for President John Quincy Adams (Mrs. Overlay's thesis). Eighteen other American places bear the sixth president's middle name, which was doubtless favored by his admirers to distinguish him from his father, President John Adams. Much the same reasons may have led to the selection of George Frederick Bollinger's middle name: there were many other Bollingers in his numerous family, and Georgetown would have been taken as merely one of the many Georgetowns, one in nearly every state, that have been named for George Washington.

The town was laid out in 1819 and gradually absorbed the older settlement, St. Michael. (Dougliss I 64, 177, 267, Houck 64, 181, 366, 378, Andrews, Ferguson, Thompson, Conard, Rothensteiner)

Freeman (Reynolds)
A r.r. stop in the e. part of Logan T., named for Jules Freeman, manager of the Mo. Southern R.R. (Parks)

French Lane (Perry)
A road in the n. part of Bois Brule and Saline townships, known as French Lane because here were the chief French settlers who came from Ste. Genevieve and from Illinois: the Valles, the Roziers, Coweau, Dunns, Rutgers, and Berrys.

French Mills (Madison)
A village in the e. part of Liberty T. on St. Francois R., which was named for a Frenchman, Simon Durand, who owned land and operated a flour and grist mill as well as sawmills there. The mills are no longer operated. A p.o. was established in 1886. (Dougliss I 379, Waggoner, F.G., La Plante)

Friedenburg (Perry)
A small settlement in the s. part of Central T. A p.o. was maintained here 1900-1904. A Lutheran church was constituted in 1844. Presumably named for the German town of Friedenberg in East Prussia, about 30 mi. s.e. of Königsberg. It is sometimes spelled Freidenburg, but appears correctly on the Highway Map. Cf. Altenburg, above. (Houck I, F.G., Centennial History of Perry)

Friedheim (Cape Girardeau)
A small village in the n.w. part of Apple Creek T.; a p.o. was established here in 1887 and named by the German settlers for their old home Friedheim, Germany, a small town in West Prussia. The name translated, says John G. Putz, means "peace home" or "home of peace." This is a doubtful etymology; the German name probably originated with the significance of "home of Frederick" or some primitive Teuton whose name happened to begin with the element "Fried." (Putz)
Friendlytown (Perryville)
A small settlement in the s.e. part of Saline T., existing in 1873. An ideal name. (Campbell)

Friendship Church (Bollinger)
A rural Baptist church in the w. part of Wayne T., organized by Rev. Levi W. Reveille and given this ideal name by him. (Minutes of St. Francois Assn., A History of S. Mo. and N. Arkansas 247)

Frisco (Wayne)
A log loading station on the Frisco R.R., from which it was named, in the w.c. part of Black River T. (McGhee, Bennett)

Frisco Railroad (Cape Girardeau, Perry)
See St. Louis San Francisco R.R.

Frohna (Perry)
A small village in the w.c. part of Basset T. It was originally known as Nieder-Frohna. For its founding by the Saxon Lutherans in 1839 and the source of its successive names, see under Altenburg. It was provided with a p.o. in 1886. (P.G., Douglass I 479, A Modern Eden, 5) (Ramsay)

Fronabarger Church (Wayne)
See Corinth Church

Fruit City (Reynolds)
A village and p.o. maintained 1915-1921 in the w. part of Logan T. Now only a rural school and community are there. The surrounding orchards made this a fruit center, hence the name. (P.G., Parks)

Fruit City School (Reynolds)
Cf. above

Fruitland (Cape Girardeau)
A small town in the s.w. part of Shawnee T. A p.o. was established here in 1888. It was named from the nursery for fruit trees established there by Edgar Wallace. (Putz)

Fruitland Normal Institute (Cape Girardeau)
An academy established in Fruitland (q.v.) in the s.w. part of Shawnee T. in 1869; K. K. Kerr was the first principal. (Campbell, Shoemaker V 1,669)

Fryeburg (Madison)
A small village in the Mine La Motte district in 1838, named for a Mr. Frye, on whose claim it was located. (Wetmore, Mouser)

Frye Church (Wayne)
A church on the same grounds as Frye School (q.v.), from which it was named. (Ward, Baker)

Frye School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Jefferson T., established in 1887 and commonly called Oklahoma School, because it was "considered so far from everywhere, as remote as Oklahoma." The name Frye was given for Tillman
Frye, an early settler and public spirited man. (Bennett, E. A. de Celles, Sillars, Ward (W. T.))
Fulbright School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s. part of Apple Creek T., named for E. A. Fulbright, a prominent landowner. (Kiehne, County Court Record)
Funk Branch (Reynolds)
A small stream in the n.e. part of Webb T., which enters from Iron Co. and flows into Black R., doubtless named for Gus Funk, a prominent citizen of the county. (Centerville Reformer)
Gad's Hill (Wayne)
A village in the n.w. part of Benton T., on the Mo. Pacific R.R., on a high elevation, famous because it was the scene of the James brother's hold-up and robbery in 1875. The village was established in 1871, when the r.r. was built. The town was platted in 1872 by George W. Creath, and named for the country home of Charles Dickens. At Gadshill in Kent 3 mi. n.w. of Rochester was located Gadshill Place, residence of Dickens until his death June 9, 1870—just two years earlier. A p.o. was maintained 1886-1887, when the name was changed to Zeitonia because of the prominence of Christopher Zeitinger who established a large sawmill there. In 1904 Zeitonia p.o. was discontinued, and Gad's Hill restored. There is a story, not prevalent and obviously folk etymology which suggests that the name came from "a family who lived there before the r.r. was built who would not work but gadded about all the time." (Wilkinson, Forbes, Evans, Eaton, Lucy, Conard, Duncan, Campbell (1873) (Pettenger, Ramsay)
Garner's Branch (Bollinger)
A small stream in the n. part of Crooked Creek T., flowing into Crooked Creek, which was named for the Garners, landowners. (Dewitt, Tallent)
Garner School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Whitewater T., named for the Garner family, who gave the land for the school. (Tallent)
Garrison Graveyard (Wayne)
A cemetery in the Lone Rock community in the s. part of Black River T., named for John Garrison, landowner. (Forbes)
Garwood (Reynolds)
A logging camp in the s.w. part of Webb T., doubtless named for the proprietor. A p.o. was established in 1910. Now the village is little more than the p.o. and school. (P.O., Highway Map, Parks)
Garwood School (Reynolds)
Cf. above
Gaylor (Wayne)
A switch and sawmill village on the Mo. Southern R.R. w. of Leeper in the w. part of Mill Spring T., formerly known as Chilton or Chilton's Crossing for Isaac Chilton, who owned the farm through which the r.r. ran. The name was changed because confusion often occurred in freight shipments with Chilton in Carter Co. on the Frisco R.R. (Radtke) (Pottenger)

Geile School (Perry)
A rural school in the s. part of Saint Marys T., named for the Geile family. Joseph H. Geile came from Prussia to this county in 1855. His sons, Frank and Henry M., became prominent citizens. (Goodspeed)

German Branch (Bollinger)
A small branch of Mayfield Creek in the s. part of Scopus T., which was German T. until 1919. The branch is so named because the settlers along the creek were Germans. (Dewitt, County Map (1906)

German School (Madison)
A rural school in the e. part of Folk T. This is a German settlement, and the school is so named. (Andrews, Compton)

German Township (Bollinger)
See Scopus Township

German Township (Cape Girardeau)
See Scopus Township, Bollinger County

German Township (Madison)
See Marquand Township

Giboney Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small stream 5 mi. s.w. of Cape Girardeau. The first settlement was made here in 1795 by Alexander Giboney and his family, who came from Maryland. Giboney was a man of great ability, but died soon after coming to the district, leaving seven children. The care of the children and the estate (Spanish grant) fell upon the widow, Rebecca (Ramsay) Giboney. "She was a remarkable woman," says Douglass. "She continued to live on the Spanish grant her husband had received in 1797 until her death in 1840." The plantation is now Elmwood, owned by the Houcks. Mrs. Houck was a granddaughter of Mrs. Giboney. (Houck's Sp. Regime II 408, Houck II 183, Douglass I 77, 78)

Gill's Mill (Wayne)
A pioneer corn grist mill (now gone) on Clark's Creek in the w. part of Logan T., operated by William Gill, who was one of the pioneer families of the Virginia settlement. (F. M. Ward)

Gimlet Creek (Bollinger)
A small creek in the w. part of Lorance T. Mr. Dewitt says it was probably named because of its small size and possible likeness to a gimlet. (Dewitt, Wigga)
**Gimlet Creek (Madison)**
A small creek in the s. part of Big Creek T., which flows e. into Castor R. near Albright. Cf. Gimlet Creek in Bollinger County. (McCormick)

**Gipsy (Bollinger)**
A small village in the n.w. part of Wayne T. It was named by J. C. Montgomery who applied for a p.o. in 1906. Mr. Montgomery had come, with his large family, in a covered wagon between 1900-02 from Tenn. and had camped on the old Hinkle School ground. The people of the community called the Montgomerys "gipsyas" because of their manner of coming, and he used that name when he applied for the p.o. (Hopkins)

**Gipsy River (Wayne, Bollinger)**
A small stream which rises in the e. part of Cowan T., flows e. into Bollinger Co. where it empties into Turkey Creek near Gipsy, from which it is named. (Hopkins)

**Gipsy School (Bollinger)**
A school in the community of Gipsy (q.v.) which was known in early days (1880-1906) as the Hinkle School, and still so called by some people. Hinkle School was named for W. D. Hinkle, a prominent citizen of the community. (Hopkins)

**Gizzard Creek (Bollinger)**
A small creek in the e. part of Liberty T. No one ventures an explanation of the name. It may possibly be a map maker's error for Buzzard Creek. (Dewitt, Wiggs)

**Gizzard Creek (Wayne)**
A branch of Turkey Creek in the e. part of Cedar Creek T. Perhaps this is a map maker's error and the name should be Buzzard Creek (q.v.) named from the buzzards. (Hamlett)

**Gladden Dale School (Reynolds)**
See Gladdendale School

**Gladdendale School (Reynolds)**
A rural school in the n.w. part of Carroll T. on West Fork. The school, which has evidently been consolidated with Centerville, was doubtless named for a Gladden family with the suffix -dale added. (Centerville Reformer (1904-07), Rolla Map (1942)

**Glad Tidings Church (Wayne)**
A General Baptist church in the e. part of Black River T. organized Jan. 15, 1896 by Elder James Robins. Jasper Chatman, father of Mrs. Dan Moore, suggested the ideal name. The church is also known as the Hucker Church for William Hucker, a landowner. (Mrs. Dan Moore, John Harmon, Rhodes) (Pottenger)

**Glen Allen (Bollinger)**
In Lorance T., a station on the Iron Mt. R.R. (now Mo. Pacific). It was established in 1869 when the r.r. was built, and named from its natural features, a glen, and
Thomas Allen, president of the r.r., for whom Allenville, in Cape Girardeau Co., was also named. The name was written Glen Allen until 1897, since when it is either Glenallen or Glen Allen. (Dewitt, Murray, Yount, P.G.)

Glen Dale (Reynolds)
A village in the s. part of Logan T. in 1854-55. The name is descriptive. (Sutherland and McEvoy (1854-55)

Glennon (Bollinger)
A Catholic community in the e. part of Liberty T., estab-
lished in 1928 and named for Archbishop John J. Glennon,
present Archbishop of St. Louis, as was Glennonville in
Dunklin County. (Dewitt, Robbins, Tallent, Rosenfeld)

Glennon School (Bollinger)
This was originally the Scott School, named for a promi-
nent landowner, but when Glennon was established in
1928, the school took the name of the settlement offi-
cially, although many people refer to it as the Scott
School. (Myers, Rosenfeld)

Glover Graveyard (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the s.e. part of Cedar Creek T.,
named for Samuel Glover on whose farm it is located.
(Kelly)

Glover’s Prong (Wayne)
See East Prong

Goff (Madison)
A p.o. in the s. part of Folk T. was maintained here
1891-1902, and named for a family.

Goggins Mountain (Reynolds)
A mountain 1,520 feet in elevation in the w. part of
Black River T., near Edgehill. It is named for a pio-
nee family. (Gallup Map)

Good Hope Church (Wayne)
See Williamsville Baptist Church

Goose Creek (Madison)
A small creek in the e. part of Castor T., flowing into
Saline Creek, and named for the wild geese which fre-
quented the creek and marshy land nearby in pioneer
days. (McCormick)

Goose Creek (Perry)
A small stream in the w. part of St. Mary’s T., a tribu-
tary of Saline Creek, so named because the pioneer hun-
ters found geese in abundance here. (Centennial History)

Goose Creek (Wayne)
A stream in the w. part of Cowan T., flowing into Bear
Creek; named by pioneer hunters who found wild geese in
the marshes along the creek bed. (Bennett)

Goose Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the n. part of Benton T., named by
pioneer hunters for the wild geese which were found
there. (Bennett)
Goose Pond Hill (Bollinger)
A hill at the foot of which is a swampy place or pond where old hunters found wild geese, hence the combination of names Goose Pond Hill. (Myers, Robbins, Cooper)

Goose Pond Hill School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s. part of Liberty T. located on Goose Pond Hill, from which it was named. (Myers, Tal- lant, Robbins, Cooper)

Gordonville (Cape Girardeau)
A village 6 mi. s. of Jackson in the n.e. part of Hubble T. It is one of the earliest settlements in the county. In 1802 Martin Rodney (or Rodner) settled about 2 mi. s. w. of Gordonville. The first name for the community was Davis Mill, so named from the mill operated as late as 1827 by Greer W. Davis. Then the democratic name Peoples, probably shortened from People's Mill, was given to the settlement, a name in use through 1864, 1860, and as late as 1873. At some time between 1876 and 1886 the name Gordonville was given to the p.o., which was established by the merchant Samuel Gordon, for whom it was named. (Douglass I 374, 483, P.G., Hayward, Campbell, Putz)

German Cave (Perry)
A cave in the c. part of Central T. on the farm of Andrew Gorman. (Centennial History, Goodspeed)

Goshen Church (Cape Girardeau)
See Oak Ridge Baptist Church

Goshen School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the w.c. part of Apple Creek T. named from Goshen Church (q.v.) once in the same community.
(Goodspeed, Hamlett)

Gossett's Ford (Wayne)
A ford on Logan Creek in the c. part of Mill Spring T. named for a pioneer family who operated a brick kiln here. They were also landowners. Calvin Gossett is a son of the pioneer. (Duncan)

Gossett Ford (Reynolds)
A ford on Black R. in the e. part of Webb T., named for a family. (Centerville Reformer 1904-05, Parks)

Grady (Reynolds)
In s. Logan T., a stop on the Missouri Southern R.R. about 2 mi. w. of Ruble. Presumably a personal name.
(Highway Map)

Graham Cemetery (Wayne)
In Mill Spring T. n.e. of Leeper. The very old burial ground was begun on Am. Graham's land. Because of the low land and the small plat allowed, another was begun after several years 1 mi. upon the hill on Frank Graham's farm, a brother. (Mrs. Maggie Duncan, A Duncan)

Grand Eddy (Perry)
Here at the mouth of Cinque Hommes Creek, the Mississippi R. makes a sudden turn to the e.; hence the water is
thrown against the bank with great violence, and forms what is known as the Grand or Great Eddy. The place was a dangerous spot for boatmen, and many casualties resulted from the earliest days of river travel. Cf. under Cape Cinque Hommes, above. (Beck (1823)

Grand Eddy (Ferry)
A p.o. in the e. part of Salem T., maintained from 1888 to 1889. It was so named from the nearby Grand Eddy (q.v.) in the Mississippi R. off the mouth of Cinque Hommes Creek. (P.G.)

Grand Marais (Cape Girardeau)
See Big Swamp

Grand Tower (Ferry)
A large tower-like rock in the Mississippi R., near Wittenberg in Brazeau T. Here in 1698 St. Cosme erected a cross. The place was dreaded by the Indians as a Manitou, fourteen Miamis having once been lost there. The rock is mentioned by Marquette. So named from its size and appearance. (Houck I 241-2, Douglass I 24)

Grangerville (Wayne)
A village with a population of 50 in 1874 on Bear Creek in the e. part of Cowan T. The place no longer exists. The name came from the farmers' organization known as the Grangers. Mr. McGhee says his stepfather belonged to the organization and that it was quite important for a number of years. (Parker (1867), Campbell (1874), McGhee)

Granite Bend (Wayne)
A r.r. station on the Mo. Pacific in the c. part of Williams T. established in 1910 for the granite quarry. The quarry was operated in 1888 by Timothy O'Keefe of the Stifel and Ruckert Granite Co., an immense business employing 400 men. A large shaft was sunk perpendicularly 95 feet with two chambers branching from the bottom each 20 feet long. Powder was placed in the chambers and shaft--3 car loads--and the resulting explosion shook the entire hill, uprooting thousands of tons of granite, sufficient to last for years. Paving blocks were made of this granite and a thriving business carried on over the r.r. until the use of concrete lowered the demand for granite. (Duncan, Goodspeed 1140, Rhodes, Hinchey)

Granny Branch (Wayne)
A stream in the s. part of Logan T., also known as White Creek, named for Aunt Cassie White, who died at the age of 100 years. She was known as "Granny" to many people, and doubtless the creek was thus called, though Hal Bennett suggests the name may refer to a kind of fish called granny which was in the creek. (Twidwell, Bennett)
Granny Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small branch of Crooked Creek in the w. part of Liberty T., so named because of a species of small fish found in the stream. (Bennett, Dewitt)

Graphite (Wayne)
A station on the Wms.-Greenville R.R. in the n.e. part of Cedar Creek T. It was first a logging camp known as Camp 33, and was the site of the Pioneer Cooperative Stave Co. Ben Whitener and Tom Meyers had a store there. A p.o. was maintained 1910-11. Some of the mineral known as graphite was found, but was not imported commercially. (Twidwell, Jno. W. Stroup, Wagner, Hinchey) (Pottenger)

Grassy (Bollinger)
A small settlement in the e. part of Fillmore T. which was named for Grassy Creek (q.v.) on which it is located. (Dewitt)

Grassy Creek (Bollinger)
A small creek in the e. part of Fillmore T., so named from the lush sage grass which grows along the banks and even in the bed of the stream. This grass grew extensively in only two places in the county, here, and in the Pine Union community. (Dewitt, Robbins, Yount)

Grassy Creek (Wayne)
A creek in the w. part of Benton T., near Grassy Mountain (q.v.) from which it is named.

Grassy Mountain (Wayne)
A hill in the w. part of Benton T., so named because it is covered with a heavy growth of wild grass. (Evans)

Gravel Hill (Cape Girardeau)
A small village in the n.w. part of Kinder T. A p.o. was established here in 1867 and named Gravel Road, doubtless from the gravel road which was built from Jackson to Dallas (now Marble Hill) in Bollinger Co. about 1827. The name was changed to Gravel Hill sometime before 1876. This is a name descriptive of the rocks on the hillside where the village is located. The name was written Gravel Hill until 1895, since when it is written Gravelhill or Gravel Hill. (F.G., Putz)

Gravel Pit (Wayne)
A pit from which gravel was dug for filling in the r.r. bed on the Mo. Pacific R.R. in the s. part of Mill Spring T. It was quite large in 1910, and the trains stopped here for loading gravel. (Hinchey)

Gravelton (Wayne)
A small village in the n.e. part of Cedar Creek T. The first settlement here centered around Moser's Mill, run by J. R. Moser and Whitener in 1873—later Gravelton Roller Mill. The first buildings, a store, a dwelling, and the building for Concordia College opened in 1874, were made of gravel cemented, and when a p.o. was applied for in 1876, the name was suggested by the buildings. (Myers, Hopkins, Stroup, Wagner)
Graveyard Hollow (Reynolds)
A valley in the s. part of Jackson T., leading e. to Logan Creek. It is named from a cemetery located in the valley. (Highway Map, Parks)

Gray's Mountain (Wayne)
A mountain in the n.w. part of Benton T., so named because a man named Gray lived at the foot of the mountain. It is reported that Gray was a strong Christian character and almost daily went to the mountain to pray. (Evans, Ward, Mrs. Kelly) (Pottenger)

Greasly Creek (Madison)
A small creek in the e. part of Marquand T. Messrs. Mouser and Stephens say this stream was so named because of the greasewood (sarcobatus vermiculatus) growing along the banks. Elsewhere in Missouri the term "greasy" is used in a common dialect sense of "muddy." This creek is called Mouser Creek at its mouth because it flows through the Mouser settlement. See Mouser School. (Mouser, Stephens, theses by Misses Zimmer and Pottenger, R. L. Ramsay)

Greasly Creek (Wayne)
A small stream which empties into McKenzie Creek in the e. part of Benton T. Two stories concerning the name prevail. Oil collects on pools after rains, and some oil is always present among the shale. According to Mrs. J. J. Van Eaton it was so named 60 or 70 years ago because a man who lived up the creek went so "dirty and greasy all the time." Doubtless the real significance of the name was merely "muddy," a sense which "greasy" had in earlier days among river men; cf. Mark Twain's use (see Mark Twain Lexicon). (Lloyd (N.G.), Ed Henson, Van Eaton) (Pottenger, Ramsay)

Greasly Creek School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the c. part of Marquand T., located on Greasly Creek (q.v.) from which it was named. It is usually called the Stephens School locally and is named for Billy Stephens. (Mouser, Stephens)

Great Eddy (Perry)
See Grand Eddy

Greely (Reynolds)
A village in the n.w. part of Carroll T. A p.o. was established in 1886. It was named for Thomas Greely, a saw mill operator who came to the n. part of Reynolds Co. from Illinois. Mr. C. L. Sutterfield, life-long resident of the county, says the p.o. has been moved all up and down the West Fork for 6 or 8 mi. (F.G., Sutterfield)

Greenbrier (Bollinger)
A small village in the s.e. part of Wayne T. The name Greenbrier was suggested to the r.r. builders by the rank vegetation, especially blackberry and other green
briers which, according to Mrs. Geo. Conrad and Mr. Geo. Myers, were unusually large and thick there. Mrs. Conrad said, "They grew as high as this house." (Dewitt, Conrad, Myers, Eaton, Butler)

Green Cox School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Welch T., named for Green Cox, landlord. (Kiehne)

Greene (Bollinger)
See Marble Hill
Greene (Cape Girardeau)
See Marble Hill, Bollinger County

Greene's Chapel (Madison)
A rural Christian church in the e. part of Liberty T., named for Reuben Greene, a prominent man of the community. (Brewington)

Greene's Chapel School (Madison)
A rural school in the e. part of Liberty T., located near Greene's Chapel (q.v.) from which it is named. (Brewington)

Green Ferry Road (Cape Girardeau)
A county road which ran from Green's Ferry (q.v.) on the Mississippi R. to Jackson and thence w. to Dallas (now Marble Hill) in Bollinger Co. It was the most important road from e. to w. in pioneer days, and is still in existence. (County Map, County Court Record)

Green Hill School (Wayne)
A rural school in the w. part of St. Francois T. Named from a landowner, Wm. R. Green, and a large hill which the school faces. (Ward)

Green School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Crooked Creek T., named for Richard Green, prominent settler, organized prior to 1869. (Tallent, Cooper)

Green's Ferry (Cape Girardeau)
A ferry located on the Mississippi R., in the e. part of Shawnee T. How old this ferry is no one knows. Rev. Parish Green was granted a license in 1826 "to keep a ferry at the place called Green's old ferry." It was known as Smith's Ferry in 1831 when Thompson Smith operated it, and as Vancil's Ferry or Vancil's Landing when it was operated by Samuel Vancil from 1854-1860, but in subsequent records it is known as Green's Ferry or Green's Old Ferry. The place no longer exists but the name is preserved in Green Ferry Road (q.v.). (Shoemaker 1 525, County Court Record, Oliver, Knox)

Greenville (Wayne)
The county seat of Wayne Co., until recently in the c. part of St. Francois T.; since the Wappapello Dam (q.v.) was built, Greenville has been moved two and a half mi. n. The removal was completed in July, 1943, when the court house was moved.
Greenville was laid out in 1819 as the county seat of Wayne Co. by David Logan and Elijah Bettis at a place on St. Francois R. known as Bettis' Ford. It is believed that the first plan was to locate the seat of justice on the s. side of the river, but Bettis, being a commissioner, took the opportunity for enhancing the value of his land on the n. side of the river by placing the town there. The town is said to have been laid out in a cornfield with the streets following the rows of corn. It was named Greenville for the town in Ohio where General Anthony Wayne (for whom the county was named) concluded a treaty with the Indians in 1795. Greenville, Ohio was named by General Anthony Wayne, when he established it as Fort Greenville in 1793, for his friend General Nathaniel Greene (1742-1786), who started General Wayne on his successful military career.

Since the moving of Greenville to the new site it is spoken of as the New Town or New Greenville, in contrast to Old Greenville, where the old court house remained in use until July, 1943. Possibly these designations Old and New will disappear when the last remaining traces of the original town are obliterated by the lake which is to be formed by Wappapello Dam. (Houck III 186, Douglass I 167, Bennett, Wm. Settle, Templeton, W. H. R. 24)

Greenville Ferry (Wayne)
A ferry on St. Francois R., established before Greenville was, for a military road. (McGhee)

Greenville and Williamsville Railroad (Wayne)
A r.r. extending from Greenville, the county seat, to Williamsville, at the junction of the Mo. Pacific and Frisco R.R.s. It was built in 1899 by the Holliday-Klatz Land and Lumber Co., a corporation owning vast acres of timber and operating extensive mills in Wayne Co.

The road was extended to Cascade in the n.e. part of the county as the timber interests extended in that direction and therefore was often called Greenville, Williamsville and St. Louis R.R.

This r.r. was locally known as the Holliday Road for Hiram Holliday, president of the company and owner of many acres of land and sawmills in the county. Bruce Gladden helped in the construction of the r.r. and ran the first train over it.

After the timber was cut, the r.r. was useless. It was known for a time as the Ozark Valley Road. After Holliday's death in 1899 the road was abandoned. Later the Holliday Highway took the route of the old r.r.

(Douglass I 507, American Republic Feb. 18, 1938)

Greenville, Williamsville, and St. Louis Railroad (Wayne)

See Greenville-Williamsville Railroad
Greenwood School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Liberty T., named for
Richard Greenwood, who owns land in the community.
(Thomas, Conrad, Cooper)

Greenwood Valley (Wayne)
This is the name given to two valleys, Kelo and Webb, in
the s. part of Mill Spring T. Pioneers came to this
valley quite early; a p.o. was established in 1854, and
the first school in the county was built here. The name
is said to be descriptive by most authorities, but Dr.
Davidson believes it is a family name and mentions Mrs.
Zella Greenwood as the widow of an early settler.
(Rhodes, Duncan, Davidson)

Greenwood Valley (Wayne)
A p.o. maintained 1854-1873 in the s.w. part of Mill
Spring T., in Greenwood Valley (q.v.), from which it was
named. L. McFadden was the first postmaster. (Goodwin,
Hayward, Campbell)

Greenwood Valley Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the w. part of Mill Spring T., named
from Greenwood Valley (q.v.), through which it flows.
(Bennett)

Greenwood Valley School (Wayne)
See Shady Nook School

Gregory School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Lorance T., named for
the Gregory family, who moved here from Indiana and were
prominent citizens. (Myers, Cooper)

Gribbler Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the s. part of Jefferson T., flowing
into McGhee Creek. Also known as Hare Creek for the
number of rabbits found there by pioneer hunters. It is
officially Gribbler Creek from two brothers, John and
Alvin Gribbler, who own land along the creek. (McGhee)
(Fottenger)

Grisham (Bollinger)
A stop on the Mo. Pacific R.R. in the s.w. part of
Crooked Creek T. which was named for Lin Grisham who lo-
cated a store, one of a chain, in this place. A p.o.
has been maintained there since 1921. (DeWitt, Cooper,
Hopkins, P.O.)

Grisham Store (Wayne)
See McGee

Grounds Creek (Bollinger, Madison)
A small stream which rises in the n.w. part of Crooked
Creek T., flows w., enters Madison Co. in the n. part of
Marquand T. and empties into Castor R. It is named for
a pioneer family, several members of which settled up
and down the creek. (Berry) (Watts)

Guber (Reynolds)
A r.r. stop on a branch of the Mo. Southern R.R. in the
n.e. part of Jackson T., in 1912; named for a family.

(Parks)

*Guthrie School (Perry)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Saline T. Presumably a personal name. (Guth (letter)

(Gulf, The (Wayne)
A deep chasm which according to reports was explored by two men who could not plumb its depth. It is 5 mi. s. of Mill Spring in the s. part of Mill Spring T. A settlement was made near the gulf in 1870 by Jesse Williams. (Ijames)

Gulf Branch (Cape Girardeau)
See St. Louis and Gulf Railroad

Gulf Junction (Cape Girardeau)
A r.r. junction named from the St. Louis and Gulf R.R., built by Louis Houck in 1902 and later purchased by St. Louis and San Francisco R.R. It was at the junction of the main line of the Frisco and the Gulf Branch to Thebes, Illinois. (Houck)

Gunnets Creek (Reynolds)
A stream in the c. part of Black River T., running e. into Brushy Creek. It is named for a family who own land there. The name is erroneously spelled Gunnis on the Highway Map. (Parks)

Gunnis Creek (Reynolds)
See Gunnets Creek (Highway Map)

Hacker Creek (Madison)
A small creek in the w. part of St. Michael and e. Castor townships, named for the Hacker family who have a farm on the stream. Written Hackle on some maps, but this is obviously the map maker's error. (County Map, Goodspeed)

*Hadley (Reynolds)
A village in the s.e. part of Webb T. A p.o. was established in 1915. It may have been named for Governor Herbert Spencer Hadley (1872-1927), whose term in office (1909-1913) had just expired. Cf. Hadley Vocational School in St. Louis (Miss Welty's thesis). (Missouri and Missourians)

Hager Spring (Perry)
A spring on the farm which was first settled in 1822 by the Hager family who came from N. Carolina. The school and church built on land donated by the family took their name from the spring. It is in the s. part of Salem T. (Centennial History)

Hager Spring Church (Perry)
A rural church in the s. part of Salem T., named from Hager Spring. Cf. above. (Centennial History)

Hager Spring School (Perry)
Cf. above
Hahn (Bollinger)
A small settlement in the n. part of Wayne T., established in 1895 and named for J. W. G. Hahn, one of several members of the family who settled there. (Dewitt, Myers, Hahn, Shell)

Hahn's Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small creek in the c. part of Kinder T., named for the C. F. Hahn family. (Hahn)

Hahn's Mill (Madison)
A community and mill in the e. part of Castor T. John Hahn operated a flour mill (waterpower) here about 1870. The mill is still standing though it is no longer operated. (Schulte, Dequire, Ellis) (Watts)

Halbert Branch (Wayne)
See Williams Branch

Hale College (Wayne)
A rural school in the s. part of Benton T., established in 1877. It is now only a rural elementary school, but retains the name given when J. H. Hale, a graduate of William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo., returned to his native county and established the institution as a private school. He sold out about 1885 and now the original building is used for a barn. (Manning)

Hall's Mill (Perry)
See Nesslein's Mill

Hamestring School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Lorance T. Mr. Dewitt believes that this unusual name was suggested by the ridge on which the school is located, the ridge curving in such a way as to suggest the familiar piece of harness, the hamestring. This is a method of naming not unknown to pioneers. Cf. Pinhock Ridge in Mississippi Co. (Dewitt)

Hammertown School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Union T. Mrs. Slover writes that the name originated in the following way:
At the time the building was being constructed several other structures were being raised in the neighborhood. The noise of hammers and saws was the tune of the day. While working on the school building, one of the workmen looked up and said, "What are we going to call the school?" Sam Barks, a carpenter in the crowd who was quite a practical joker and had a ready answer for anything, replied, "Why, we will call it Hammertown."
(W. E. Statler, Pearl Slover)

Haney Branch (Wayne)
A small stream flowing into Black R. in the c. part of Williams T., named for Sam Haney, pioneer, through whose farm the branch flows. The farm now belongs to Mr. Warren. (Harmon, Manning)
Hanover Church (Cape Girardeau)
A rural Evangelical Lutheran Church in the c. part of Randol T., organized in 1852 by Daniel Bertling. Most of the members were German, and it was named for the province of Hanover, Germany. (Goodspeed 575-81, Futz)

Hare Creek (Wayne)
See Gribbier Creek

Harmon Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the s. part of Black River T., named for Patrick Harmon, who came from Ireland and settled near Cool Spring, in the neighborhood known as Harmon Settlement in pioneer days. (Barnhill, O'Manns)

Harmon Settlement (Wayne)
See Harmon Cemetery

Harmon's Store (Wayne)
See Tassee

Harrison Valley (Reynolds)
In n.e. Logan T., leading s. to Sinking Creek near Redford. Named for a family. (Highway Map, Williams, Santhuff)

Harrison Valley Church (Reynolds)
A rural General Baptist church in the n.e. part of Logan T. in Harrison Valley (q.v.), from which it is named.

Harrison Valley School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Logan T., in Harrison Valley, for which it is named. (Highway Map, Williams)

Hartle School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the e.c. part of Scopus T., named for the Hartle family. H. S., Thomas B. and Logan Hartle were prominent landowners. (Tallent)

Hawker Creek (Bollinger)
A small creek in Wayne and Liberty townships, named for a Mr. Hawker, who owns land at the head of the creek. Mr. Dewitt says the name Virgin (hard "g") is given to the same creek, because Mr. Virgin also is prominent in this region, though a recent map shows Virgin Creek as a branch of Hawker Creek. (Dewitt, County Map (1940)

Hawn School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the c. part of Crooked Creek T., named for the Daniel Hawn family. Daniel Hawn was born in 1829 on a farm on which his parents had settled in 1818, coming from N. Carolina. In 1852 Daniel Hawn came to Bollinger Co. and acquired a farm. (Tallent, County Court Record)

Hay's Ferry (Cape Girardeau)
See Neelys Landing

Hebron Church (Cape Girardeau)
A rural Baptist church 5 mi. s.e. of Jackson in the n.w. part of Cape Girardeau T. Organized in 1822 by fourteen members dismissed from the Bethel Baptist Church (q.v.). At this church the Cape Girardeau Association of Baptist
churches was organized in June, 1824. Hebron is a district s. of Jerusalem, Palestine; it was the home of Abraham and burial place of the patriarchs. (Douglass I 20)

Heitman Mill (Bollinger)
A large mill on Little Whitewater R. in the n. part of Union T., named for its owner, Wm. Heitman, a pioneer. (Yount)

Heitman School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n. part of Union T., named for the Heitman family who settled there. Wm. Heitman ran a mill nearby on Little Whitewater R. (Yount)

Heitman's Mill (Cape Girardeau)
A pioneer mill, existing in 1832, in the w. part of Rubble T., named for the Heitman family who operated it. (Conrad)

Heittel Creek (Reynolds)
See Hyatt's Creek

Heiderman Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small stream in the s. part of Byrd T., flowing into Cane Creek. See Helderman School. (Kiehne)

Helderman School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s. part of Kinder T., named for Buford Helderman, a landowner. Jacob and Conrad Helderman came from N. Carolina to this region in 18--. (Kiehne, Hope)

Helvel (Reynolds)
See Helvey

Helvey (Reynolds)
A small community in s. Webb T., halfway between Ruble and Garwood. It is named for G. B. and Cyrus Helvey, who were prominent in the county. The name is erroneously spelled Helvel on the Highway Map. (Parks, Highway Map, Centerville Reformer)

Hendricksville (Cape Girardeau)
See Dutchtown

Henpeck Creek (Reynolds)
In n.w. Carroll T., a s. branch of West Fork, which it joins near Greeley. Doubtless a piece of pioneer humor. (Highway Map)

Henson Branch (Bollinger)
A branch of Crooked Creek in the n. part of Crooked Creek T., named, as was the rural school in the same community, for Wm. Henson, who owns land there. (Tallent, County Map (1906)

Henson School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Crooked Creek T., named for the landowner, Wm. Henson. (Tallent)

Hezibah Church (Perry)
A rural Baptist church which was first organized as the Saline Creek Baptist Church in 1813 by a group from the
Bethel Church (in Cape Girardeau Co.). It was so named from its location on Saline Creek in the n. part of the county. In 1816 the church was moved s. several mi. into the community of The Barrens and the church was known as the Barrens Church. Soon afterward the church name was changed to Hepzibah, a misspelling of Hephzibah.

Hephzibah, a Hebrew word meaning "my delight is in her," was the name of the queen of Hezekiah, mother of Manasseh (2 Kings 21.1) and has come to symbolize restored Jerusalem, on account of its use in Isaiah 62:4: "Thou shalt be called Hephzibah...for the Lord delighteth in thee." Cf. the similar origin proposed for the puzzling name of Hapsaula Church in Dent Co. (Miss O'Brien's thesis) and Hapsound School in Johnson Co. (Miss Johnson's thesis, 284). (Douglass I 201)

Herrington Cave (Perry)
One of several large caves in Perry Co., in the c. part of Central T. Presumably a personal name. (A Modern Eden 7, Centennial History)

Hersey (Reynolds)
A sawmill camp and signal stop on the Missouri Southern R.R., just s. of Ellington. The name is doubtful that of the sawmill operator and owner. (Cram (1930)

Hickman Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the w. part of St. Francois T., on land belonging to Harrison Hickman. It was started about 1890. (Bennett)

Hickory Grove Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the e. part of St. Francois T. at the site of Old Hickory Grove Church (q.v.), from which it was named. (H. Ward)

Hickory Grove Church (Wayne)
A rural Baptist church in the e. part of St. Francois T., near Clabb, so named by its founders in 1890 for its location in a grove of black hickory trees. It has since been moved 2 mi. s.w. of its old location. (Noel Twidwell, Collins, Owenby)

Hickory Grove School
A rural school in the e. part of Liberty T., so named because the school was located in a grove of hickory trees. (Kiehne)

Hickory Grove School (Wayne)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Lost Creek T., so named because it was built in a grove of black hickory trees, a common growth, especially along Lost Creek. (Crites, Ward)

Hickory Ridge (Cape Girardeau)
A rural community 7 mi. s.w. of Allenville in the s.w. part of Welch T. A p.o. was maintained here from 1853-1874. It is named from the hickory trees which grow along the slight elevation, or ridge, there. Hickory
(carya olivaeformis) is a North American tree commonly found in this region. (Campbell, P.G., Kiehne)

Hickory Ridge School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Welch T., on Hickory Ridge (q.v.) from which it was named. (Kiehne)

Hicks (Reynolds)
A stop on the Mo. Southern R.R. in the e. part of Jackson T., named for a family. (Parks)

Hideout (Reynolds)
A logging camp and stop on the Mo. Southern R.R. in the s.e. part of Logan T. A humorous descriptive name, suggested by the thick brush which made an excellent hiding place. (Parks)

Higdon (Madison)
A small village in the n.e. part of Castor T. A p.o. has been maintained since 1896. It was named for Captain William H. Higdon (1839-), whose father came to Missouri from Tenn. in the 1830s. Captain Higdon served in the U.S. Army more than four years, then returned to Madison Co. and settled on a farm where Higdon is now located. (Douglass I 773, P.G., Ferguson, Schulte)

High Hill School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Shawnee T., named from its location on a high hill. (Kiehne)

Highland (Perry)
See Highland School

Highland (Wayne)
See Burbank

Highland Creek (Perry)
A small stream which rises in Cinque Hommes T. near Highland and flows n. into Central T. to join Cinque Hommes Creek s.e. of Perryville. Its name, like that of Highland, is topographical.

Highland Orchard (Wayne)
See Burbank

Highland School (Perry)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Cinque Hommes T. A p.o. was maintained here 1891-1904, but now there is only the school and the church to mark the center of the community, although the place still appears on the Highway Map. The name is descriptive. (P.G.)

High Top Mountain (Reynolds)
A mountain, 1,630 feet in elevation, in the n.w. part of Lesterville T., near Munger. The name is descriptive. (Gallup Map)

Hilderbrand (Cape Girardeau)
See Hilderbrand

Hilderbrand (Cape Girardeau)
A small village in the n.w. part of Apple Creek T., on the Mo. Pacific R.R. A p.o. has been maintained here since 1908. It was named for Dan Hilderbrand, a
landowner. The name is often erroneously written Hildebrand. (Putz, P.G., County Court Record)

Hillis School (Wayne)
See New Prospect School

Hillis School (Wayne)
See Lone Star School

Hines Landing (Cape Girardeau)
A ferry landing on the Mississippi R. in the e. part of Cape Girardeau T., named for the Hines family, C. C., Harry, and Guy Hines. (Putz)

Hinkle School (Bollinger)
See Gipsy School

Hiram (Wayne)
A p.o. and community in the s. part of Cowan T., established in 1901 for the sawmill of Hiram Holliday, president of a Lumber Co., and operator of many mills in the county. (P.O., Hinchey, Koszegi, Beaty)

Hiram Switch (Wayne)
See Hiram

Hixon's Store (Wayne)
See Damon

Hobart (Reynolds)
A sawmill camp and stop on the Mo. Southern R.R. s.e. of Bunker, named for the owner. (Cram (1930)

Hobbs Chapel (Cape Girardeau)
A rural church in the n.e. part of Cape Girardeau T., named for J. V. Hobbs, prominent citizen of the community and church. (Goodspeed, Putz)

Hoffman School (Perry)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Cinque Hommes T., named for Peter Hoffman, who farmed the old homestead purchased by his father John in 1844 when he came here from Baden, Germany. (Goodspeed)

Hoff School (Perry)
A rural school in the c. part of Bois Brule T., named for John Hof (or Hoff), who was born in Hesse Dornstadt, Germany in 1837. He served with the English army in the Crimean War, came to the U. S. and served in the Black Hawk War, in 1859 came to Perry Co., engaged in the Civil War, was made a second lieutenant, and finally settled on a farm in Perry Co. in 1866. He was a school director. (Goodspeed)

Hog Creek (Bollinger)
A small creek in the s. part of Lorance T., which is said to have received its name thus: a pioneer who stole hogs from his neighbors butchered them and threw the heads, with their identifying markings, in the creek. The settlers then called the creek "the one in which the old man throws the hogs," and finally Hog Creek.
(Jones, Allen)
Hog Creek School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the e. part of Lorance T., near Hog Creek (q.v.) for which it was named. (Jones)

Hog Eye (Wayne)
See Lowndes

Hog Eye Creek (Wayne)
See Andy's Branch

Hog Eye Mill (Wayne)
A pioneer grist mill established by Joseph Burd on Bear Creek in the s. part of Cowan T., about 1826. Later it was bought in turn by Thomas Hopkins, Keel, and finally Ben Whitener in 1870. The name, Messrs. Smith and Ward believe, is a pioneer expression signifying loafing. "What you been doing?" "Nothing; just hog eying," the pioneers might say. However, C. F. Hopkins, son of the mill owner, who was born at Hog Eye Mill, says the name was suggested by the topography, Bear Creek curving about the hill to suggest a hog's head with this mill site and the small lake created by the mill dam as the eye. (Stilts, McGee, W. Smith, Hopkins) (Pottenger)

Hog Eye School (Wayne)
A rural school, now consolidated with Lowndes, in the s.e. part of Cowan T., named from Hog Eye Mill (q.v.). (Hopkins, Ward) (Pottenger)

Hog Eye School (Wayne)
A rural school s.e. of Patterson in the s.e. part of Logan T., possibly named from the older school and Hog Eye Mill (q.v.) in the s.e. part of Cowan T. (Rhodes, Bennett, Hopkins)

Holliday (Wayne)
A r.r. station on the Frisco in the extreme s.w. part of Williams T., named for Hiram Holliday, most prominent sawmill man in the county for many years. (Manning, Hinchee)

Holliday Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the w. part of Cowan and the n. part of St. Francois T., named for Hiram Holliday, greatest lumber and sawmill man of the county. (de Celis, Duncan)

Holliday Highway (Wayne)
A highway extending from Cascade in the n.e. part of Cedar Creek T., to Greenville in St. Francois T., thence s.w. to Williamsville in Williams T., following the old Greenville-Williamsville R.R. Construction began in 1916 and the road was named by the people of Wayne Co. in honor of Hiram Holliday, the man whose commercial activity made possible; first, the construction of the r.r. which preceded the highway; second, the development of adjacent territory; and third, the establishment of a highway from Williamsville to Cascade, a distance of almost 50 mi.

Hiram Holliday came from Madison Co. in the 1860s, set up a sawmill on a vast tract of land he had bought near
Greenville, and began sawmill operations which extended throughout the county. He is said to have operated the largest chain of sawmills in the world. He also built the r.r. from Williamsville to Cascade to tie his timber interests together. (Julian, Bennett, de Calis) (Pottenger)

Holliday Road (Wayne)

See Greenville-Williamsville Railroad

Holmes Cave (Wayne)

A cave in the w. part of St. Francois T., on the farm belonging to Ben Holmes, a pioneer and once sheriff of the county, for whom it was named. (Wallis, Williams (1904)

Holmes Chapel (Wayne)

A rural General Baptist church in the n. part of Lost Creek T., established in 1892 by Rev. John Abram, and named for B. F. Holmes, who gave the land for the church. The congregation now worships in the school building. (Smith, Crites, Kelly) (Pottenger)

Holmes Chapel School (Wayne)

Cf. above

Holschen Landing (Perry)

A ferry landing on the Mississippi R. in the e. part of Breaux T. A p.o. was maintained 1892-1899 and named for Frederick Holschen, postmaster and general store owner. The landing was maintained at least as late as 1912. (Mo. Gazetteer (1892), P.C., Parker)

Holy Innocent's Church (Ferry)

See St. Rosa's Church

Holy Rosary Church (Perry)

The Catholic church of Claryville constituted in 1873, and dedicated by Rev. W. Rubi. The first pastor was Rev. D. Downing. Named by the founders for the rosary. (Centennial History)

Hooss Cave (Perry)

A large cave in the c. part of Central T., so named because it is on the farm of Thomas, John, and Louis Hooss, prominent pioneer landowners. (A Modern Eden 7, Goodspeed)

Horrell Creek (Cape Girardeau)

A small branch of Byrds Creek in the s.e. part of Apple Creek T., named for William Harrell through whose land it flows. (Putz)

Horrell School (Cape Girardeau)

A rural school in the n. part of Apple Creek T., named for Wm. Horrell, an early settler and prominent man. John Horrell came to this region in 1818. (Putz, County Court Record, Goodspeed)

Horse Island (Ferry?)

A small island in the Mississippi R., n.w. of Claryville in the n. part of Bois Brule T. The source of the name has not been ascertained.
Houck (Cape Girardeau)
   See Houk
Houck Stadium (Cape Girardeau)
   Football stadium of S. E. Missouri State Teachers College, located on Bellevue St. at Broadway in Cape Girardeau. Built in 1930 it was named for Louis Houck, historian, "father of Southeast Missouri railroads," and public spirited man who was instrumental in locating the college in Cape Girardeau. (Hamlett)
Houk (Cape Girardeau)
   A ghost town in the s. part of Hubble T. A p.o. was established here in 1889 and discontinued in 1905. The name is erroneously spelled Houck on most maps and the place was supposedly named for Louis Houck, railroad builder. The real name, however, is Houk, which was given for Peter and Abraham Houk, landowners. Mrs. Effie Houk owns land there now. (Conard Ill, Putz, County Map)
Hovis Branch (Wayne)
   A small stream flowing into Big Creek in the s. part of Cedar Creek T., named for a pioneer family from N. Carolina, who owned the land. Arthur Hovis now owns part of the Hovis grant. (Stroup)
Hovis School (Wayne)
   See Mount Hope School
Hubbell Creek (Cape Girardeau)
   See Hubble Creek
Hubbell's Mill (Cape Girardeau)
   A watermill established in 1797 by Ithamar Hubbell on Hubble Creek (q.v.). (Houck II 186)
Hubble Creek (Cape Girardeau)
   A stream in the c. part of Byrd and Hubble townships. In 1797 the stream was known as Riviere Zenon, named for Zenon Trudeau (1748-1797), Lieutenant-Governor of the La. Territory. He was born in New Orleans in 1748, the son of Sieur Jean Trudeau. In 1792 he became a lieutenant colonel and captain of the grenadiers. His influence as Lt. Gov. was widely felt among the settlers in the Mississippi River Valley, where he established posts and warehouses to care for the interests of the government.
   In 1797 Ithamar Hubbell, soldier of fortune, settled on the stream and established a watermill (Hubbell's Mill). The name was spelled Hubbel Creek until 1806, after which it appears as Hubble, both in the name of the stream and the township. (Dougliss I 79, Houck's Span. Reg. II 409, Houck I 183, 221, 111 207)
Hubble Creek (Wayne)
   A tributary of St. Francois R. in the n. part of St. Francois T., named for an early settler who received in 1823 a Spanish land grant when his father-in-law's land, the Domatelli grant, was litigated. (Spanish Land Grants Record)
Hubble Creek Church (Cape Girardeau)
A Baptist church in the n. part of Hubble T., located on Hubble Creek (q.v.) for which it was named. The church was organized shortly before 1864 when the Cape Girardeau Association met here. (Douglass I 464)

Hubble Township (Cape Girardeau)
This township in the s.w. part of the county was erected in 1836 and named for the early settler, Ithamar Hubbell. (Douglass I 163, County Court Record)

Huber Island (Perry)
A small island in the Mississippi R. near Belgique in Bois Brule T. Presumably a personal name. (Centennial History)

Hubert (Wayne)
A r.r. station and p.o. in the s. part of St. Francois T., named for Hubert Manns, of German descent, who came from Prussia about 1845 and settled here. The p.o. was maintained 1910–1918. (F.G., Wayland, Manns, Rhodes, Manning)

Hudson Branch (Wayne)
A small stream in the s. part of Black River T., on land belonging to Geo. Hudson, for whom it was named. (Harmon)

Hughes Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A stream which rises in the n.e. part of the county, and flows n. to empty into Apple Creek. It was named for an early settler who owned land at the head of the creek. (Macke, Oliver)

Hughes Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the n.e. part of Logan T., on Campbell's Map in 1873. It was named for A. C. Hughes, pioneer landowner. (Campbell, Goodspeed)

Hughes School (Wayne)
See Bennett School

Humboldt (Reynolds)
A p.o. in the e. part of Jackson T., maintained 1886–1900, for a sawmill camp. Possibly named for the famous geographer Baron Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt (1769–1859), whose name is borne by three counties and nine other American towns.

Hunter's Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the s. part of Cedar Creek T., flowing into the St. Francois R. It was named for John Hunter, a settler along the creek. (Kelly, Lewis, Bennett)

Hunter's Creek (Wayne)
See Lodi

Hunter's Tourist Camp (Wayne)
On R. 67, 3 mi. n. of Greenville, established in 1927 by J. L. Hunter. The name was soon changed to River Side because the place was confused with Hunter in Carter Co. It is located on the St. Francois R. and is a very splendid camping and fishing resort. (Mrs. J. L. Hunter)
Hunt School (Ferry)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Central T., named for Hon. Anton Hunt, once county judge, whose parents came from Baden, Germany, in 1839 and settled on a farm in Ferry Co. Judge Hunt inherited the farm, and later gave land for the school. (Goodspeed)

Hurricane (Bollinger)
A small village in the e. part of Crooked T., located near Hurricane Creek (q.v.) from which it was named. A p.o. has been maintained since 1895. (Dewitt, Tallent, Robbins, P.G.)

Hurricane Creek (Bollinger)
A large creek in Crooked Creek and Lorance townships, which flows s. and empties into Crooked Creek near Lutesville. It runs with unusual swiftness and violence when a heavy rain falls, making passage across the creek impossible or dangerous. This speed is likened to a storm or hurricane in violence, and hence the stream received this name. It is commonly pronounced "hurricane" and is so spelled once in the County Court Record. (Robbins, Wiggs, County Court Record)

Hurricane Holler (Wayne)
A valley or hollow in the e. part of Cowan T., so named because a hurricane or storm swept through the timbered section before the Civil War, leaving great trees uprooted and other signs of havoc. (Smith)

Huskey's (Bollinger)
A p.o. maintained 1888-1892, 1897-1907 in the e. part of Lorance T., and named for Thomas Huskey, a prominent citizen, who lives there now at the age of ninety. He came to Missouri in 1871 and in 1884 settled on a tract of land in Lorance T. He was active in public affairs in the county for many years. (Hopkins, Shell, Murray)

Huxle (Bollinger)
A p.o. in the n. part of Liberty T., maintained in 1901-1906. A Wm. J. Hux operated a sawmill in this community about 1906, and the place was probably named for him. (Dewitt)

Huzzah Creek (Madison)
A small e. tributary of St. Francois R. in the s. part of Twelve Mile T. This name probably had the same origin as Huzzah or Huzaa creeks in Dent and Iron counties, or Hoozaw River in Warren and St. Charles: i.e., an earlier form of the Indian tribal name Osage. (See theses by Misses O'Brien, Harrison, Zimmer)

Hyatt's Creek (Reynolds)
An e. branch of Black R. in s.e. Lesterville T. On the Highway Map it is spelled Hitts Creek. Named for Seth Hyatt, who came to the county in 1825 and settled here. (Conrad, Highway Map, Williams)
Hyatt's Creek School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Lesterville T., on Hyatt's Creek (Hepps Creek), for which it is named.
(Conard, W. A. Williams)

Ijames Church (Wayne)
See Carson Hill Church

Ijames School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s. part of Mill Spring T., named for Judge Matthew N. Ijames. Two brothers, Matthew and Beal Ijames, came from Wales to N. Carolina in 1780. Matthew N., son of Beal, came to Wayne Co. just after the Civil War. He bought land and became a prominent citizen. He was the first teacher in the Ijames school, and later became judge of the County Court. (John Ijames, Duncan, Goodspeed)

Emboden Fork (Reynolds)
In n. Lesterville T. near Monterey, running s. into East Fork. Presumably a personal name. (Highway Map)

Indian Creek (Bollinger)
A small creek in the s. part of Crooked Creek T., so named because many Indian relics were found nearby and traces of an old Indian trail were seen. (Wiggs, County Map (1906))

Indian Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A large creek flowing e. through s. Shawnee T. into the Mississippi R. Called Table River, Riviere Table, or The Devil's Tea Table in 1797 when Cornelius Arent settled here. Table River was named from a projection of rock resembling a table on the s. side of the creek. It was pointed out as the Devil's Tea Table by rivermen. The rock is now blasted away. Called Indian Creek since 1800 for the Shawnee Indians who had villages here. (Douglass I 79, 178, Houch I 213, II 191, Putz)

Indian Creek (Perry)
A small stream, tributary of Apple Creek, in the s. part of Union and Breaux townships. Named from the Indian village (Shawnee-Delaware) which existed on the site of Uniontown (q.v.). (County Map (1941), Campbell (1873), Conard, Douglass I 481, 520)

Indian Creek School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s. part of Randol T., located on Indian Creek (q.v.) for which it was named. (Kiehne, Putz)

Indian Graveyard (Wayne)
See Williams Graveyard

Indian Road (Cape Girardeau)
See Shawnee Trace

Indian Village (Cape Girardeau)
See Large Shawnee Village

Ingram's Mill (Cape Girardeau)
A prominent mill in 1848, owned and operated by Charles Ingram. Still in operation in 1855. (Knox)
Iona (Cape Girardeau)
See Iona School

Iona School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Randol T. A place known as Iona existed as early as 1873, although the name is preserved only in the rural school's name. Probably named for the wife or daughter of an early settler. (Putz)

Ireland Township (Madison)
A short-lived township in the n. part of the county, created in December, 1858, and in 1859 the "same is hereby vacated, set aside, and held for naught." Doubtless named for the country Ireland. (County Court Record)

Irish Mountain (Wayne)
A large mountain in the n.w. part of Benton T., so named because a large number of Irishmen were employed here in the quarries, from which granite for paving blocks were taken. (E. L. Evans)

Iron Bank (Madison)
See Matthew's Mountain

Ishell's Store (Wayne)
See Patterson

Island School (Perry)
A rural school in the e. part of Bois Brule T.; the name doubtless refers to the location of the school on a piece of land which becomes an island during flood seasons. Cf. former study, Hamlett. (Rolla Map (1941)

Ivy (Wayne)
See Clubb

Ivy Cemetery (Wayne)
A cemetery in the w. part of Cowan T., near the Clubb community, named for Cora Ivy, a pioneer. (Moore)

Jack Diggins (Madison)
A spot in Mine La Motte T., about a mi. e. of the village which was prospected about 1868 by Jack Lunsford and others. It was named Jack's Diggings, but in the course of time the common pronunciation prevailed and the name was spelled Diggins as it is pronounced. The loss of the apostrophe is also a common occurrence. (Watts, History of Mine La Motte)

Jack Hawn Creek (Bollinger)
A small branch in the w. part of Crooked Creek T., named for a landowner, "Uncle" Jack Hawn. (County Map (1906) (1940), Dewitt, Marble Hill Press (1904)

Jackson (Wayne)
The county seat, located in the s.e. part of the county, in the e.e. part of Byrd T. The town, the second in the district, was laid out in 1810 on land that was granted to Ezekiel Able by the Spanish government, and was transferred by him to William H. Ashley. The commissioners appointed in 1814 to locate a permanent seat of
Justice for Cape Girardeau Co. purchased the land from Ashley.

Three names were suggested for the town: Ashley, Byrd, and Lorimer, for prominent local men, but since it was established in 1815 just after the Battle of New Orleans, the town was named in honor of Andrew Jackson. It was incorporated in 1819. (Eaton, Houck III 168-9, Douglass I 163, 178, 261, Putz).

Jackson Academy (Cape Girardeau)

See Jackson Military Academy

Jackson Military Academy (Cape Girardeau)

A school in the town of Jackson, first established as Jackson Academy in 1820. In 1892 the Methodists took control of the declining institution and changed the name to Carlisle Technical School, honoring Rev. Willis Carlisle, a teacher of the institution. In 1899 the Methodists suspended operations and later the same year the Jackson Military Academy was opened. (Hope, Oliver)

Jackson Township (Reynolds)

In the s.w. part of the county, organized in 1845, and named for prominent pioneer families, many of whom live here. (Parks, Douglass I 311, U. S. Census Reports (1840-1930)

James Creek (Bollinger)

A small creek in the w. part of Scopus T., and named, as was the nearby James School (q.v.) for Randolph James, a landowner. (Shell)

James School (Bollinger)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Scopus T., named for Randolph James, whose father Levi B. James of English ancestry came here from Tenn. in the early 1800s. The name is pronounced 'djemason' throughout the county, but most of the people in this community say 'djemason'

(Tallent, Shell, Goodspeed)

Jamison School (Bollinger)

A rural school in the w. part of Wayne T., organized about 1867 and named for Urias Jamison, who came from Bloomfield, Indiana and settled here. He was Mrs. Geo. Conrad's grandfather. The name is often pronounced in the county, although Miss Conrad, granddaughter of Urias Jamison, pronounced the name

(Rhoda Conrad, Mrs. Geo. Conrad, Robbins)

**Jay Lookout Tower (Reynolds)

T. 32N.R. 2W., 8 mi. e. of Bunker. (John D. Henson)

Jefferson School (Cape Girardeau)

An elementary school on Jefferson St., from which it is named, built in 1905.

Jefferson Township (Wayne)

In the s.e. part of the county. It is one of the oldest townships, listed in the U. S. Census reports since 1840. Named for Thomas Jefferson, president of the U. S.

(Stilts)
Jenkins Creek (Bollinger)
A stream in the w. part of Liberty and Wayne townships which appears on Campbell’s Atlas 1874. Probably named for an early settler. (Campbell (1874)

Jenkins Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small creek in the s.e. part of Byrd T., named for Edward F. Jenkins who settled here in 1851. (Goodspeed)

Jewell Switch (Wayne)
A r.r. switch in the s.e. part of Black River T., on the Frisco R.R. It was named for the Jewell Iron Co. from Ohio, which came here in 1905 and mined a number of car-loads of iron ore, the first in the county. The venture did not pay, however, as the ore was in pockets. The company abandoned operations in 1912, but for a time the switch was maintained for loading logs. (Moore, Sallars (Pottenger)

Jewett (Madison)
A p.o. and small village established in 1886 in the c. part of Liberty T. Possibly named for a family. The name is sometimes written Jewell. (Andrews, King)

Jewett School (Madison)
A rural school in the community of Jewett (q.v.) which was once called the Leatherwood School because it is located on Leatherwood Creek (q.v.). (Walker, Mouser)

Jim Town (Wayne)

See Lowndes

Jockey Creek (Wayne)
See Turkey Creek

Johannisberg (Cape Girardeau)
See New Wells; also Altenburg in Perry County

John’s Branch (Wayne)
A stream in the s. part of Lost Creek T., named for Felix John, who owned land there about the time of the Civil War. (Beaty, Ward)

John S. Cobb School (Cape Girardeau)
An elementary school in the city of Cape Girardeau erected in 1914 and named for John S. Cobb, public spirited citizen and educator. (Southeast Missourian Oct. 4, 1934)

Johnson School (Bollinger)
See Alliance School

Johnson School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the c. part of Liberty T., named for Sidney Johnson, a prominent landowner there. (Myers, Rosenfeld)

Johnson Shut-in (Reynolds)
A rock formation which collects water in pools within the bed of a stream, and hence called shut-ins. This one is located in the East Fork of Black R., six mi. n. of Lesterville in Lesterville T. It is named for the Johnson family, landowners. (R. E. McBibbin) (Zimmer)
Joiner Hill (Wayne)
A hill in the s. part of Black River T. An old road leads over the hill, over which Civil War soldiers marched on the way to Georgia. It is named for Josiah Joiner, who lived at the foot of the hill, on whose farm the soldiers camped. Old bullets and war relics are still found there occasionally. (Moore) (Pottenger)

Joiner Pond (Wayne)
A pond at the foot of Joiner Hill (cf. above), which covers about one-half acre and is said to be bottomless. (Bennett, Moore) (Pottenger)

Jordan Branch (Ferry)
A small stream in the w. part of St. Mary's T., doubtless named for the landowner.

Juden Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small stream in the n.e. part of Cape Girardeau T., emptying into the Mississippi R. It was named for John Juden, a pioneer. Cf. Juden No. 1 School.

Juden No. 1 School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the e. part of Cape Girardeau T., named for John Juden, Sr., a native of England, who came to Missouri in 1805. This family has been prominent in Cape County many years. When a second school was built in the same township the numbers 1 and 2 were used to distinguish them. (Kiehne, Douglass I 199)

Juden No. 2 School (Cape Girardeau)
See Juden No. 1 School

Jugtown (Bollinger)
See Alliance

Julian Branch (Wayne)
A small stream in the n.w. part of St. Francois T., flowing into Lake Creek; named for the Julian family, who lived there. (Bennett, Julian) (Pottenger)

Kage School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s. part of Cape Girardeau T., established in 1854 and named in honor of Christian Kage, who was on the board, donated the land for the school, and helped Henry Kempe erect the first building (log). A new building was erected in 1860. Christian Kage was the father of Fred Kage, Mayor of Cape Girardeau and prominent public man. (C. C. Kinder, Kiehne, Putz)

Keelo Valley (Wayne)
See Kelo Valley

Keener (Wayne)
A small village on Black R. about 5 mi. s. of Williamsville in the s. part of Williams T., established as a sawmill camp, and doubtless named for the family who operated the mill. The village has disappeared, though Keener Cave and Keener Spring are well known. (State Map, McGhee)
Keener Cave (Wayne)
A well-known cave in the s. part of Williams T. Cf. above.

Keener Spring (Wayne)
A large spring in the s. part of Williams T. See Keener Kelley Cemetery (Wayne)

In Hill Spring T. on land now owned by Charles Madkin. It was named for Joseph Kelley, an earlier resident whose baby was the first person buried there. It was used by the public for many years but now discontinued.
(Mr. and Mrs. F. Chilton, Mrs. Maggie Duncan) (Pottenger)

Kelly Hill (Wayne)
A hill one mi. s. of Lodi in the s. part of Cedar Creek T., named for John Kelly, a pioneer. (Lewis)

Kelly Hill (Wayne)
A hill in the n. part of St. Francois T., named for William Kelly, who came here from Ky. and settled about 1876. (Ward, Kelly)

Kelly Spring (Wayne)
A spring in the n. part of St. Francois T., named for Wm. Kelly, landowner. (F. M. Ward)

Kelo Valley (Wayne)
A large valley about 5 mi. long in the w. part of Williams T., named for Joseph Kelo, pioneer, who settled there about 1885 on some 700 acres of land. It is drained by Kelo Valley Branch. It is sometimes spelled Keelo, which corresponds to the sound. (Duncan, Rhodes)

Kelo Valley Branch (Wayne)
Cf. above.

Kemper Creek (Wayne)
See Camp Creek

Kentucky Hollow (Wayne)
See Oscar Hollow

Kentucky Spring (Wayne)
See Lurker Spring

Kerrigan (Wayne)
The p.o. for Granite Bend in the n.c. part of Williams T., established in 1886 on the Iron Mt. R.R. (now Mo. Pacific), and named for the Gen. Supt. of the r.r., William Kerrigan of St. Louis. From this place were shipped granite paving blocks for St. Louis streets.
(Wayland, Hinchey, Rhodes, Goodspeed)

Killian School (Perry)
A rural school in the c. part of Central T., named for John Killian whose father George came to Perry Co. in 1822 from N. Carolina and died during the Civil War. John bought a farm in this community in 1851. Killian Switch is the community's name on the Frisco R.R.
(Goodspeed, Centennial History)

Killian Switch (Perry)
See Killian School
Kime (Wayne)
A post office maintained 1908-1936 in the s.e. part of St. Francois T., named for Samuel Kime, a landowner and General Baptist preacher. The place originated in a country store operated by D. L. Garrison, Sam Kime’s stepson. The goods for the store were furnished by Lin Grisham of Bellinger Co. who operated a chain of stores in this section of the country. (D. B. Baker, Beatty, Ward)

Kime Baptist Church (Wayne)
The Baptist church in the village of Kime in the s.e. part of St. Francois T., first organized in 1836, with Henry Y. Mabrey as pastor; it was named Oak Grove Church from its location in a grove of oak trees and near Oak Grove School. The old Oak Grove Cemetery is still there, but the church was moved into Kime about 1914 and took the name of the village. (Collins, Douglass Hist. of Mo.

Kimmel’s Mill (Perry)
See Duggin’s Mill

Kimmelton (Cape Girardeau)
A small settlement 2 mi. w. of Apple Creek p.o. on Apple Creek, where Col. Singleton H. Kimmel had a country house in 1855. (Hope)

Kinder Township (Cape Girardeau)
In the w. part of the county, created in 1872 from Whitewater and Liberty townships and named for the Kinder family, prominent farmers and citizens of the community. (County Court Record, Kinder)

King’s Cemetery (Madison)
A rural cemetery in the w. part of Liberty T. It is at least fifty years old and was named for the King families who have lived there since pioneer days. (King, La Plante, Andrews)

King’s Highway (Cape Girardeau, Perry)
A public road established in 1789 following an old Indian trail through New Madrid Co. northward through Cape Girardeau and Perry counties and on to St. Louis. It was designated as the public road and named El Camino Real, the King’s Highway, by Col. Geo. Morgan, who planned New Madrid (for which see former study by this writer), in honor of King Charles IV, King of Spain 1788-1808. The French called the road Le Chemin du Rei. U. S. Highway 61 follows the general course of the old highway and the D. A. R. have erected suitable markers along the trail. (Hancock II 150-154)

King’s School (Madison)
A rural school in the w. part of Liberty T., organized in 1896 and named for the King families who were prominent there. S. M. King was one of the landowners at the time the school was organized. (L. and G. L. King)
Klump Cave (Ferry)
A large cave in the c. part of Central T., on the farm of Andrew Klump, for whom it was named. (A Modern Eden 7, Goodspeed)

Knob School (Ferry)
A rural school in the e. part of Saline T. Presumably a topographical name.

Knox Branch (Wayne)
A small stream in the e. part of Black River T., possibly named for a landowner. (Rhodes)

Koch Cave (Ferry)
A large cave in the c. part of Central T., so named because it is located on the farm of George Koch. (A Modern Eden 7)

Kurreville (Cape Girardeau)
A small village in the e. part of Whitewater T.; a Lutheran church was established here in 1860, a p.o. in 1886. It was named for Fred Kurre, an early settler and the first postmaster. Henry Kurre came to this country in 1844 and purchased land. (Douglass I 480, P.G., Putz, Kiehne, Goodspeed)

Kyles (Wayne)
A small village in the n.w. part of St. Francois T. A p.o. was maintained in 1892-1934. The postmaster was John Wilcox. The name Kime was suggested for Samuel Kime who owned the timber and store, but since Kime had already taken his name he suggested Kyles. Mr. Wilkens says he coined the name from Wylie Wilcox, but what system of coinage was used is certainly not clear. Messrs. Hinchey and Wallis say it is a family name and that Kyles was a postmaster in the early 1890s. (Manning, Wilkinson)

Ladd School (Bolinger)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Wayne T., named for Thomas Ladd, a large landowner, who gave the land for the school. (Myers, Ladd)

Ladero (Wayne)
A signal stop on the Frisco R.R. in the s. part of Black River T. The station was established by Jack Sheridan, a r.r. conductor. According to some authorities, he had the station put in so he could stop at home; according to others so school children could go to Williamsville. He selected the name, but for what reason is unknown. (Sallars) (Pottenger)

Lady of Victory Church (Ferry)
The Catholic church of Seroa in the w. part of Bois Brule T. Seroa was served as a mission from Lithium from 1909 until 1915 when a separate church was organized with Rev. Wm. Roche as pastor. The church was named Lady of Victory, honoring the Virgin Mary. (Ferry Centennial History)
Laflin (Bollinger)
A small village in the s.e. part of Lorance T., a station on the Mo. Pacific R.R. A p.o. has been maintained since 1886. Named for Sylvester W. Laflin, a director of the Belmont Branch of the St. Louis and Iron Mt. R.R. (now Mo. Pacific). (F.G., Eaton, Fitzsimmons)

Lake Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the n.w. part of St. Francois T., flowing into St. Francois R. The name suggests the many small lakes which were the source of the creek. (Wayland)

Lake Creek School (Wayne)
A rural school near Kyles in the n.w. part of St. Francois T., named from Lake Creek (cf. above). (Black, Wayland)

Lance (Madison)
A p.o. maintained 1894-1904 in the c. part of Folk T. It was named for Daniel Jefferson Lance who was born in Madison Co. in 1840 and owned 1,000 acres of land. His father, Anthony Lance, came from Tenn. and put up the first wagon shop in Fredericktown. He also farmed. (Madison Co. Map, F.G., Madison Co. News, Goodspeed)

Lander's Creek (Wayne)
See Middle McGee Creek

Landing Seventy-six (Perry)
See Seventysix

Large Shawnee Village (Cape Girardeau)
One of two former Shawnee villages in this region, established about 1767, when the Shawnees accepted the invitation of the Spanish government to settle here. Large Shawnee Village, as it was known to the American settlers, was on Apple Creek, and embraced the territory now occupied by Shawneetown and Old Appleton in this county and by Uniontown in Perry Co. It was called Village Sauvage by the French. The other, known as Small Shawnee Village (q.v.), was on Indian Creek. Both villages disappeared in 1825, when the Indians were compelled to sell their Spanish grants and move to the West, although the Americans long continued to refer to the site as Indian Village.

According to Hock, the name the Indians themselves gave to the larger of their two towns was Chillicothe or Chilloiteaux. Towns named Chillicothe are still found in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Texas, and in Livingston Co., Missouri. Most of them are places where the Shawnees once lived, although the county seat of Livingston Co., founded in 1837, borrowed its name from Chillicothe, Ohio. Hodge says there were three other places in Ohio that once bore the name, all former Shawnee residences. The name is interpreted by Hock as meaning simply "place of residence," and by Gannett as the name of a
Shawnee sub-tribe signifying "man made perfect"; but Hodge declares that the meaning of the word is lost. It was the name, he says, of one of the four tribal divisions of the Shawnees, and was always applied to the village they occupied, which was always regarded as the chief town of the tribe. As the Shawnees retreated w. before the white man, several villages of this name were successively occupied and abandoned. (Houck I 213-14, 220, Gannett, Hodge, Miss Adams' thesis)

Lawson Branch (Wayne)
A small stream named for John Lawson who owned the land through which the creek flowed. (Noel Twidwell)

Layton School (Perry)
A rural school in the c. part of Saint Marys T., named for the Layton family. John B. Layton and four brothers came to Perry Co. from England in 1806. One descendant, Major Felix Layton (1831-), served in the Civil War and then returned to his farm. By 1888 there were 200 Layton descendants in the county. (Goodspeed)

Leach Turkey Ranch (Reynolds)
A large farm in the s. part of Leaterville T., on Black R., where thousands of turkeys are raised each year and sent to State game preserves. The ranch is owned and managed by E. F. Leach, of Kirkwood, hence the name. (Missouri, A Guide to the State, 542)

Lead Station (Madison)
See Mine La Motte Station

Leatherwood Creek (Madison)
A small w. tributary of St. Francois R. in c. Liberty T. near Jewett. Named for the species of timber known as leatherwood (Dircs palustris), which grows there. Leatherwood is a small shrub with tough (leathery), piant stems and small yellow leaves. It is also called moosewood. (Walker, Schulte, Berry)

Leatherwood School (Madison)
See Jewett School

Lebanon Church (Wayne)
A Missionary Baptist church in the s. part of Benton T., organized in 1874 under an elm tree. A new building was erected in 1882. The name was suggested by the founders for the mountain range which formed the n.w. boundary of the Promised Land. The name (Hebrew) means white, snowy. (Dt. 1:7, Bible, History of Mo. Baptists 301, Eaton, Kelly, Rhodes, Bunyard)

Le Chemin du Roi (Cape Girardeau, Perry)
See King's Highway

Leemon (Cape Girardeau)
A small village in the s. part of Shawnee T. A p.o. was established here in 1876 and named for Leemon Hale, who owned a farm and sawmill on Indian Creek. He was a captain in the U. S. Army. (Putz)
Lee Mountain (Reynolds)
A large mountain 1,300 ft. in elevation, 4½ mi. n. of Leaterville in Leaterville T., named for an early settler. (R. E. McKibbin)

Leeper (Wayne)
A p.o. and village in the s.e. part of Mill Spring T. The town was laid out in 1874 by Sid Leeper and named in honor of his father, Colonel W. T. Leeper. A p.o. was established in 1881. The place was also called Leeper's Station until 1891, for it remained little more than a station on the Mo. Pacific R.R.

Colonel William T. Leeper moved to Wayne Co. in 1857 and purchased 225 acres of land. In 1856 he was elected County Surveyor and served until the beginning of the Civil War. He organized Company D. of the Twelfth Regiment of Mo. Militia and was made captain. Before the close of the war Leeper returned to his farm, became representative of Wayne Co. 1868-1872. It is said that Col. Leeper persuaded (or forced) the Iron Mt. R.R. to go through his property (where Leeper is now) in spite of the fact that it meant cutting through two mountains. This was in 1871. (F.G., Douglass I 392, Campbell (1873) Bennett)

Leeper Graveyard (Wayne)
A rural graveyard one-half mi. e.e. of the village of Leeper on land belonging to Sid Leeper, son of Col. Leeper, for whom it was named. (Nunn)

Leeper's Ford (Wayne)
A ford, now replaced by a bridge, on St. Francois R. in the s. part of Mill Spring T. It was so named because here Colonel Timothy Reeves of the Confederate Army chased Col. Leeper and members of his company of Federals across the river during the Civil War. Leeper and his company swam their horses over the swollen river as Reeves fired on them during one of the skirmishes which occurred in Wayne Co. The place retained the name. The skirmish must have occurred during General Sterling Price's famous Missouri Expedition of Aug. 29 to Dec. 2, 1864; cf. the account of Colonel Timothy Reeves under Reeves Station in Butler Co. and Battle Hollow in Ripley Co., as given in Miss Potterenger's thesis. (Davidson, Wallis) (Potterenger)

Leeper's Station (Wayne)
See Leeper

Le Grand Village Sauvage (Perry)
A large Indian village of the Shawnee and Delaware tribes who came from their homes on the Ohio in 1793. In this village once lived the sister of Tecumseh, who became the wife of Francois Maisonneville, an early settler of New Madrid. Unictiontown (q.v.) is now located on the site of this village. (Conard V 92, Centennial History)
Leopold (Bollinger)
A village in the n.e. part of Liberty T., the first name given to this settlement was Vinemount. Campbell's Gazetteer of 1873 lists Vinemount as a place having one store and a Catholic church. No one has been able to suggest a reason for the name Vinemount. It was probably intended as descriptive of the location.
A church was built in 1861 by Father John Van Luytelaar and dedicated to St. John. In 1878 Father Bettles came, a new church was completed in 1899, and dedicated in 1901. When a p.o. was established in 1888 the name Leopold was suggested in honor of Leopold II, Holy Roman emperor (1747-1792) who was first educated for the priesthood, but at the death of his brother Joseph II succeeded to the throne of Hungary. (Myers, Hasenfeld, Marble Hill Press (1903)

Leopold School (Bollinger)
The public school in Leopold is thus designated officially, but the residents, who are Catholic, refer to the school locally as St. John's School, because the church there is dedicated to St. John. (Tallent, Hasenfeld)

Lesterville (Reynolds)
A town in the c. part of Lesterville T. It was built on the site selected by Ayres Hudspeth of Washington Co., John Miller of Madison Co., and Moses Carty of St. Francois Co. as the county seat in 1845. During the Civil War the courthouse burned and the seat of justice moved to Centerville. Named for an early settler, George Lester. (Hayward, Conard, Eaton, Douglass I 179, C. L. Sutterfield)

Lesterville Township (Reynolds)
In the n.e. part of the county organized in 1872 from a part of Black River T. and named from Lesterville (q.v.), the largest town and the first seat of justice in the county. (Douglass I 311, Conard, U. S. Census Report of 1880)

Lewis Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery located on land deeded by Thomas Lewis, in 1874. (Lewis)

L'hote Mill (Perry)
A mill near Schlinder's Spring on Cinque Hommes Creek, in the s. part of Central T. This is a personal name. There was a L'hote & Muench dry goods store in Perryville in 1895, and Leon L'hote was clerk of the circuit court in 1909-10. (Centennial History, A Modern Eden opposite p. 33, Missouri Blue Book)

Liberty Hill Church (Wayne)
A rural Baptist church in the c. part of St. Francois T., organized in 1875 when a log building was erected. After this building was abandoned the congregation met in the school building. In 1932 the church was reorganized.
The ideal name was given by the founders. (Collins, Douglass Hist. of Mo. Baptists 301)

Liberty Hill School (Wayne)
A rural school in the c. part of St. Francois T., named from Liberty Hill Church (q.v.). (Collins, Rhodes)

Liberty No. 1 School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the e. part of Apple Creek T. It was known simply by the ideal name of Liberty School when it was established about 1860, but was designated as Liberty No. 1 when a second Liberty School was established about 1890 in the n. part of Hubble T. (Oliver, Hope)

Liberty No. 2 School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the n. part of Hubble T., established about 1890 and named Liberty. Since a Liberty School already existed in Apple Creek T., this school was called Liberty No. 2 School. (Kiehne)

Liberty Township (Bollinger)
In the s.e. part of the county, Liberty T. was cut off from Lorance T. in 1848 when this was a part of Cape Girardeau Co. The present townships were organized in 1851 when Bollinger County was established. An ideal name. (Douglass I 163, County Court Record)

Liberty Township (Cape Girardeau)
A township in the w. part of the county; Liberty was created in 1848 when the system of townships was revised. It was reduced in size by the creation of Bollinger County in 1851 and was divided in 1856 to form Welch T. An ideal name. (County Court Record)

Liberty Township (Madison)
In the s.w. part of the county. In 1841 John Matthews, John Miller et al were ordered to view township lines so as to strike off a new township to include the neighborhood called the Creek Nation, thus Liberty T. was created and given this ideal name. In 1845 the entire county was redistricted; in 1848 Liberty was divided, the new township being called Arcadia; in 1857 Liberty T. was attached to Folk T. after Iron Co. was created. In 1858 a new Liberty T. was created and its boundaries defined. The boundaries were redefined in 1909. (County Court Record)

Lick Branch (Wayne)
A tributary of McKenzie Creek in the s. part of Benton T., named from a salt lick. (Evans, Eaton)

Lick Creek (Bollinger)
A branch of Cane Creek in the w. part of Liberty T. Probably named for a salt lick which the deer frequented in pioneer days. (County Map (1906), Wiggs)

Lick Creek (Wayne)
A creek in the s. part of Lost Creek and Jefferson townships, flowing into Mingo Swamp. It was named by the pioneers for the salt licks found along the stream. Tom
McGhee says he has often seen deer along the stream. (McGhee) (Pottenger)

Lick Log Creek (Bollinger)
A small creek in the s. part of Wayne T., named by pioneer hunters who found a deer lick here. Cf. Lick Creek. The "log" was evidently a prominent one saturated with the saline deposits which the deer licked. (Wiggs, County Map)

Lick Valley Springs (Wayne)
A group of springs and valley in the s. part of Jefferson T., so named from the saline deposits or deer licks found by pioneers. The springs were claimed to possess medicinal values in 1904. (Williams (1904), Hinchey)

Limbaugh School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Scopus T., named for the Limbaugh family, prominent settlers there. J. W. Limbaugh was a farmer; J. P. became county judge, and many members of the family became prominent. (Tallent, County Court Record, Marble Hill Press (1904)

Limbaugh's Creek
A small stream in the e. part of Lorence T., emptying into Crooked Creek, named for the Limbaugh family, prominent pioneers of the county. (County Map (1906), Shell, Ladd)

Linhoff's Landing (Perry)
A ferry landing on the Mississippi R., in the e. part of Salem T., maintained in 1873. It was named for F. W. Linhoff, a farmer, merchant, and ferryman who settled here in 1854. The spelling Linhoff is doubtless a map maker's error. (Campbell (1884)

Link School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the n. part of Kinder T., named for Amos Link, son of the pioneer Daniel Link, and grandson of John Link who came to this community in 1811. (Goodspeed, Kiehne)

Linville Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the n. part of Cedar Creek T., a very old cemetery, named for L. H. Linville, once sheriff of Wayne Co., who deeded the land. (Paullus, Owenby)

Lithium (Perry)
A small town in the e. part of Saline T. It was surveyed and laid out as a town in 1882 by C. F. Laurence. The first settlers were Dr. Henry Clay Tish, R. F. Dobbs, and James G. Christian, who came from Illinois and settled at this place where they found two springs of mineral water known as lithium, because containing one of the lithium salts. The town grew rapidly because of the springs and was incorporated in 1883. (Douglass I 383, A Modern Eden)

Lithium Springs (Perry)
Two large springs located in the n. part of the county in the present town of Lithium (q.v.). One of the
springs is owned by the town; the other by Mrs. Richard P. Dobbs, wife of one of the first settlers. (Douglass I 520)

Little Apple Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A s. tributary of Apple Creek, which rises near Daisy in the s. part of Apple Creek T. Cf. Apple Creek.

Little Brush Creek (Bollinger)
A branch of Brush Creek (q.v.), from which it is named, flowing through the s. part of Wayne T. (Dewitt)

Little Brushy (Wayne)
A small branch of Big Brushy Creek (q.v.).

Little Brushy Baptist Church (Wayne)
Near the creek of that name in St. Francois T.

Little Brushy Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in St. Francois T., named from Little Brushy Creek, a tributary of Brushy Creek (q.v.). (Hillis)

Little Brushy Creek (Wayne)
See Brushy Creek

Little Byrd Creek
A tributary of Byrd Creek (q.v.) in the w. part of Byrd T. (Huck II 185)

Little Creek (Wayne)
A small branch of Lost Creek in the n. part of Lost Creek T. It was first called Butts Branch for Isaac Butts, who owned land there long before the Civil War. Later the stream was called Little Creek from its size. (Wilkinson, Myers, Powers) (Fottenger)

Little Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in n.e. Cedar Creek T., which flows e. into Castor River. (Highway Map)

Little Crooked Creek (Bollinger)
A small creek flowing through Lorance T. into Crooked Creek (q.v.), from which it is named, near Glen Allen. (County Map (1906) (1940)

Little Flock Church (Wayne)
A disbanded Baptist church in the c. part of St. Francois T., organized about 1880, with Henry Y. Mabrey the pastor. It was disbanded about 1920. The comparison of a congregation to a flock, with Christ as the Shepherd, is a common one. "Fear not, little flock..." (Lk. 12:32). (Wallis)

Little Flora Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small branch of Flora Creek (q.v.), from which it is named, in the e. part of Shawnee T. (County Map (1936)

Little Lake Church (Wayne)
A rural Missionary Baptist church organized in 1876 in the n.e. part of St. Francois T., and named for Little Lake Creek (q.v.) on which it was located. (Collins)

Little Lake Creek (Wayne)
A creek in the s. part of St. Francois T., which dried
up in summer except in large pools (or little lakes). (Manning)

Little Lake School (Wayne)
A rural school in the n.e. part of St. Francois T., named from Little Lake Creek (q.v.). (Collins)

Little Muddy Creek (Bollinger, Cape Girardeau)
A small creek which rises in Whitewater T. and flows through the n. part of Scopus T. into Cape Girardeau Co., where it empties into Whitewater R. It is named for a man of that community whose nickname is "Muddy," John M. ("Muddy") Johnson. This was doubtless the same John M. Johnson for whom Johnson School (q.v.) near Alliance was originally named. (Hohs)

Little Rock Creek (Madison)
A small stream in the w. part of Liberty T. Cf. Rock Creek.

Little St. Francis River (Madison)
A small stream which rises in St. Francois Co., runs s. through Mine La Motte and St. Michaela townships, then w. to form the boundary between Folk and St. Francois townships, and joins the St. Francis R. near Silvermine. The name suggests the relative size of this branch and the main stream of St. Francis R. (Waggoner)

Little Tom Sauk Creek (Reynolds)
A small stream in the e. part of Leasterville T. It joins Tom Sauk Creek (q.v.) and flows into East Fork of Black River. (Highway Map)

Little Vine Church (Bollinger)
A rural General Baptist church in the w. part of Fillmore T. This name, especially popular with Baptist churches, is derived from Christ's words in John 15:5: "I am the vine, ye are the branches." (Myers)

Little Vine Church (Madison)
A General Baptist church in the w. part of Central T. Little Vine is a common name for churches, especially for the Baptist denomination. The church was organized in 1846 with twenty-one members. (Douglass 1 477, Ellis, Dequiere, Brewington, Hamlett)

Little Vine School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s. part of Fillmore T., named from Little Vine Church (q.v.) which is nearby. (Myers)

Little Vine School (Madison)
A rural school in the w. part of Central T., organized in 1881 near Little Vine Church (q.v.) from which it was named. (Brewington, Mouser, Andrews)

Little Whitewater Church (Bollinger)
A General Baptist church at the head of Little White-
water R. in the s. part of Union T., 5 mi. w. of Patton. The church was first organized in Bollinger Schoolhouse in 1876. It was named for the stream on which it was located and in which the members were baptized. (Tong)
Little Whitewater River (Bollinger, Cape Girardeau)

A tributary to Whitewater R., which rises in the n. part of Union T., flows s.e. through Whitewater T., and enters Cape Girardeau Co., where it joins Whitewater R. from which it is named, near Burfordville in Kinder T. (County Map)

Lixville (Bollinger)

A village in the n.e. part of Whitewater T. established in 1897 and named for Louis W. Lix (1866-), who was the first postmaster. The pioneer was Henry Lix, a German, who became a U. S. citizen in 1846. (Robbins, Dewitt, County Court Record (Cape Girardeau Co.)

Lizard Lick (Cape Girardeau)

See Oak Ridge

Lizard's Lick School (Wayne)

See Rowland School

Locust Grove Church (Bollinger)

A rural church in the e. part of Lorance T., so named because it is located in a grove of locust trees. (Marble Hill Press (1904)

Locust Grove Church (Reynolds)

A rural General Baptist church on Brushy Creek in the n. part of Black River T., doubtless so named because it was located in a grove of locust trees. (Centerville Reformer (1904-07)

**Lodge (Bollinger)

A small community in the w. part of Lorance T. Squire Minter had a p.o. there in 1886, but no one, not even his grandsons, can suggest the reason for the name. (Alexander, Dewitt)

Lodi (Wayne)

A p.o. and community in the s. part of Cedar Creek T. The pioneer community was called Hunter's Creek, because the abundance of game in the territory made this a hunter's paradise. In 1893 when a p.o. was established, Dr. W. B. Wilkinson and W. J. Kelly, in whose store the p.o. was located, selected the name. Mr. Owenby says Dr. Wilkinson reversed the word Idol; but Thomas Lewis and Mrs. Cassie Kelly say Dr. Wilkinson, who clerked in Kelly's store, found the name on a piece of calico and suggested it for the p.o. Ultimately, of course, it must be derived from the city in Italy, scene of Napoleon's famous victory of May 10, 1796, and adopted as a place name by fifteen other American towns. (Owenby, Lewis, Kelly)

Lodi Nazarene Church (Wayne)

This church in the present village of Lodi was first organized in Coldwater School House about 1880 by the Wilkinson, Greer and Costner families and named Mt. Nebo Christian Church. Nebo is a mountain e. of the River Jordan and its summit was the scene of Moses' death.
The church was moved to the village of Lodi about 1924 and used as a Union or Community church; now it belongs to the Nazarene denomination. (Paulus)

Logan Creek (Reynolds)
See Logan's Creek

Logan's Creek (Reynolds)
A large stream which rises in Jackson T. and flows through the s. part of the county in Logan and Webb townships. It empties into Black R. It was named for James Logan who settled here in 1825. On the Highway Map it appears as Logan Creek. (Conard)

Logan's Creek (Reynolds)
See Ellington

Logan's Creek (Wayne)
A large creek formed by the junction of Camp Creek and Clark's Creek near Patterson in the e. part of Logan T. It empties into the St. Francois R. The name is that of a family of early settlers, Robert, Charles, and David Logan, who came from Ky. in 1800 and settled on Spanish grants. (Wallis) (Pottinger)

Logan's Creek Church (Wayne)
A Missionary Baptist church in the s. part of Logan T., a charter member of the Wayne Co. Assn. when it was formed in 1875, and previously a member of the Cane Creek Assn. in 1857. Named from the creek on which it was located. Cf. above. (Douglass Hist. of Mo. Baptists 301)

Logan Township (Reynolds)
In the s.c. part of the county, organized in 1845 and named for James Logan, one of the first settlers in the county, and a prominent man. (Douglass I 311, Conard, U. S. Census Report)

Logan Township (Wayne)
In the n.w. part of the county organized before 1840 and named for the prominent Logan family who had Spanish grants there. Cf. Logan's Creek. (U. S. Census Report, Wallis) (Pottinger)

Log Cabin Church (Wayne)
A Pentecostal church on Mill Spring, organized in 1933. It is built of logs. (Mrs. Nettie Nichols) (Pottinger)

Lone Cedar School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the w. part of Jackson T. It is a descriptive name, suggested by the cedar growth. (W. A. Williams)

Lone Grove School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s. part of Scopus T. The name is descriptive of the isolated woodland in which the school is located. (Tallent)

Lone Rock (Wayne)
The site of an old mill, known first as Cutler's Mill, on Asher's Creek in the s. part of Black River T. Hiram
Holliday bought the mill from Cutler and the name suggestive of the location near a lone rock or bluff came into use. (Davis, Moms, Moore, Rhodes)

Lone Rock Church (Wayne)
A Union church erected about 1900 in the s. part of Black River T., and named for Lone Rock (q.v.). The Methodist congregation is the only one which now uses the building. (Wagner, Collins)

Lone Rock Mill (Wayne)
See Lone Rock

Lone Rock School (Wayne)
See New Liberty School

Lonesome Ridge (Wayne)
A pioneer community in the s.e. part of St. Francois T., where Henry Mabrey settled during the Civil War. The name was suggested by the lonely wooded region where few people lived. The community later took the name of the rural school, Center Ridge School (q.v.). (Estes)

Lonesome Ridge School (Wayne)
See Center Ridge School

Lone Star (Reynolds)
A logging camp in the s.w. part of Logan T. A favorite emblem name. (Furka)

Lone Star Church (Wayne)
A General Baptist church organized in 1880 by Rev. Stratton, on land deeded by John and D. F. Hillis. A favorite emblem name. (Hillis)

Lone Star School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s. part of Williams T., first known as Edgar School for James, Geo. and Bill Edgar, landowners, then as Hillis School for John and D. F. Hillis who bought the farm in 1886 and deeded the land for the school, and also as Lone Star School because of Lone Star Church (q.v.). Both the latter names are in common use. (Hillis, Collins, Burton)

*Long Branch (Madison)
A stream in the s.w. part of Folk T., running n.e. into Stout's Creek. This is probably a family name. (County Map)

Long's Creek (Bollinger)
A small stream in the s. part of Union T., near Patton, named for a Mr. Long who owns land there. (Dewitt)

Longtown (Perry)
A village in the n.e. part of Cinque Hommes T., laid out in 1860 and incorporated in 1874. The first residents who came in 1821 were John Long, Emil Urban, Herman Funke, Valentine Bergmann, Frederick Schade, and Oliver Abernathy. It was named for John Long. (Douglass I 383, 271, Eaton, A Modern Eton, Centennial History)

Lon Sander's Canyon (Wayne)
A scenic spot, formerly known as Piedmont Canyon because it is only one mi. n. of the village, in the s. part of
Benton T. It has also been called McKenzie Canyon because McKenzie Creek flows through the granite canyon, and Bates Canyon for Dr. S. A. Bates, pioneer doctor, who owned the farm on which the canyon is located. The tract of land—some 5 or 600 acres—was purchased by Lon Sanders, of St. Louis several years ago. He had a nearby pioneer house built by Joseph Stakeley in 1812 restored by Wm. Carter in 1931, and he made plans to make a resort, but the plans were abandoned. (Lucy, Wilkinson) (Pottenger)

Lorance Township (Bollinger)
Erected in 1824 in Cape Girardeau Co., changed in 1848 when Liberty T. was cut off. This township became a part of Bollinger Co. in 1851 when the county was organized. It was named for John Lorance who settled on Crooked Creek in 1805. (Douglass I 163, 176, Butler)

Lorance Township (Cape Girardeau)
See Lorance T., Bollinger County

Lorimier (Cape Girardeau)
See Jackson

Lorimier Cemetery (Cape Girardeau)
Located on Fountain Street at Washington Ave. in Cape Girardeau on the crest of a hill overlooking the Mississippi R. It is named for Louis Lorimier, founder of Cape Girardeau (q.v.), who is buried here beside his Shawnee consort, Charlotte P. B. Lorimier, who died in 1808, leaving four sons and two daughters. Her inscription reads: "She lived the noblest matron of the Shawnee race...." Lorimier's inscription is "To the memory of Major Louis Lorimier, a native of Canada and first settler and commandant of the post of Cape Girardeau, under the government of Spain, who departed this life the 26th day of June, 1812. Aged 64 yrs. and 3 months. Ossa habeant pacem tumulo cineresque sepulti: Immortali animae luceat alma dies." (Douglass I 75, Goodspeed)

Lorimier's Ferry (Cape Girardeau)
See Cape Girardeau

Lorimier School (Cape Girardeau)
The first public school in the city of Cape Girardeau, built in 1804 and named for Louis Lorimier, founder of the city. A new building was erected in 1936. (Southeast Missourian 1937)

Lost Creek (Wayne)
A large stream in the s.e. part of the county, chiefly in Lost Creek T., flowing into St. Francois R. East Prong and West Prong flow together to make the main stream of Lost Creek, and Hal Bennett and Dr. John Wagner say it is the fact that East and West Prong are usually dry; that is, they lose themselves before they reach the main stream, which gives the creek its name.
W. C. Beaty tells the story of a man named Jim McAlister who was lost in the woods so long he became insane and had to be run down like an animal. The creek ran through the region where the lost man roamed and was so named. Mrs. Estes says her half-sister was washing on the creek in pioneer days when a stranger who had lost his way asked her the name of the creek. When she told him "Lost Creek" he was quite angry, thinking she laughed at his predicament. (Beaty, Bennett, Estes, Wagner) (Pottenger)

Lost Creek (Wayne)
See Shook
Lost Creek School (Wayne)
See Clubb School
Lost Creek Township (Wayne)
In the s.e. part of the county, organized in 1872 from part of St. Francis T., and named for the principal stream in its boundaries. Cf. above. (U. S. Census of 1880, 247)

The Lost Mine (Perry)
According to tradition the Indians had located a silver mine, possibly in the s. part of Bois Brule T., near the Allen's Landing Road. James McCauley found a cave which he believed to be the lost mine, but no silver was ever discovered, and the tradition of the lost mine continues. (A Modern Eden 34)

Lost Spring Creek (Reynolds)
A stream mentioned by Campbell in 1874, in the w. part of the county. The name is descriptive of a stream which meanders through isolated country, often disappearing in the underbrush or underground. (Campbell 1874)

Lovejoy (Cape Girardeau)
A small community on the Mississippi R., at the mouth of Lovejoy Creek. A p.o. was maintained here from 1880-1893. Probably named for an early family. (Putz, F.G.)

Lovejoy Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small stream in the e. part of Shawnee T., running e. into the Mississippi R. Cf. above.

Lower Bee Fork School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the s. part of Carroll T., so named from its location s. of Bee Fork. The school has been discontinued. (Williams)

Lower Camp Creek School (Wayne)
See Camp Creek School

Lower Cedar Creek School (Wayne)
See Paullus School

Lower Coldwater School (Wayne)
See Paullus School

Lower Doe Run School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the w. part of Webb T. The name is derived from its location on Doe Run Creek to distinguish it from Upper Doe Run School, now discontinued.
Lower Rock Creek (Madison)
A w. tributary of St. Francois R. in the n.w. part of Central T., s. of Rock Creek (q.v.), from which it is named. (McFarland, Waggoner)

Lower Turkey Creek School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Cowan T., so named because it is s. of Upper Turkey Creek School on Turkey Creek (q.v.), from which it is named. (Smith)

Low Hollow (Reynolds)
A valley in the n. part of Logan T.; the name is descriptive.

Lowndes (Wayne)
A p.o. and village in the s.e. part of Cowan T. The first settlement here was made by Richard D. Cowan in 1817, the third permanent settlement in the county. The community was known as Hog Eye Mill (q.v.) or Hog Eye for many years. Robert McCullough was the first postmaster. The p.o. was established in 1836 some miles n. of the present site of Lowndes, where Hog Eye village was located, then moved to Charles Brill's farm.

The village was also called Jim Town for Jim Grisham, who owned the first store, which he placed in his dining room. Lowndes was named for state Congressman Lowndes Davis, who helped get the p.o. for the town. (Bennet, Smith, Hopkins)

Lowndes Cemetery (Wayne)
This cemetery in the village of Lowndes, by which name it is now known, was once called the McCullough Graveyard. It stood near the site of a Methodist church established before the Civil War. The first church services were held in McCullough's house. (Smith)

Loyd (Bollinger)
A p.o. maintained 1901-1904. J. H. Reagan was in business there in 1903. It was named for a prominent settler. (De Witt, P.G.)

* Lukefahr School (Perry)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Cinque Hommes T. Presumably a personal name. It is a common surname in the county. T. J. Lukefahr was a farmer near Millheim in 1889. (Co. Atlas 1915)

Lurker Spring (Wayne)
A small spring in the s. part of Jefferson T., in Oscar Hollow, named for the landowner Oscar Lurker, who settled there in the early 1890s. It was once called Kentucky Spring. Cf. Kentucky Hollow. (de Celia, McGhee)

Lutesville (Bollinger)
A small town one-half mi. from Marble Hill, the county seat, on the w. side of Crooked Creek, a station on the Iron Mountain (now Missouri Pacific R.R.). It was laid out in 1860 by Eli Lutes, in whose honor it was named.
Mr. Lutes offered the land for the station to the r.r. provided the road was laid off on the w. side of Crooked Creek instead of nearer the town of Marble Hill. This proposition was favorable to the officials because they would not have to bridge Crooked Creek so they accepted the offer. There is a local story to the effect that the woman who owned the land near Marble Hill, for which the officials were bargaining, asked such an exorbitant price that they declined to pay it and turned to Lutesville.

Lutesville and Marble Hill are sometimes referred to as Twin Cities and Twin Cities Park lies between them on Crooked Creek. (Dewitt, Yount, Jones, Butler, Mrs. Alice (Lutes) B.)

Luther-College (Perry)
See Concordia Seminary

Luther's Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the s.e. part of St. Francois T., on Campbell's Map of 1873, named for Luther Coleman, who owned the farm through which the creek flows, in the 70's. (Wallis)

Lyons (Reynolds)
A sawmill camp in the s. part of Carroll T., probably named for the owner. (Cram (1930)

McAllister Graveyard (Wayne)
See Davis Cemetery

McBride (Perry)
A p.o. and station on the Frisco R.R., in the c. part of Bois Brule T., named for the McBride family, prominent landowners. Stephen McBride (1802-1847) came to the county in 1837. His son, John C. had twelve children, all of whom were prominent in the community. (Goodspeed, Oscar J. Buerck (letter)

McBride Mill (Wayne)
A grist mill in the w. part of St. Francois T., owned by Alexander McBride, for whom it was named. (Rhodes)

McCabe Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the s. part of Lost Creek T., also known as Hickory Flat Branch. The latter name is suggested by the hickory trees growing on the flat or low country. McCabe is the name of a landowner, who settled near the head of the stream. (McGhee)

(Mottenger)

McClannaham Creek (Perry)
A tributary of Cinque Hommes Creek in the n. part of Central T. So named because in 1796 John W. McClannaham, a native of Virginia, established a claim near this creek, and in 1797 built a mill there. The stream was first called Mill Creek, from the famous mill, but later took the name of the man who operated the mill and owned the land. (Centennial History, Houck I 381)
McClannahan Mill (Ferry)
A well-known mill built in 1797 in what is now the n. part of Central T., and named for its owner John W. McCallahan, a native of Virginia. (Centennial History)

McCorm Spring (Wayne)
See McCullough Spring

McCullough Graveyard (Wayne)
See Lowndes Cemetery

McCullough Spring (Wayne)
A large spring one-half mi. w. of Lowndes in the s. part of Cowan T., also known as McCorm Spring. For the name cf. McCullough Graveyard, now Lowndes Cemetery. The source of the name McCorm Spring could not be discovered. (Paulus)

McDoe (Reynolds)
A p.o. 1869-1904, for a sawmill camp in the s. part of Carroll T. Presumably a personal name, the Mr. C. L. Sutterfield writes "It was just named to get a short name that was not in use anywhere else in the state." (C. L. Sutterfield's letter)

McFadden Mountain (Wayne)
A large mountain in what is now the Sam A. Baker Park in the s.w. part of Cedar Creek T. The mountain was named for Andrew McFadden, pioneer landowner from Virginia, whose land embraced the mountain. (Black)

McFerron School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the w. part of Byrd T., named for the McFerron family, locally prominent. (Kiehne)

McGee (Wayne)
A village in the e. part of Jefferson T. A store was established here in 1910 by Lin Grisham of Bollinger Co., who operated a chain of stores for the sawmill camps. For a time it was known as Grisham's Store or Davis Store, for it was operated by Marshall Davis. In 1913 the store was moved 2 mi. n. to its present site and a p.o. established.

Marshall Davis selected the name to honor Tom McGhee, assistant postmaster. The McGhee family was prominent in this community, three brothers having settled on a stream which came to be known as McGee Creek (q.v.).

The change in spelling occurred when M. Davis submitted the name to postal authorities. He spelled the name as it is pronounced, omitting the silent "h." (Stilts, de Celis, Noldge, Pronebarger, McGhee) (Pottenger)

McGee Church (Wayne)
See New Hope Church

McGee Creek (Wayne)
A large creek in the n.e. part of Jefferson T., named for Tom, Uriel, and Hugh McGhee who lived along the creek. The creek was also called McGinnis Creek for Daniel McGinnis who lived there before 1860. (Beaty, de Celis, McGhee) (Pottenger)
McGee School (Wayne)

A rural school in the n.e. part of Jefferson T. It was formed in 1882 when McGinnis School was divided into McGee and Stilts schools. McGinnis School was named for a pioneer, Daniel McGinnis, who came long before the Civil War.

In 1882 when the new school was created, Tom Haddock said, "We have to have a name, so why not call it McGee, for there are more McGee's than any one else?" (McGee, de Cellis, Bennett)

McGinnis Creek (Wayne)

See McGee Creek

McGinnis Graveyard (Wayne)

An abandoned cemetery in the s.w. part of Jefferson T., named for Boone McGinnis, a teacher and landowner in the community. The land was never deeded for the cemetery and has now reverted to farm land. No monument was ever erected in the cemetery. (Stilts)

McGinnis School (Wayne)

See McGee and Stilts schools

McKelvey School (Bollinger)

A rural school in the w. part of Lorance T., named for Elijah (Ige) McKelvey. This school is often referred to as the Flatwoods (q.v.) School by the people of the community. (Tallent, Cooper (McKelvy's grandson)

McKendree Chapel (Cape Girardeau)

A Methodist church located 3 mi. e. of Jackson in the e. part of Byrd T. The church, first Methodist organization w. of the Mississippi R., was organized in 1806 and located on the grant made to William Williams in 1796. The church was probably organized by Rev. Jesse Walker, who in 1804 was stationed on the Livingston circuit at the mouth of the Cumberland R., and was named for Bishop Wm. McKendree, Presiding Elder of the Ky. District in 1801, who was associated with Walker in this section of the state. McKendree was the first American born bishop, was an officer in the Revolutionary War and present at the surrender of Cornwallis. Various McKendree Chapels throughout the country are monuments of his labors. (Houck II 190, III 234-6, Centennial History of Mo. Methodism)

McKenzie (Wayne)

See Plateau

McKenzie Canyon (Wayne)

See Lon Sanders Canyon

McKenzie Creek (Wayne)

A large creek in the n.w. part of the county, flowing into Black R. in Mill Spring T. n. of Clearwater; named for an early settler. (Campbell (1873), Collins)

McKenzie Creek Church (Wayne)

A Missionary Baptist church in the s. part of Benton T., near Piedmont. It was organized prior to 1875 when it
became one of the churches in the Wayne Co. Association. It was named from McKenzie Creek (q.v.) on which it was located. (Collins, History of Mo. Baptists 301, Minutes of Wayne Co. A.)

McKenzie School (Wayne)

In the n. part of the what is now the town of Piedmont, on an island formed by McKenzie Creek, which gave the name, stood this school, a log building and one of the first in the county. The building, used for church as well as school, is no longer here. On the site is located the city water works. (Wayland)

McLane's Mill (Cape Girardeau)

A pioneer mill established in 1829 by John McLane, and often used in marking boundaries or designating places in the early County Court Records. It was located "on the road to Jackson on Apple Creek," in the n. part of Shawnee T., where Old Appleton now stands. (County Court Record, Goodspeed, Hope)

McMurtry Creek (Reynolds)

Rises in n.w. Carroll T. and flows s. to join West Fork near Greeley; named for a family. (Highway Map, Parks)

McMurtry School (Reynolds)

A rural school in the n.w. part of Carroll T., on the McMurtry Creek, from which it is named. (Highway Map, Williams)

Madansburgh (Perry)

A town 15 mi. s. of Ste. Genevieve near Saline Creek where extensive salt works provided salt for the interior, particularly St. Michaels in Madison Co. The exact location of the place is not known. Wetmore (1837) and Beck (1823) are the only authorities who mention the place, and they spell the name as Madansburgh or Madensburgh. This settlement is probably connected with Thomas Maddin, of whom we are informed in the Hist. of S. E. Mo. (p. 254): "A settlement was made in what is now Saline T. ... Among the first settlers were ... Thomas Maddin, an early resident of Ste. Genevieve, and a man of great wealth ... He was deputy surveyor under Soulard; and owned a mill on the River Aux Vases." (Wetmore, Beck)

Madensburgh(Wayne)

Cf. above

Madison County

Bounded on the n. by St. Francois Co., on the e. by Perry and Bollinger counties; on the s. by Bollinger and Wayne, and on the w. by Iron Co., Madison was created by Territorial Legislation in 1818. Originally the boundary on the w. was Black R.; it was reduced to its present size in 1837 when Iron Co. was formed.

Originally the county was divided into three townships, viz: Castor (e.), St. Michael (w.), and Liberty
(n.). In 1821 two new townships were organized, Twelve Mile and German. At present there are ten townships.

The first settlement within Madison Co. was made at Mine La Motte (q.v.). The county seat was established at Fredericktown (q.v.) in 1819.

The name was given in honor of James Madison (1751-1836), President of the U. S. 1809-1817, during the War of 1812. (Douglass I 167, Conard, Goodspeed 339-42)

Mallow Mill (Wayne)
A pioneer grist mill near the present site of Mill Spring in the s. part of Mill Spring T., operated by a family named Mallow, who lived in Greenwood Valley. The mill was abandoned by 1887. (Nichols, Cole)

Malone's Creek (Bollinger)
A small creek in the e. part of Liberty T., named for the Malone family. (Wiggs, Campbell (1974), County Map (1906)

Mann Hollow (Reynolds)
A valley in the n.e. part of Webb T., doubtless named for the Mann family. John Mann was a prominent man of the county and F. Mann was road overseer in 1904. (Centerville Reformer (1904), Official Manual of S. of Mo. (1907-09)

Manning Cabin Branch (Wayne)
See Peter's Creek

Manning Cabin Hollow (Wayne)
A squatter named Manning built a cabin 1/4 mi. n. of McGee in the n.e. part of Jefferson T. in the valley of McGee Creek. The cabin was destroyed by the elements by 1881, but the name persisted for the valley. (McGhee, Fronebarger) (Pottenger)

Manning Cave (Perry)
A well-known cave in Perry Co., on the farm of Leo Manning for whom it was named. (Centennial History, Goodspeed)

Manning Cemetery (Wayne)
A public cemetery in the n. part of Williams T., named for David Manning who gave the land. Manning came from Illinois in the 40s and settled in Butler Co., and shortly afterwards came to the neighborhood of Dee's Chapel, where he settled. (Manning, Duncan)

Manns (Reynolds)
A stop on the Missouri Southern R.R. in the s.w. part of Webb T., named for the Mann family. (County Map)

Mann School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the e. part of Webb T., named for a prominent family. Cf. above.

Maple Avenue Church (Cape Girardeau)
A Methodist church on Maple Ave. in the city of Cape Girardeau; organized in 1912. (Southeast Missourian Oct. 2, 1934)
Maple Grove School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Hubble T.; so named because the school building was erected in a maple grove. Few trees remain now. The maple (acer campestre) is a well-known tree in this state. (Kiehne)

Marble Creek (Madison)
A w. tributary of St. Francis R., in the w. part of Liberty T., named from the marble found there. (Schulte)

Marble Hill (Bollinger)
The county seat of Bollinger Co., in the e. c. part of Lorance T. In March, 1851, Thomas Hamilton laid off a town near Crooked Creek and called it New California, doubtless a reference to the popularity of California at that time just after the discovery of gold. In December of the same year David Ramsey, Isaac Shepherd (or Sheppard), and J. J. Daugherty, commissioners appointed to select a county seat, chose this place and changed the name to Dallas. The significance of this choice is not known. When a p.o. was applied for, Dallas was preempted by a town in Greene Co., and for several years this place was known as Dallas (Greene p.o.). Who suggested the name Greene we do not know; doubtless when p.o. authorities informed the citizens that Dallas existed in Greene Co., they reversed the names and offered Greene as a possible appellation. It was quite inconvenient to have two names for the same place, and between 1868-1873 Marble Hill was submitted.

The name Marble Hill, it is generally conceded, was chosen because of the mistaken belief that the hill on which the town was built was composed of marble. Actually, geologists have discovered, the hill is "a large block of coarsely crystalline white kimmswick limestone which . . . because of its purity and crystallinity was called marble." So far as can be ascertained from the people living there now no quarrying operation was ever undertaken, and Mr. Hopkins, student of local history and geography, believes that the name Marble Hill referred, not to a possible vein of marble, but to the rounded tops (resembling marbles) of the hills in that vicinity. Turkey Hill (q.v.) nearby and the hill on which the town is located were thus shaped.

Others feel that it was just an impressive name chosen for its dignified sound, but the belief that marble existed there is the most logical of the theories advanced. The town has been handicapped in growth by the absence of a r.r. and the proximity of Lutesville (q.v.). (Jones, Hopkins, Conard, Douglass I 280, 313, Hayward, Campbell, Goodwin, Heller)

Marble Hill Baptist Church (Bollinger)
The First Baptist Church of Marble Hill was organized in 1840 on Hog Creek by B. Clark and Moses Bailey. The
first members, eight in number, gave the ideal name New Hope to the church. The congregation divided after a few years and part of the congregation met on Crooked Creek at the home of Joseph Slinkard. In 1851 they moved to Marble Hill where the church took the name of the town. (Goodspeed 558-59, Minutes St. Francois Assn.)

Marceot (Reynolds)
A village in the n. part of Carroll T. A p.o. was main-
tained 1906-1935. Source of name not discovered. Mr.
C. L. Sutterfield writes, "It was just a fictitious name
that had no significance." Since all names have some
significance, however, Mr. Sutterfield means he does not
know or it is possibly a coined name, the significance of
which has been forgotten. (P.G., C. L. Sutterfield)

Markham Mill (Wayne)
See De Haven Mill

Markham Mill (Wayne)
See De Haven Mill

Markham's Mill Pond (Wayne)
A pond in the s.w. part of Williams T., on land belong-
ing to W. J. Markham, for whom it was named. The pond
was formed from a spring in order to run the turbine for
the Markham Mill (q.v.). (Sallars) (Pottinger)

Markham Spring (Wayne)
A spring in the s.w. part of Williams T., which rises in
a small natural lake and flows into Black R. one-half
mi. away, named for W. J. Markham. (McCance 24)
(Pottinger)

Marquand (Madison)
A small village in the e. part of Marquand T., laid out
in 1869 by Henry Whitener and named in honor of W. G.
Marquand a director of the St. Louis, Iron Mt. R.R., who
donated a thousand dollars for building a Methodist
church in the village. (Douglass I 516, Conard IV 200,
Whitener, Letts, Fitzsimmons 277-328)

Marquand Township (Madison)
In the e. part of the county. This township was first
organized in 1842 and called German T. for the German
settlers who were there. German T. remained in 1845
when the county was redistricted, and in 1909 it was
divided to form Big Creek T. In 1918, May 7, "came H.
130), all citizens of German T. and present a petition
praying that the name of their township be changed from
German T. to Marquand T," and the name was changed. The
reason given is the feeling which existed during the
World War against even the word German. Marquand is the
principal settlement in this township. (County Court
Record, Waggoner, Compton)

Marquette Cement Quarry and Plant (Cape Girardeau)
On Highway 61 just s. of Cape Girardeau. Established in
1909 by the Eagle Portland Cement Co., and purchased by
the present company in 1923. Marquette is a common name in this river town, doubtless because of the river's famous explorer. (Hamlett)

Marquette School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the e. part of Cape Girardeau T., located near the Marquette Cement Plant, from which it was named. (Kiehne)

Marsh Creek (Madison)
A small creek in the e. part of Liberty T. which flows into St. Francois R. Named for Charles S. Marsh, merchant and landowner. (McCormick, Madison Co. Press 1937)

Marsh Creek (Madison)
A p.o. and rural community in the e. part of Liberty T. The p.o. was established in 1921 and named for Marsh Creek (q.v.) on which it is located. (F.G., County Map, McCormick)

Mars Hill Baptist Church (Wayne)
A Missionary Baptist church w. of Williamsville in the s.w. part of Williams T., organized before 1847, when the Black River Assn. met with this church. The moderator on this occasion was Carter J. Graham and the clerk was Elisha Landers. It was doubtless named for Mars Hill in Athens, scene of the apostle Paul's famous sermon about the Unknown God (Acts 17:16-34). (Douglass I 471, W. W. Settle, Acts 17:22)

Marshville (Wayne)
A r.r. stop in the n. part of St. Francois T., maintained in 1912 for a sawmill camp. The name doubtless came from the swampy or marshy land on which the camp was located. (Rhodes)

Martha (Reynolds)
A p.o. maintained 1900-1904 in the e. part of Webb T. Presumably taken from a feminine first name. Marvin Munger, prominent lumber and mill man, had a daughter named Martha, who became the wife of William Andrews. (F.G., Goodspeed, Reminiscient History 713)

Marvin Collegiate Institute (Madison)
A Methodist institution organized in 1867 at Caledonia in Washington Co. as Bellevue Collegiate Institute. It was moved to Fredericktown in 1894 because Caledonia had no r.r. The new name was given in honor of Bishop Eldon Mather Marvin, pioneer Methodist in Missouri, noted as an eloquent speaker. (Douglass I 420, W. H. R. 23, Stevens)

Mary Parkins Memorial Church (Madison)
The Methodist church of Fredericktown in the c. part of St. Michael T., organized in 1837. The lot was donated by Col. Wm. Newberry and the first church erected in 1879. The present building was erected in 1903, the fund starting with $3,500 from Mary Parkin, in whose honor it was named. (Missouri Methodism 422)
Mathew's Creek (Madison)
A small stream in the c. part of St. Francois T., running n. into Little St. Francis R. It is named for John J. Mathews who came to Madison Co. in 1841, married Mary P. St. Geneune, daughter of John B. St. Geneune, who was one of the early French settlers. Mathews bought St. Geneune's farm in 1852 and was a successful farmer and well-known citizen. (Goodspeed)

Matthews Mountain (Madison)
A mountain in Liberty T. where iron ore was formerly mined. About 1870 it was referred to as "The Matthews Mountain Iron Bank" and was named for the landowner. (Campbell, Gipson, Schulte)

Mattingly School (Ferry)
A rural school in the w. part of Saline T., named for the Mattingly family. Matt Mattingly is a member of the board of education now; Wm. Mattingly was one of the founders of Sereno, and Mueller and Mattingly were proprietors of a general store in Wittenberg in 1895; Phillips and Mattingly were merchants of the county in 1854-55. (A Modern Eden, adv. between pp. 32-33, Co. School Supt. (1854-55), Letter from G. B. Huber)

Mayberry Branch (Reynolds)
A stream in the n. part of Logan and Webb townships, flowing e. into Black R., named for a family. (Highway Map, Parks)

Mayberry School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Webb T. Named for the stream.

Mayfield (Bollinger)
A small village in the c. part of Scopus T., named by Dr. W. H. Mayfield, who established the p.o. in 1886. Dr. Mayfield was responsible for the Mayfield Sanitarium in St. Louis, for Will Mayfield College at Marble Hill (this county), and his family had settled Mayfield, Ky. on their way from N. Carolina to Missouri. (Douglass 1 372, 1073, Truman Mayfield, Dewitt, History of Will Mayfield College)

Mayfield Creek (Bollinger)
A small creek in the s. part of Scopus T. named for the Mayfield family who lived here. (Cooper, Dewitt)

Mayfield-Smith Academy (Bollinger)
See Will Mayfield College

May Greene School (Cape Girardeau)
A school in the city of Cape Girardeau erected in 1921 and named for Miss May Greene who taught in Cape Girardeau schools from 1879-1929. (Southeast Missourian (1934)

May School (Ferry)
A rural school in the w. part of St. Mary's T.; the name is doubtless that of a prominent landowner.
Meadars (Reynolds)
A flag stop on the Mo. Southern R.R. in the w. part of Logan T., maintained in 1912, doubtless named for H. L. Meadars, who operated a store here in the early twentieth century. (Centerville Reformer 1904-07), Crums Atlas (1912-20)

Meador Valley (Wayne)
A valley e. of McKenzie Creek in the s. part of Benton T., where Henry Meador settled in the 1890s. (Evans, Rhodes) (Pottenger)

Meeker Cave (Perry)
A large cave in the c. part of Central T. Presumably a personal name.

Medley's Mill (Reynolds)
A sawmill in the n.e. part of Jackson T., near Corridon, operated by Henry Medley, for whom it was named. (Centerville Reformer 1904-07)

Melger Graveyard (Wayne)
A family cemetery in the s. part of Cedar Creek T., belonging to Melger Ward, for whom it is named. (H. Ward)

Melton (Reynolds)
A signal stop on the Mo. Southern R.R. near Bunker in the w. part of Carroll T. The name is that of the landowner and sawmill operator for whom the stop was maintained. (Gallup Map)

Melton's Tourist Camp (Wayne)
A pleasure resort and fishing camp near the St. Francis R. on H. 67, near Silva. Established in 1932 by J. W. Melton, a business man of Flat River. (C. L. Willingham)

Menfro (Perry)
A village in the n. part of Salem T. A p.o. was established in 1908. It is said to have been named by St. Louis-ian Francisco R.R. officials in 1904 "for the three dead men who were killed on the river, who were bringing in supplies for the r.r." (Douglas I 303, letter from Oscar J. Buerck)

Mertz Cave (Perry)
A large cave in the c. part of Central T. Presumably a personal name. (A Modern Eden 7, Centennial History)

Middle Brushy Creek (Wayne)
See Brushy Creek

Middle Fork (Reynolds)
The middle branch of the three forks of Black River, flowing through Black River T. (Highway Map)

Middle Fork of Big Creek (Madison)
See Big Creek

Middle McGee Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the s.e. part of Jefferson T. Until 1881 the creek was known as Lander's Creek because from 1810 or 12 until 1881 a man named Landers, who lived on
Bear Creek in Cowan T. would drive his cattle down into what is now McGee Community to winter on the same along the creek. Later the creek was given its present name for its location in regard to McGee Creek (q.v.) proper. (Tom McGhee) (Pottenger)

Mier (Madison)
A p.o. maintained in 1853 in the n. part of Twelve Mile T., named for the Mier (Meyer) family who were pioneers in the county. The first wedding in Madison Co. was that of Andrew De Quire and Phebe Mier (Meyer) in 1818. (P.O., Andrews)

Milks School (Perry)
A rural school in the n. part of Central T., doubtless named for a prominent landowner. (Co. Supt. of Schools, School Report)

Mill Creek (Madison)
A stream in the w. part of St. Michael T. Originally called Calloway Mill Creek, it is in what is known as the Calloway settlement, and the creek is named from the waterpower mill operated by John Calloway on this stream in pioneer days. John Calloway came to Madison Co. from Maryland in 1799. Some time later Peter Calloway came and their descendants still live in the county. (Andrews, Thompson, Goodspeed)

Mill Creek (Madison)
A small village in the w. part of Castor T. on Mill Creek (q.v.) from which it is named. A p.o. has been maintained since 1910. (Andrews, Mouser)

Mill Creek (Ferry)
See McClannahan Creek

Mill Creek (Wayne)
A small creek (2 mi. long), in the s. part of Mill Spring T., which empties into Crane Pond Creek in the Hubble Land Grant, so named from a pioneer grist mill for which the stream provided power. (Nunn, Wallis)

Mill Creek Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery located near Mill Creek (q.v.) from which it was named, in the s. part of Mill Spring T.

Mill Creek School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Mill Spring T., established about 1874 and named for Mill Creek (q.v.). (Nunn)

Mill Dam (Madison)
A p.o. maintained in 1853 near the dam on Little St. Francis R. in the c. part of St. Michael T. So named from the mill dam built for a much used flour mill. (Andrews, F.G. (1853), Schulte)

Mill Dam Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the s. part of Black River T., so named because of a dam erected for a pioneer grist mill. Whitlock operated the mill about 1884 and then Elijah
Dees operated it until 1904. It was known by the names of the owners. (Sallars, Moore)

**Mill Dam Hill (Wayne)**

A hill in the s. part of Black River T., named from Mill Dam Creek (q.v.), which flows at the foot of the hill. (Sallars, Moore)

**Mill Dam Road (Madison)**

A county road leading from Fredericktown to Silvermine (q.v.) past the Mill Dam from which it was named. (Andrews, Schulte, Madison County Press)

**Miller Chapel (Madison)**

A rural Methodist church in the n. part of Marquard T., named for Rev. Miller, an early pastor of the church. J. J. W. Miller came in 1811, entered land in 1855 during Pierce's Administration; C. W. Miller now lives on Marble Creek. (Stephens, Price)

**Miller Chapel School (Madison)**

A rural school in the n. part of Marquard T., named from Miller Chapel (q.v.) in the same community. The school is usually called the Cook School locally for Thomas Cook and family who are prominent in the community. (Price, Stephens)

**Miller Creek (Wayne)**

A w. tributary of Black River in the w. part of Williams T., named for Ezekiel Miller, pioneer, who settled in the valley near the creek long before the Civil War. He built a brick house on his land when other settlers had log cabins. John Miller was a descendant and reared a large family on the old farm. (Rhodes, Hunter, Bennett, Sallars) (Pottenger)

**Miller Creek School (Wayne)**

A rural school in the s. part of Williams T., named from its location near the mouth of Miller Creek (q.v.). (Rhodes, Harmon)

**Millersville (Cape Girardeau)**

A village on the e. bank of Whitewater R., in the e. part of Whitewater T. The original John Miller came here in October, 1803, with the Swiss German immigrants led by Col. Frederick Bollinger. The Millers were Scotch-Irish. John Miller had twelve children; so quite a settlement sprang up here. The pioneer mocking name given to this place was "Toad Suck," a name which persisted until 1860 when a p.o. was established and named Millersville for the family. The village is still composed largely of Millers. (Conard IV, "Millersville and the Miller Family" (Pamphlet), Campbell, C. C. Bond, Douglass I 374, Putz, Hunter Miller)

**Millheim (Perry)**

A small village in the s. part of Cinque Hommes T., on Apple Creek. There was a well known mill here, built as early as 1856 by Rudolph Conrad and Mike Eddleman; a
p.o. was established in 1891. According to the Perry Co. history, the name was conferred for the mill, with the significance of "mill home." More likely the name was borrowed from one of the numerous Milheims in Germany—either the city on the Rhine opposite Cologne, or the one in the Ruhr—and may have been one of the German names brought by the "Saxon Migration," for which see under Altenburg. The Americanized spelling and the popular etymology was doubtless an afterthought. (Centennial History Perry (1927))

Mill Spring (Wayne)
A p.o. and R.R. station on the No. Pacific in the s. part of Mill Spring. It was named from a large spring which furnished power for a pioneer mill. The Indians called the spring Big Spring for its size and a legend sprang up about the water of the spring, which relates that the water is poisonous. It is a mineral spring. It is said that a roving band of Osages captured several Delaware youths in Tywappity Bottoms (probably from the village in Cape Girardeau Co.), who had gone out from their camp late in the afternoon to bring in the horses. The Osage killed all but one of the youths. He was the chief's son, and they tortured him, allowing him to have no water. He kept asking for water as they fled w., and finally when the band reached the Big Spring (now Mill Spring), they tied him in such a way that he could hear the water of the spring, could see it, but could not touch his lips to the drink he needed. Thus they left him and fled. The Delawares followed the trail among them the young chief's mother. When the boy's body was found and the cause of death evident the mother's grief knew no bounds. Some of the tribe stooped to drink from the spring, but she exclaimed, "Would you drink of the water whose music tortured your brother? From this day may these waters be accursed. May all, beast and man, who drink of this spring sicken and die."

Allan Hinchey, who wrote an account of this legend in M. H. R. in Oct., 1929, adds: "Whether the curse of the grief stricken mother still hangs over the spring we cannot say, but the 'Big Spring,' now known as Mill Spring, still runs plentifully, and its water is cool and clear but the inhabitants will tell you that disease lurks in it, and the cattle and wild animals shun it always." The town was laid out in Nov., 1871, by the Iron Mt. R.R. Co. (Goodspeed 460, M. H. R. 24, Eaton, Douglass I 393)

Mill Spring Creek (Wayne)
A creek flowing from Mill Spring (q.v.), from which it is named, into Black R. (Chilton, Nunn)

Mill Spring Township (Wayne)
In the w. part of the county, named for the principal settlement, Mill Spring (q.v.). It was organized in
1872 from a part of Benton T. (U. S. Census of 1880, 247)

Mine La Motte (Madison)

A famous mine in the c. part of La Motte T., probably the oldest mine in Missouri. It is still a matter of contention among historians as to how old the mines are and for whom they were named. On one side are those who believe that the mines were discovered by Philip Francis Renault in 1720. Renault had left France in 1719 with 200 artisans to look for silver in this territory which then belonged to France. He stopped in St. Domingo and bought 500 slaves. With this group of 700 people he came up the river from New Orleans, stopped near Fort Chartres, Ill., and sent out exploring expeditions. One man in his company was La Motte, a mineralogist. On one of these expeditions Mine La Motte was discovered. In 1723 Renault got a concession of "two leagues of ground at the mine called Mine de la Mothe." Then, according to this group Renault, not having found the silver for which he was searching, returned to France. La Motte remained and the lead mine was developed, attracting little attention, however, for many years.

According to the second group, the mine was really discovered in 1714 by Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, who came to Canada in 1683, established a post in 1701 at what was later Detroit, was appointed Governor-General of Louisiana in 1710, came to New Orleans in 1712, and visited Fort de Chartres in 1714. While there he went on an expedition of exploration and discovered lead at the place which is now Mine La Motte. This group, then, place the date of discovery in 1714 and say the mine was named for La Mothe (or Motte) Cadillac and not the mineralogist who happened to be in Renault's party. This, they argue, is why Renault came, the Governor-General reported his discovery of mineral and Renault organized his party at La Mothe Cadillac's insistence.

Schoolcraft, who made a report on mines in the Illinois Country in 1819, believed the mines were discovered by Renault and La Motte. He is copied by Beck (1823), Peck (1831), and Wetmore (1837). Houck, however, insisted he had records to prove it was De la Mothe Cadillac who discovered the mine, whereas Schoolcraft had merely asserted a La Motte was with Renault. Later local historians, among them Thompson, have concluded that there were the two men and that the mine was named for La Motte Cadillac.

The mine was public property 1738-40. In 1763 it was worked by members of the Valle family (from Ste. Genevieve), and in 1800 J. B. Pratte, St. Gemme Beauvois, Francis and J. B. Valle purchased the mine from the Valles, to whom the Spanish government had granted it.
In 1827 the grant was confirmed by the U. S. Government and sold in 1836 to C. C. Valle, L. F. Linn and E. E. Pratt who leased the land to miners in 40 acre tracts. The entire tract had 24,000 acres. Since that time the property has changed owners many times, and is now owned by the Fredericktown Mining Co. The village of Mine La Motte grew up around the mine, as did many other small "villages" or settlements. (Ferguson, Andrews, Thompson, Schoolecraft (1819), Beck (1823), Peck (1831), Wetmore (1837). Hist. of Mine La Motte (pamphlet), Conard, Houck I 279, Douglass I 379, 182)

Mine La Motte Cemetery (Madison)
Near the village of Mine La Motte is this cemetery which has been used since 1800. (Hahn, Mouser)

Mine La Motte Station (Madison)
The r.r. station on the Mo. Pacific r.r. named for Mine La Motte (q.v.). It was sometimes called simply Lead Station.

Mine La Motte Township (Madison)
In the n. part of the county. It was first established as a special voting precinct in St. Michael T. in 1856. In 1909 it was made a municipal T. The name is that of the district around old Mine La Motte (q.v.). (County Court Record)

Mingo (Wayne)
A p.o. in the s.e. part of Jefferson T., operated in the year 1896 and named from Mingo Swamp (q.v.), in which it was located. The p.o. was established by David Fronabarger. (Rogers, Stilts, Fronabarger)

Mingo Bottoms (Bollinger)
A low or swampy place in the s. part of Wayne T. (extending into Wayne and Stoddard counties). It was named for Chief Paye Mingo (Ficwongo) of the Chicasha tribe. Hodge says Mingo is from the Algonquian mingwe "stealthy, treacherous," and is a name applied in various forms by the Delawares and affiliated tribes, to the Iroquois and cognate tribes. (Houck II 189, Houck's Spanish Regime II 112, Bennett, Hodge)

Mingo Creek (Wayne)
A small creek in Mingo Swamp (q.v.), from which it is named, in the s. part of Jefferson T. (Beaty)

Mingo Swamp (Bollinger, Stoddard, Wayne)
A large swamp in the s.e. part of Jefferson T. Cf. Mingo Bottoms, Bollinger Co.

Minopolis Lake (Wayne)
See Minopolis Lake

Minopolis Lake (Wayne)
A small lake in the e. part of Jefferson T., formed by Mcgee and Lick creeks. It is in Mingo Swamp and the name was suggested by the fact that it is in the middle of Mingo swamp, according to informants; but this is
obviously a mere guess. The name is sometimes written Minopola, and erroneously Monopoly Lake. (de Celis, Collins)

Missouri Pacific Railroad (Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Madison)

In 1849 the Pacific Railroad was chartered and so named because of the intention of the company to reach the w. coast. On July 4, 1851, Mayor Luther M. Kennett of St. Louis turned the first spadeful of dirt for the construction of Missouri's first railroad. The first iron for the rails arrived in 1852.

Thomas Allen began serving as president of the company in 1850. By 1853 the road had been constructed as far as the Pacific.

In 1860 financial difficulties increased and the State Government seized the r.r. During General Price's raid in 1864 great strips of the Pacific R.R. were destroyed. The road was leased to the Atlantic and Pacific Company in 1872, sold at public auction to Andrew Pierce, Jr. Sept. 6, 1876, sold to St. Louis and San Francisco R.R. Company two days later; sold to R. K. Garrison and reorganized as the Missouri Pacific and became, in 1879, a part of the Jay Gould system.

On March 3, 1851, the St. Louis Iron Mt. R.R. was incorporated, the name indicating the purpose of building a road from St. Louis to Iron Mt. or Pilot Knob. The privilege of extending the road to the Mississippi R. at Cape Girardeau or any other point s. thereof was also granted.

Preliminary surveys were made in 1852. By 1856 only twelve miles of the road had been built, but by 1858 it had reached Pilot Knob.

In 1866 the State planned to sell the r.r., but since bids did not cover the indebtedness, the commissioners purchased it. After some difficulties and public protests in 1868 the road went to Thomas Allen, who had resigned as president of the (Missouri) Pacific R.R. in 1854.

Already in 1854 J. H. Morley, civil engineer for the St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R., had surveyed the 119 mile line from Bismarck in St. Francois Co. to Belmont in Mississippi Co., a line passing through Madison, Bollinger, and Cape Girardeau counties.

Construction was started from both the Bismarck and Belmont ends of the line; and at midnight August 14, 1869, the two parts of the line were brought together in the middle of the Bollinger County Tunnel. It was opened for travel Aug. 19, 1869.

In 1880 the Missouri Pacific acquired the St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R. by purchase, and it has since been known by that name.
The branch of the St. Louis Iron Mountain R.R. which extended from Bismarck to Belmont on the Mississippi R. is known as the Belmont Branch, from its terminal. (Thornton, Douglass I 499, thesis by Fitzsimmon (1931), Missouri and Missourians I 765-66)

Missouri Southern Railroad (Reynolds, Wayne)
A r.r. built as a road to connect sawmills and to haul lumber. It extended from Bunker in Reynolds Co., across the county to Leeper in Mill Spring T. in Wayne Co., where it connected with the Iron Mt. (now Mo. Pacific) R.R. A name of location. (Douglass I 508)

Mocas Town (Cape Girardeau)
The only mention of this place is found in the County Court Records in 1827, in which reference is frequently made to happenings "on the road from Jackson to the Apple Creek Mill, at the Mocas Town." This appears to have been an Indian settlement, but nothing is now known of its existence. (County Court Record (1827)

Moccasin Springs (Cape Girardeau)
A small village or boat landing on the Mississippi R. in the e. part of Shawnee T., once known as Willard's Landing because the Willard family lived there. Later named Moccasin Springs for the water moccasins which were numerous at the spring. A p.o. was maintained 1904-06. (Putz, P.G.)

Mokita School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the e. part of Logan T. The name is said to be Indian. (W. A. Williams)

Monopoly Lake (Wayne)
See Minopolis Lake

*Montgomery (Reynolds)
A village in the n. part of Lesterville T.; a p.o. was established in 1895. Presumably named for the city in California, or for the famous battle in the Mexican War, fought near the capital city of the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, Sept. 24, 1846. The name in Spanish means "mountain of the king," and is borne by thirteen other American places. (Ramsay)

Montgomery Branch (Wayne)
A small stream in the s.w. part of Cowan T., emptying into the w. prong of Bear Creek, named for Thomas Montgomery, through whose farm it flows. (Hampton Ward)

Montgomery Chapel (Wayne)
A rural Methodist church in the n.e. part of St. Francois T., organized in 1894 with Rev. Lightfoot of Illinois as pastor. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Ward and E. F. Montgomery were leading charter members. Mr. Montgomery gave land for the church, which was named for him. (F. M. Ward, D. M. Evans)

Montgomery School (Wayne)
A rural school in the n.e. part of St. Francois T.,
named for Frank Montgomery, farmer, who gave the land
for the school. (H. Ward)

Moore Mill (Wayne)
A pioneer grist mill in the s. part of Black River T.,
on what is now Mill Dam Creek. It was operated by a man
named Whitlock in 1884 and known as Whitlock Mill.
Elijah Moon purchased the property from Whitlock and
operated the mill until 1904. (Salars, Moore)

Moore's Chapel (Madison)
A rural church in the w. part of Big Creek T., named for
Wesley Moore, influential citizen in that community.
(Schulte, Mouser, Brewington)

Moore's Chapel School (Madison)
A rural school in the w. part of Big Creek T., named for
Moore's Chapel (q.v.). The original name for this
school was Rock Point School, so named because of the
rock formation here. (Brewington, Schulte, Mouser)

Moore School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the e. part of Welch T., named for the
family of William Moore, early settlers in the commu-

ity. Officially the school is known as the Collins-
Moore School, named for the Collins and Moore families,
but through usage the name Collins has been dropped and
it is known simply as the Moore School. (Goodspeed,
County Court Record, Kiehne)

Moore Springs Cave (Ferry)
A cave in the c. part of Central T., so named because
it is on the farm of Thomas P. Moore. (A Modern Eden 7,
Goodspeed)

Moranville School (Ferry)
A rural school in the n. part of Central T. Named for
Jerome Moranville, who was a prominent farmer in this
community. Jerome's father John B. (1790-1852) came to
America from France in 1804. He settled first in Mary-
land, and came to Perry Co. about 1820. (Goodspeed)

Morey School (Ferry)
A rural school in the n. part of Bois Brule T., named
for Anson H. Morey whose father Anson came to Mo. from
Ohio in 1839. Anson H. was a farmer and the principal
mover in organizing the school district where he served
as director and clerk. (Goodspeed)

Morris Creek (Madison)
A small stream flowing into Big St. Francis R., in the
s. part of Liberty T., doubtless named for a landowner.
(Co. Highway Map)

Moser Branch (Wayne)
See Stroup Branch

Moser's Mill (Wayne)
See Gravelton

Moss (Reynolds)
A p.o. in the n.w. part of Carroll T., maintained 1895-
1900, restored for one year in 1915, named for a family. (Parks)
Moss Ferry (Wayne)
A ferry on Black R. in the s. part of Williams T., operated by Arnold Moss, an old settler from Tenn. (Baily, Wayland, Wilkinson)
Mountain Oak School (Madison)
A rural school in the n. part of Polk T. established in 1903 and named for the well-known species of tree growing on the mountain in this community. (King, Brewington)
Mountain View School (Wayne)
A rural school in the n. part of Benton T., first called Upper Camp Creek School because of its location n. of another school on Camp Creek. The name was suggested by Dr. John Wagner and Professor Burton because of the high hill and the lovely view in the neighborhood of the school. (John Wagner, Rhodes)
Mount Carmel Church (Bollinger)
A rural church in the w. part of Crooked Creek T., named by the founders for the mountain of Canaan, a very beautiful and productive mountain. The church was first organized in Green Schoolhouse in June, 1869. (Marble Hill Press (1904), Bible, Tong)
Mount Gilread Church (Madison)
A rural Methodist church in the n.e. part of St. Michael T., organized about 1890, and named from the famous mountain e. of the Jordan River, the scene of the covenant between Jacob and Laban (Gen. 31:48). (Watts)
Mount Hope School (Wayne)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Cowan T., formerly named Hovis School for John Hovis, on whose land it was built about 1906. The building was moved in 1914 and renamed. The ideal name, suggested by its location on a hill, was given by C. E. Burton. (Burch, H. Ward)
Mount Nebo Christian Church (Wayne)
See Lodi Nazarene Church
Mt. Olivet Church (Wayne)
A Missionary Baptist church in the s. part of Benton T. Organized in 1840, it was named by its founders for the famous mountain "a sabbath day's journey" (Acts 1:12) from Jerusalem. (Collins)
Mt. Pisgah Cemetery (Wayne)
See Mt. Pisgah Church
Mt. Pisgah Church (Madison)
A rural Baptist church in the n.c. part of Twelve Mile T., organized about 1860. Pisgah was the mountain from which Moses viewed the Promised Land (Deut. 3:27). (McCann, Andrews, King)
Mount Pisgah Church (Wayne)
See New Prospect Church
Mt. Pisgah Church (Wayne)
A General Baptist church in the n. part of St. Francois T., organized first on the s.e. prong of Bear Creek on Andy Secrest's land about 4 mi. from its present site, about the year 1884. As was the custom in pioneer days, a cemetery was located near the church and given the church's name, which was taken from the Biblical mountain from which Moses viewed the Promised Land. (Collins, Paulus, Evans, Ward)

Mount Pisgah School (Madison)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Twelve Mile T., organized in 1885 near Mt. Pisgah Church (q.v.), from which it was named. (Andrews, King)

Mount Pleasant Church (Wayne)
A Missionary Baptist church in the e. part of Mill Spring T., organized in 1820 and added to Black River Assn. A laudatory name for the location. (Duncan, Goodspeed 556, Douglass Hist. of Mo. Baptists 301)

Mt. Pleasant School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Mill Spring T., named for Mt. Pleasant Church nearby. (Duncan)

Mount Tabor (Cape Girardeau)
An English school established in 1799, the first w. of the Mississippi R. The school was established by Andrew Ramsay, early settler and landowner. John S. Kochitsky writing of the early school says, "History gives no intimation of the name so we can speculate. Tabor is a town in Bohemia founded in 1420 and renowned for its industrial school. There is a Mount Tabor in Palestine commanding a view of the Holy Land. It was probably named for the mountain in Palestine." (Douglass I 77, Houck II 182, Goodspeed, Kochitsky)

Mount Zion Church (Madison)
A Methodist church in the e. part of St. Michael T., which was established in 1835. Cf. Zion. (Douglass I 452)

Mount Zion Church (Wayne)
A Missionary Baptist church with a familiar Bible name.

Mouser Cemetery (Madison)
A large rural cemetery in the e. part of Marquand T., in the community where a large group of Mouseers live and have lived since they came in 1818. (Mouser)

Mouser School (Madison)
A rural school in the e. part of Marquand T., organized in 1881 and named for the Mouser family who were large landowners there. Mr. Mouser says "All the Mouseers went to school there." The Mouser family came to Madison Co. in 1818 and settled on the creek. (Mouser, Houck III 161)

Mouser's Creek (Madison)
A small creek in the e. part of Marquand T., which empties into Castor R. It is named for the Mouser
family, who live in this region. The upper part of the
creek is called Grecsy Creek. (Mouser, McCann)
Muddy Branch (Ferry)
A small branch of Saline Creek in the w. part of Central
T., so named because of the muddiness of the water.
(Centennial History, Lowe)
Muddy Shawnee Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small branch or creek in the w. part of Shawnee T.,
which empties into Apple Creek. It is in the Shawnee
Village (q.v.) territory and so named. The term muddy
indicates that the water is colored from the clay and
contains a large amount of sediment. (Macke)
Mud Lick Canyon (Wayne)
A canyon in Sam A. Baker State Park in the n.w. part of
Cedar Creek T., named from Mud Lick Creek which cuts the
canyon in Mud Lick Mt. (Rhodes)
Mud Lick Creek (Wayne)
A stream in the n.w. part of Cedar Creek T., now in Sam
A. Baker State Park. It is also known as Mud Lick
Branch, and was so named from the deer licks in which
mud collected during rainy seasons. (Wood, Rhodes)
Mud Lick Mountain (Wayne)
A mountain in Sam A. Baker Park in the n.w. part of
Cedar Creek T., named from the creek. (Jones)
Munger (Reynolds)
A village in the n.e. part of Leasterville T., first
known as Munger's Mill because of the grist mill estab-
lished there about 1865 by Marvin Munger. A p.o. was
maintained 1867-68. (P.G., Goodwin, Reminiscent Hist.
713)
Munger's Mill (Reynolds)
See Munger
Musco Creek (Madison)
A small creek in the e. part of Folk T., named for the
Musco Indian family who lived on the s. bank of this
creek for several years previous to 1817. (Goodspeed)
Myers School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n. part of Wayne T., named for
Frank Myers, who gave the land for the school. (Myers)
Nachitoches Path (Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois, Madison,
Wayne)
An Indian path or trail leading from St. Anthony's in
Ste. Genevieve Co., in a s.w. direction through Wayne
Co., near Greenville, and on to Nachitoches, one of the
Spanish posts of Mexico, now in Louisiana. This path
connected with the Virginia Warrior's Path and with a
path leading n. to the Osage.
After the country was settled, the Nachitoches path
became the military and wagon road of the immigrants to
Arkansas, crossing the Mississippi R. at Eminbridge or
Cape Girardeau, thence moving to the St. Francois,
crossing at the Indian ford, thence to Black R. crossing near Poplar Bluff and Current R. at what was known as Pittman's ferry. (Houck I 227-228)

"The Narrows" (Madison)
A place on St. Francois R., where the stream passes between two mountains, hence the name. It is in the s. part of Polk T. (Stevens II 390)

Nations Creek (Ferry)
A small stream rising in the s. part of St. Mary's T., flowing n. and emptying into the South Fork of Saline Creek near Silver Lake in St. Mary's T. It was named for Gilbert Nations, who was born in Perry Co. in 1866. His father, James W. was a Civil War veteran. (Douglass I 571-72)

Nations Creek (Reynolds)
A stream in the e. part of Lesterville T. Presumably a personal name.

Nations School (Ferry)
A rural school in the w. part of St. Mary's T., on Nations Creek (q.v.) from which it is named. (County Map 1941)

Ned's Branch (Wayne)
A stream in Cedar Creek T., flowing into Cedar Creek. Uncle John Wakefield, on whose land the stream was located, always called it Ned's Branch, for what reason is unknown. There was a pioneer expression which designated as Ned's Branch any indefinite place. When the pioneer host had no milk to serve to his guests, he held up a glass of water with the apology, "the cow has been wading Ned's Branch." (Paulus, Hamlett)

Needmore School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s. part of Hubble T. Needmore is a mocking pioneer term indicating the lack of some article in the school or community. (Kiehne)

Neelys (Cape Girardeau)
See Neely's Landing

Neely's Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small creek which empties into the Mississippi R., at Neely's Landing in the e. part of Shawnee T. Both the creek and the settlement were named for Jacob Neely, landowner, storekeeper, and ferryman. (Putz)

Neely's Landing (Cape Girardeau)
A ferry landing on the Mississippi R. in the e. part of Shawnee T. John Hays owned the land here in 1805 and operated a ferry known as Hay's Ferry, and Jacob Neely operated a store and ferry in 1808. A p.o. was established in 1886 and given the name known to river men, Neely's Landing. Neely's Creek empties into the river here. Locally referred to as Neelys. Often written without the apostrophe. (Putz)
Neely's Mill (Wayne)
The first important flour mill in the county, established about 1879 by Frank Neely near the present village of Patterson on Clark's Creek. The mill did not remain in operation long, as the lake formed by the mill dam made unhealthy conditions for the village of Patterson. (Owenby, Duncan, Neely) (Pottenger)

Neely's School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the community known as Neely's Landing (q.v.). Officially the p.o. is still Neely's Landing, but the school name has been shortened to Neelys. (Puts, Kiehne)

Ne Ska River (Cape Girardeau, Bollinger)
See Whitewater River

Nessellein's Mill (Perry)
A mill on Cinque Hommes Creek, the exact location of which has not been ascertained. It was first known as Hall's Mill. Both names are presumably those of its proprietors. (Centennial History)

New Wells (Cape Girardeau)
See New Wells

New Bethel Church (Cape Girardeau)
A rural Baptist church in the w. part of Shawnee T., organized in 1873 by John Ford, W. H. Welker, and John Godwin. The name evidently refers to Bethel Church (q.v.), the oldest w. of the Mississippi R. (Goodspeed 558, 559)

New California (Bollinger)
See Marble Hill

New Frame School (Perry)
A rural school in the s. part of Biehle T. A descriptive name.

New Greenville (Wayne)
See Greenville

New Home Cemetery (Wayne)
See New Home Church

New Home Church (Wayne)
A rural Methodist church in the w. part of Cowan T., organized about 1890 by members of the old Dixon Church (about 7 mi. n.) who called it their "new home." Uncle Sidney Burch was one of the founders. In the churchyard is New Home Cemetery. (Ward, Burch, Davis)

New Hope Church (Bollinger)
See Marble Hill Baptist Church

New Hope Church (Bollinger)
A pioneer Baptist church in the w. part of Wayne T., long disbanded, organized in 1838 by Elder W. Settle, who gave it this common idealistic name. (Goodspeed 558-59, Murray)

New Hope Church (Wayne)
A General Baptist church in Silva in the n.e. part of St. Francois T., organized about 1919, one mi. n.e. of
Silva. The building was moved in 1933. The ideal name is a common one for churches. (P. M. Ward)

New Hope Church (Wayne)
A Methodist church 1/4 mi. n. of McGeel. Rev. H. A. George held a meeting during which the church was constituted. Mrs. Arizona Hofner suggested the name. Most of the members felt that the church should be called McGeel Church, for the p.o. and community, but Mrs. Hofner insisted and the name was recorded, but the name McGeel Church is commonly used also. (de Celis, Froniebarger) (Pottenger)

New Liberty School (Wayne)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Black River T., established about 1850. It is also known as Lone Rock School, from its location near Lone Rock (q.v.). New Liberty or Liberty is a common idealistic school name. (Rhodes, Wagner, Estes, Thomas) (Pottenger)

New Life Church (Wayne)
A Missionary Baptist church in the village of Wappapello in the s.e. part of Black River T., organized in 1897 by Rev. B. E. Kingen, pioneer preacher. An ideal name. (Collins)

New Prospect Cemetery (Wayne)
See New Prospect Church

New Prospect Church (Wayne)
A rural Missionary Baptist church in the n. part of St. Francois T., first organized in 1857 by Rev. Allison Twidwell from Tenn., and named Bounds Creek Church because it was located on Bounds Creek and organized in Mother Bound's home. Later when a new building was erected about one mi. distant from the first log structure, the name was changed to the idealistic New Prospect. (Rhodes, Mrs. C. Kelly, Owenby, Collins, T. A. Ward, P. M. Ward, Wallis) (Pottenger)

New Prospect School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Mill Spring T. It was first known as Hillis School when it was established about 1875, because it was on the land grant entered by Alex Hillis. The school was moved about 1895, and the name changed to the idealistic New Prospect. (Harmon, Hillis (G.P.))

New Salem Church (Bollinger)
A rural Baptist church on Hurricane Creek in the n. part of Lorance T., 6 mi. n. of Marble Hill. It was organized in 1885 by Monroe Robbins and Rev. T. A. Bowman. This is a common church name, a shortened form of Jerusalem. It was called New Salem doubtless in distinction from the far older Salem Church (q.v.) nearby. (Gosspeed 558-59, Minutes of St. Francois Assn., Murray, Tong)

New Town (Wayne)
See Greenville
New Village (Madison)
A name applied to the second village of St. Michael, built after the flood of 1814 near the site of the present Fredericktown (q.v.). (Rothensteiner, Andrews, Thompson)

New Wells (Cape Girardeau)
A village in the n. part of Shawnee T., about 3 mi. s. of Apple Creek, the n. boundary of the county. It was originally founded in 1840 under the name of Johannisberg by a group of Saxon Lutherans who seceded from the settlement of Dresden, near Altenburg, in Perry Co.; for the circumstances of its founding and the possible source of its name, see under Altenburg. These Lutherans remained a branch of the parish of Altenburg, and attended church there 7 mi. to the n. until 1853, in spite of difficulties often caused by swollen waters of Apple Creek. In 1852 a new group of German settlers came in from Austria, and the next year they built a church of their own. The village then became known to the Altenburg people as Oesterreich, for the country of origin of its new settlers; but they preferred to call the place Neu Wels, from their home town Wels in Upper Austria, 15 mi. s.w. of Linz. The spelling was naturally soon Americanized to New Wells. (Western District Lutheran, Jan., 1929, P. G. Putz, letter from Rev. E. F. Dippold, pastor of Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church at New Wells)

Nieder-Frohna (Perry)
See Frohna; also Altenburg

Nigger Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the part of St. Francois T., so named from the fact that Dr. Ward had a large number of negro farm hands on his land. (Hampton Ward, Bennett)

Niska River (Cape Girardeau, Bollinger)
See Whitewater River

Niswanger School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Whitewater T., named for a prominent pioneer family. Joseph Niswanger (or Neyswanger) came to this section with Col. Frederick Bollinger in 1805. C. T., N. N., F., J. J. and Mary Niswanger are landowners in this section at the present time. (Putz, Kiehe, Miller)

North Apple Creek Presbyterian Church (Cape Girardeau)
See Old Apple Creek Church

North Branch of Bee Fork (Reynolds)
See Bee Fork. A name of direction. (Highway Map)

North Patton School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Union T. The school was once the Shirley School and is named for Dr. J. M. Shirley and is so called by many people of the community, but the official name of the school is North Patton, from its location n. of Patton (q.v.). (Tallent, Marble Hill Press (1900-1904))
Oak Creek (Wayne)
See Clark's Creek

Oakdale Cemetery (Wayne)
See Oakdale Church

Oak Dale Church (Wayne)
See Oakdale Church

Oakdale Church (Wayne)
A Freewill Baptist church and cemetery 2 mi. w. of Gravelton in the n.e. part of Cedar Creek T., organized 1919-1924 by Rev. Daniel Robins. The name also written Oak Dale is descriptive. A rural cemetery is located on the church grounds. (Stroup)

Oak Grove Church (Madison)
A rural Baptist church in the e. part of St. Francois T., named from its location in a grove of oak trees (Quercus). (Cooper, King)

Oak Grove Church (Reynolds)
A rural Missionary Baptist church organized Sept. 11, 1904, by Rev. S. I. Nichols of Carter's Creek. It was located on Black R. in the e. part of Webb T. The name is descriptive. (Centerville Reformer Sept. 1904)

Oak Grove Church (Wayne)
See Corinth Church

Oak Grove Church (Wayne)
See Kime Baptist Church

Oak Grove School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the w. part of Cape Girardeau T. The building has been moved several miles from its original site in a grove of oak trees, from which it was named, but the school is still in the woods. (Kiehne)

Oak Grove School (Madison)
A rural school in the e. part of St. Francois T. Cf. above. (Cooper, King)

Oak Grove School (Perry)
A rural school in the s.w. part of St. Mary's T., named from its location in a grove of oak trees. (County Map 1941)

Oak Grove School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Webb T. A descriptive name. (Williams)

Oak Grove School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s.e. part of St. Francois T., near Kime, named from its location in a grove of oak trees. Oak Grove Church was organized in the school building soon after the Civil War. (Rhodes, Davis, Stokely)

Oak Hill School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the w.e. part of Shawnee T., named for its location on an oak covered hill. (Kiehne)

Oakle (Reynolds)
See Oakley
Oakley (Reynolds)

A r.r. stop in the s.e. part of Logan T., maintained in 1912. Oakley is a common family name and this place was doubtless named for a landowner. On the Highway Map the name is incorrectly spelled Oakle.  (Highway Map)

Oak Mound School (Bellinger)

A rural school in the n. part of Lorance T., named for the oak trees growing on the rounded hill or mound on which the school is located.  (Hobbins)

Oak Ridge (Cape Girardeau)

A small town 10 mi. n.w. of Jackson in the s. part of Apple Creek T.  Andrew Ramsey and Alexander Giboney settled in this neighborhood on Ramsey Creek in 1795.  Oak Ridge settlement was made in 1852 and named for the natural surroundings.  A p.o. was established before 1874.  The pioneer mocking name for the settlement was Lizard Lick.  (F.G., Campbell, Houck I 183, Douglass I 264, 374, Putz, Miller, Goodspeed 434)

Oak Ridge Baptist Church (Cape Girardeau)

The Baptist church of Oak Ridge (q.v.) was organized in 1861 by Rev. Peter Williams and named Goshen.  The site was originally a few miles w. of Oak Ridge.  In 1876 it was moved into the village and took its name.  Goshen was the fertile land allotted to the Israelites in Egypt, in which there was light during the plague of darkness.  (Goodspeed 558-9, Douglass I 469)

Oak Valley School (Cape Girardeau)

A rural school in the w. part of Welch T.  Officially this is Oak Valley School because of its location in a beautiful valley surrounded by tree covered hills, but it is also called Round Pond School from Round Pond (q.v.) nearby in the early days.  (Kiehne)

Cates (Reynolds)

A village in the n. part of Black River T.  A p.o. was established in 1886 and maintained until 1918 when the timber interests and village declined.  It is now, according to Mr. C. L. Sutterfield's letter, "Just a wide place in the road with two or three small stores and a three roomed school."  The name still appears on the Highway Map.  Cates is doubtless a personal name.  (F.G., Map of 1912, Highway Map, C. L. Sutterfield's letter)

Cates Lookout Tower (Reynolds)

T. 33N.  R. 1W. Named from the community.  (John D. Henson)

Cates School (Reynolds)

Cf. above

Obras River (Perry)

See Brazeau Creek

Oesterreich (Cape Girardeau)

See New Wells; also Altenburg in Perry County
Ohlman (Reynolds)
A p.o. maintained 1908-1910 in the w. part of Carroll T.
Named for a landowner, James Ohlman. (Parks)

Ojibway (Wayne)
A village in the s.c. part of Black River T., first
known as Dee's Switch. A large number of Dees lived in
the community and when the r.r. was being built there
was a race to see who could get in the first load of r.r.
ties. One of the Dees was first and the place was so
designated. Later it was called Moore's Switch because
it was located on Dan Moore's farm, Dan's father John
Moore had entered the land in the 1850s, having come
from Tenn. Moore's Mill at Moore's Switch was owned by
Wm. Dudley Moore, Dan's brother.
When the r.r. was completed and a p.o. established in
1868, the name Ojibway was suggested by Louis Houck,
r.r. builder. It is an Indian name, said to mean "to
roast till puckered up," referring to the puckered seam
on their moccasins. The Ojibways were numerous, their
tribe ranging from Lake Huron to N. Dakota. They were
not prominent in history because of their remoteness from
the frontier. A p.o. was established in 1902, abandoned
in 1905, and restored in 1927. (Hodge, Schoolcraft,
Bennett, P.G., Moore, Harmon)

Old Apple Creek Church (Cape Girardeau)
A Presbyterian church in the e. part of Shawnee T. or-
ganized in 1821 by the Rev. Salmon Giddings and known as
Apple Creek Church from the important stream in that
region. In 1839 arguments divided the congregation into
two divisions, known as N. and S. Apple Creek churches.
The N. church retained the name Apple Creek Church by
which it is still known and the S. church became Pleasant
Hill Church in 1841. The word old has been added to the
name in recent years to indicate its age. (Willis Knox,
Douglas I 489, 490)

Old Appleton (Cape Girardeau)
A village on Apple Creek in the n. part of Apple Creek
T., 16 mi. n. of Jackson. A settlement was made here in
1824 by John McClain and John Schatz. It was formerly
known as Apple Creek from the stream on which the set-
tlement was made. A p.o. was established before 1876.
The town was laid out in 1800 by Abraham Huse.
The p.o. department added the word Old in 1918 in order
to avoid confusion of mail with Appleton City in St.
Clair Co.
The pioneer name for this place was Shakerag, so named
because during the Civil War days when window glass
could not be had, the window frames were covered with
cloth, and the rags flapping in the wind were referred to
as shakerags. (For a comparison of stories see Shake-
rag in Pemiscot Co., former thesis by this writer; in
Old Burnt Mill (Ferry)
See Burnt Mill

Old Camp Ground (Cape Girardeau)
The grounds of McKendree Chapel (q.v.) embracing several acres covered with grand old oaks, through which runs a spring, where the early Methodists held their camp meetings. (Houck III 235)

Old Camp 27 (Wayne)
A sawmill camp, numbered 27, in the n. part of Cowan T. (Tweedwell)

Old Graveyard, The (Wayne)
See Patterson Cemetery

Old Greenville (Wayne)
See Greenville

Old Salem Church (Cape Girardeau)
A rural Baptist church in the n.w. part of Whitewater T., organized in 1840 by S. Winingham. Salem is a common name for churches, a short form often used in the Bible for Jerusalem. (Goodspeed 558-59, Kiehne)

Old Salem School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Whitewater T. named from Old Salem Church (q.v.) just s. of the school. (Kiehne)

Oliver Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the s. part of Cowan T., started as a burial ground by James Oliver, pioneer from N. Carolina on his land. (Henry B. Smith)

Oliver Spring (Wayne)
A spring located on James Oliver's farm in the s. part of Cowan T. Cf. above. (Smith)

Omete Creek (Ferry)
A small stream in the e. part of Salem T., which empties into the Mississippi near Red Rock Landing. The Ferry Co. history writes the name "O'Mete River," probably under the impression that it is an Irish name; but it is Omete Creek on the Highway Map. Doubtless, like "Obrazo" for Brazeau Creek (q.v.), it is an Americanized form of "Au Mette," taken from an old French family name. A Joseph Mette (or Mettes) is mentioned in a 1791 list as an inhabitant of New Madrid. Houck says he came there from Vincennes. (Highway Map, Centennial History of Perry Co., Houck Spanish Regime, Vol 328, 330)

O'Possum Creek School (Bollinger)
See Possum Creek School

Oriole (Cape Girardeau)
A small settlement in the n.e. part of Randol T. A p.o. was maintained here from 1886-1907. The source of the name has not been ascertained. (F.G., County Map)
Oscar Hollow (Wayne)
A valley in the s. part of Jefferson T., first known as Kentucky Hollow, doubtless because of pioneers from Ky. who settled there. Later Oscar Lurker, German, moved there and the valley became Oscar Hollow.

Otter Branch (Wayne)
See Otter Creek

Otter Creek (Wayne)
A large creek flowing into St. Francois R., in the s. part of St. Francois T.; it was called Otter Branch on Colton's Map of 1855, but the present name appears more frequently. The name was probably given by the early settlers because of the otters which were found there. W. C. Eaton testifies that otters would often cut a ten inch sapling to make a dam. The first settlers here were Elijah Matthews, Wm. Alston, and Ezekiel Ruebottom. (Eaton, S. D. Manning, Wallis, Goodspeed)

Otter Creek (Wayne)
A p.o. in the n.e. part of Williams T., maintained 1854-1885. James Farrell was the first postmaster. When the R.F. (now Mo. Pacific) was built, Otter Creek became a station and in 1873 was described as having "3 stores, 2 hotels, 1 sawmill, and a population of 250." After the decline of the lumber industry the village became extinct. It was named from the stream. Cf. above. (Hayward, Goodwin, Campbell)

Otter Creek Baptist Church (Wayne)
A pioneer Baptist church established 1875-1878 on Otter Creek in the s. part of St. Francois T., named from the stream. The church was abandoned long ago. (Goodspeed 559, Collins)

Otter Creek Township (Wayne)
Listed as one of the seven townships in the 1840 Census. It had disappeared by the U. S. Census of 1860, but its exact dates and location have not been ascertained. Doubtless it was named for the stream. (U. S. Census of 1840 and 1860)

Owl Creek (Perry)
A small stream in the n.e. part of Breaux T., named by the pioneer hunters for the owls who inhabited the trees along the creek. (Centennial History)

Ozark Valley Road (Wayne)
See Greenville-Williamsville Railroad
Pacific Railroad (Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Madison)
See Missouri Pacific Railroad
Paitzdorf (Perry)
See Unontown; also Altenburg
Palmore Church (Bollinger)
A rural church in the c. part of Lorance T., existing in 1904. The name is that of one of the prominent members of the church when it was founded. (Marble Hill Press (1904))
Panther Creek (Bellinger)
A small creek in the e. part of Scopus T., named for the panthers which the early hunters noted there. The name was usually pronounced by the pioneer hunters, and is still so pronounced by some people of the county. It flows into Little Whitewater Creek in the s.w. part of Whitewater T. in Cape Girardeau Co. (Tallent, Dewitt)

Panther Creek (Bellinger, Cape Girardeau)
See Bollinger County

Panther Hill (Reynolds)
In n. Logan T. Named for the animal. (Don Santuff)
(Zimmer)

Panther Hill Lookout Tower (Reynolds)
T. 30N. R. 1W., on Panther Hill from which it takes its name. According to a local story the tower is located at the place where the notorious James brothers opened the mail sacks taken from the train at God's Hill. Pieces of the burned letters were found there the following day by a posse. (Don Santuff, John D. Henson)
(Zimmer)

Paola Branch (Reynolds)
See Paola Branch

Park Creek (Wayne)
A small creek in the e. part of Cowan T., flowing into Castor R., on Campbell's map in 1873, doubtless named for a family. (Campbell (1873)

Passover Church (Bollinger)
A rural church in the e. part of Liberty T., named by the founders for the Jewish institution, the Passover or Feast of Unleavened Bread, which is significant to Christians for its connection with Christ's Last Supper. (Marble Hill Press (1901-04), Bible (Luke 2:41, Jn. 18:28)

Passover Church (Cape Girardeau)
A rural church in the e. part of Welch T., named for the Jewish feast known as the Passover, or Feast of Unleavened Bread. Cf. Bollinger Co. (Bible (Luke 2:41, Jn. 18:28)

Patton (Cape Girardeau)
See Patton, Bollinger County

Patterson (Wayne)
A village in the c. part of Logan T. The place was known as Isbell's Store in 1854, for Isbell kept the only store. In 1866 when the p.o. was established the name Patterson was given for Geo. and Wm. Patterson.

William and Elija Patterson came from Va. to Wayne Co. in 1835 and bought 640 acres of land where Patterson now is "and the town was named in their honor." George is the son of William. He was a farmer and according to Eaton, who says the town was named for George, "a dealer in farm implements." Geo. R. lived on his father's farm.
which he called Fort Benton, where federal troops camped. In 1863 a raid was made on the camp, several persons were killed and Mr. Patterson's house was made a hospital.

The first settlement near Patterson was made in 1890 by Joseph Parish, Thomas Ring, Francis Clark, Ephraim Stout, and Joseph Doubleywe. (Katon, Goodspeed, 460, 1140, Davidson, Douglass I 273)

Patterson Cemetery (Wayne)
A very old cemetery in the present village of Patterson, for which it is named. It was called The Old Graveyard before the Civil War, because it was filled at least 15 years before the outbreak of the war. The rails which formed the fence were burned by the soldiers, who are said to have used the slabs at the graves for tables.

(A. N. Ellis) (Pottenger)

Patterson Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the n.w. part of Cedar Creek T., named for the pioneers William and Elija Patterson. It flows s.w. into Big Creek.

Patterson School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s. part of Fillmore T., named for Wm. Patterson, who came here from Indians and was one of the prominent citizens of the community. (Myers, Cooper, Shell)

Patton (Bollinger)
A small village in the s.e. part of Union T. A p.o. was established in 1874 and named for the Patton family. J. J. and Harvey Patton were prominent members of the family. However, Mr. Yount says that Bob Drum tells the story that this community had a dancing place in pioneer days, at which the people danced long after the fiddlers were exhausted by patting hands. The expression "keep a pattin'" was used so often that the place was named Patton. (Robbins, Yount)

Patton Creek (Perry)
A small creek in the s.e. part of Brazos C., which empties into the Mississippi about 2 mi. s. of Wittenberg. The source of the name has not been ascertained. Doubtless named for a landowner.

Paullus Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the n. part of Cedar Creek T., first known as the Powers Cemetery for P. L. Powers, on whose farm it was located. The later name is for James M. Paullus, landowner and public-spirited citizen.

(Paullus)

Paullus School (Wayne)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Cedar Creek T., first known as Lower Cedar Creek School because of its location s. of Cedar Creek School; then as Lower Coldwater School because it was s. of Coldwater (q.v.) and finally
as Paulus School, named for J. C. Paulus who gave the land for the school. (Paulus)

Peach Tree Fork (Wayne)
A tributary of Clark's Creek in the s. part of Logan T., named for Peach Tree Spring (q.v.). John R. Eaton from KY. entered the land in 1857. (Eaton)

Peachtree Fork School (Wayne)
See Peachtree School

Peachtree Graveyard (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the n.w. part of Logan T., which was originally known as Street Graveyard for Samuel Street, landowner. Later when the school name was changed to Peachtree School (q.v.), the cemetery name was also changed. (Wilkinson)

Peachtree School (Wayne)
A rural school in the e.c. part of Logan T., 4 mi. s.e. of Gad's Hill. It is also known as Peachtree Fork School from the nearby stream. The school was established in 1872, and called Street School for Samuel Street who owned the land nearby and taught the first school--subscription--here. (Eaton, Wilkinson) (Potterger)

Peach Tree Spring (Wayne)
A spring in the s. part of Logan T., named from a large peach tree planted by the Indians at the spring. The spring gives rise to Peach Tree Fork which flows into Clark's Creek. (Eaton)

Pecan Grove School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Cape Girardeau T., named for its location in a grove of pecan trees. The pecan (a species of carya olivaeformis) tree is a native of N. America. The word is Indian in origin (Algonquin pagan or pagan), translated by the Spanish as pacaana and French as pacane, it became pecan in English. (Kiehner)

Peola Branch (Reynolds)
A small stream, also called Peola Creek, a w. branch of Black M., in the s. part of Lesterville T. The name is said to be Indian. There were Indian camps in the vicinity. The word is misspelled Paola on the Highway Map, doubtless because of the pronunciation. (Williams, Highway Map, McKibbin) (Potterger)

Peola Creek (Reynolds)
See Peola Branch

Peola School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the s. part of Lesterville T., on Peola Branch, for which it is named. The school has been abandoned. (Highway Map, Williams) (Zimmer)

Peoples (Cape Girardeau)
See Gordonville

Peoples' Hollow (Wayne)
A hollow or valley in the s. part of Black River T., named for Walker Peoples, who settled there. Peoples
shipped walnut logs from his tract of timber to Fisk (in Stoddard Co.). He plugged a hollow log to make it weigh heavier. When the circular saw struck the plug, it flew out, killing the head sawyer. Peoples was jailed. (de Celis, McGee, Ward, Rhodes) (Pottenger)

Perkins Creek (Bollinger)
A p.o. in the n.w. part of Wayne T., maintained 1854-1868, and named for Perkins Creek (q.v.) on which it was located. (Hayward, Goodwin)

Perkins Creek (Bollinger)
A large creek in the s. part of Fillmore T. and the n. part of Wayne T. Perkins Creek is mentioned in all of the early gazetteers of Missouri. It was named for Peter Perkins, pioneer farmer. (Shell, Hofs, Hayward, Campbell)

Perkins Holler (Wayne)
A valley in the w. part of Cowan T., named for John Perkins, a squatter and cabinet maker. The "holler" is drained by the E. Prong of Bear Creek. (H. Ward)

Perko (Ferry)
See Barks

Perry (Ferry)
Listed in Wetmore in 1837 as one of the only two post-offices in the county, the other being Perryville. It may be the same as Fort Perry (q.v.). Doubtless named for the county. (Wetmore)

Perry County
Created by a law passed Nov. 16, 1820, the last county constituted before the admission of Missouri to the Union. The territory was originally a part of the Ste. Genevieve district. Boundaries were designated thus: on the s.e. by the Birmingham Hills, on the s. by the brakes of Apple Creek, on the s.w. by Whitewater R. and Saline Creek, on the w. by the Saline Hills. The Mississippi R. forms the e. and n. boundaries, with Ste. Genevieve and St. Francois on the n.w., Madison Co. on the w., Bollinger and Cape Girardeau counties on the s.

The County Court was organized May 21, 1821 in the home of Bede Moore by Lewis Cissell, D. L. Caldwell, and Samuel Anderson. The county was divided into three townships: Brazeau, the s. part between Apple Creek and Cinque Hommes Creek; Bois Brule, the n.e. part; and Cinque Hommes, the rest of the territory. Commissioners were appointed to locate a seat of justice, but no move was made toward the erection of a court house until 1825. For the "Saxon Migration" of 1839, which was largely responsible for the settlement of the county, see under Altenburg.

The county was named for Captain Oliver Hazard Perry (1785-1819), a great naval hero of the War of 1812. Perry took charge of the construction of a fleet with
which the Americans hoped to wrest from the British the control of Lake Erie. By 1813 a squadron of nine vessels had been built and manned. Perry won the battle of Lake Erie Sept. 19, 1813, and sent to Gen. Harrison the famous locomic message: "We have met the enemy and they are ours. . . ." "So," says a Perry Co. historian "when the founders of our county looked for a name, they unanimously chose that of the great naval hero," who had just passed away. Nine counties in other states bear the name Perry, and there are twenty towns so named, including one in Ralls Co., Mo. (Conard, Douglass I 169, 170, Centennial History of Perry Co. Mo., Houck III 268)

Perryville (Perry)  
The county seat, located in the c. part of Central T.  
The first settlement was made here between the forks of the Saline and Cinque Hommes creeks in 1801 by Isadore Moore. The town site was selected in 1822 by Robert T. Brown, Joseph Tucker, and Thomas Kiney, who had been appointed to select the seat of justice for Perry Co. The land was surveyed and the town platted by William McLane in 1822 on land belonging to Bernard Layton. The first incorporation, made in 1831, lapsed and was not renewed until 1856. The Lutheran Church was organized in 1867 by Rev. Mr. Besel. The name was obviously borrowed from that of the county (q.v.). There are seven other Perryvilles and five Perrysvilles in other states. (A Modern Eden 14, Houck I 383, Douglass I 461, R. L. Ramsay)

Perryville Junction (Perry)  
The r.r. station on the Frisco R.R. in the n. part of Saline T., serving the inland Perryville (q.v.) in Central T.

Persimmon Branch (Wayne)  
A branch of Lake Creek in the n.w. part of St. Francois T., named for the persimmon trees growing along the course of the stream. (Rhodes)

Peters Branch (Wayne)  
A branch of Hubble Creek flowing into St. Francois R. in the n. part of Logan T., named for William Peters, landowner. (Ward)

Peter's Creek (Madison)  
A small stream in Central T., running s. into Twelve Mile Creek near Zion, doubtless named for a landowner. (Highway Map)

Peter's Creek (Wayne)  
A small stream in the s.e. part of Jefferson T., flowing into McGee Creek. It was first known as Manning Cabin Creek because it flowed through Manning Cabin Hollow (q.v.). Later it took the name Peter's Creek from "Uncle" Peter Ward, who lived on the creek until about 1926. (Wagner, McGee, Manns, Ward)
Phillippi Church (Wayne)
A rural Missionary Baptist church in the c. part of Benton T., organized prior to 1875, when it was one of the churches forming Wayne Co. Assn. It is named for Phillipi in Macedonia, one of the churches to which Paul wrote his epistles (Phil. 1:1). (Rhodes, Collins, Henson, Evans)

Phillippi School (Wayne)
A rural school in the c. part of Benton T., constituted before 1875. It was named for Phillipi Church (cf. above) which used the school as a meeting place. (Rhodes)

Pinkishha Spring (Reynolds)
One-half mi. s. of Lesterville. Named for the Indian tribe. Many Indian relics have been found in the county. (R. E. McChibbin) (Zimmer)

Pickerville (Madison)
A mining village in the s. part of Mine La Motte T. Zack Picker once owned all the land here and the place was consequently called Pickerville. (McCann)

Piedmont (Wayne)
A town in the s.w. part of Benton T. laid out by the Mo. Pacific R.R. Co. when it was built in 1871. The first settlement here was known as Danielsville for the James Daniels family, early settlers, but the r.r. officials gave this name of French derivation, "pied," foot and "mont," mountain referring to its location at the foot of Clark's Mountain. A p.o. was established in 1886. The Piedmont Methodist Church was established in 1876, the Baptist Church in 1887. (Stahley, Wallis, Goodspeed 459, Douglass 1 273, Piedmont Banner (1919), Davidson, Eaton 73, Wayne Co. Jnl, Campbell, Hinchey, Carey)

Piedmont Canyon (Wayne)
See Lon Sanders Canyon

*Picerson (Wayne)
A r.r. stop and sawmill camp n.e. of Greenville in the e. part of St. Francois T., maintained in 1916.

Pig Cemetery (Wayne)
See Womack Cemetery

Pike Township (Cape Girardeau)
A township erected in 1834 in the n.w. part of the county; it was discontinued in 1835. Doubtless named for Zebulon M. Pike (1799-1813), famous soldier and explorer, for whom Pike's Peak was named, as well as Pike County, Missouri. (County Court Record (1834-35)

Finedale School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the w. part of Webb T. The name is descriptive. (Williams)

Fitz Grove Church (Wayne)
See Shook Baptist Church
Pine Grove School (Wayne)
A rural school in the n. part of Lost Creek T., one of the oldest in the county. It was named from its location in a pine grove. Pine logs were used to make the wooden benches as well as the walls of the building. (Ward, Crites, de Celis) (Fottenger)

Pine Hill Branch (Wayne)
A small branch of McKenzie Creek n. of Piedmont in the s. part of Benton T., so named because it flows at the foot of a pine covered hill. (E. L. Evans)

Pine Hill School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Union T., so named because it is located in a region where scrub pine trees grow on the hills. (Tallent)

Pine Union School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Crooked Creek T., originally built in Union T., named for the township and the pine trees (scrub) growing there. (Tallent)

Pine Valley (Reynolds)
A valley in the s.w. part of Logan T., so named because of the pine trees growing there. (County Map, Williams)

Pine Valley (Reynolds)
A p.o. maintained 1886-1892 in Pine Valley (cf. above), from which it was named. (F.O.)

Pine Valley School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Logan T., in Pine Valley (q.v.) from which it is named. (County Map, Williams)

Pine View (Wayne)
A settlement in the s.e. part of Mill Spring T., in 1912; named for the view of pine trees which the place afforded. (Parker (1912)

Piney Creek (Madison)
A small e. tributary of St. Francis R. in the s.e. part of St. Francois T. It was named for the scrub pine growing along the banks of the stream. (Mouser, King)

Piney School (Madison)
A rural school organized in 1861 in the s. part of St. Francois T. on Piney Creek (q.v.), from which it is named.

Pinkley (Reynolds)
A village in the n.c. part of Losterville T., named for a family. (Parks)

Pink Root Hollow (Wayne)
A valley in Lost Creek and Jefferson townships near the w. prong of Lick Branch; it is named from the plant known as pinkroot which grows there. The root was boiled for tea which was supposed by pioneers to have medicinal properties. (McGhee)

Pink Root Hollow School (Wayne)
See Bethel School
Pistol Branch (Wayne)
A branch of Peach Tree fork in Logan T. The name arose from the fact that J. B. Eaton, landowner through whose farm the stream flows, had so many pistols. (W. C. Eaton)
Pittman Spring (Wayne)
A spring near the mouth of Dry Creek in the s. part of Benton T., named for James Pittman, who owned the small farm at the mouth of Dry Creek about 1864. (Duncan, Rhodes)
Plainview School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the w. part of mandol T. Situated on a hill, it offers a clear (or plain) view of the surrounding countryside. (Kiehne)
Platow (Wayne)
A station on the Mo. Pacific R.R., in the w. part of Benton T. The name applied to this station from 1891-1910 was McKenzie, from its location on McKenzie Creek (q.v.), but in 1910-11, the name was changed to Platow or Platow Switch; it was used for loading logs and lumber from the sawmills. The source of the name has not been ascertained. (Hinchey, Rhodes, Bennett, Evans)
Pleasant Exchange Church (Reynolds)
The Baptist church at Ellington organized prior to 1874. Presumably chosen to signify fraternity and mutual good will. Cf. the town named Exchange, which is nearby. (Douglass I 475)
Pleasant Gardens (Cape Girardeau)
The plantation of the Oliver family located near Pleasant Hill Presbyterian Church, and given this name of approbation by John Oliver, the pioneer landowner. (Oliver)
Pleasant Grove Baptist Church (Wayne)
A rural Baptist church on Leeper Creek in the s. part of Mill Spring T., established before 1875 when it was a charter member of the Wayne County Assn. The founders gave it this laudatory name. (Collins)
Pleasant Grove Church (Perry)
A Baptist church organized in 1839-40. A descriptive name. (Douglass I 468, Hist. of Mo. Baptists 86, Centennial History)
Pleasant Hill (Cape Girardeau)
A settlement in the s. part of Shawnee T., on Campbell's Map of 1873. The name was selected by John Oliver, and the settlement included Pleasant Hill Academy, Pleasant Gardens (the Oliver homestead), and Pleasant Hill Church. (Campbell, Oliver)
Pleasant Hill Academy (Cape Girardeau)
An academy conducted under the auspices of the Pleasant Hill Presbyterian Church (q.v.) in the s. part of Shawnee T. It was established in 1853 under the guidance of John Oliver, Jr. and later articulated with Westminster College at Fulton, Mo. (Oliver, Hope)
Pleasant Hill Church (Bollinger)
A rural Baptist church in the s. part of Liberty T. on the edge of Mingo Swamp, organized in 1883-84 by Rev. Levi W. Revelle and others. It is no longer in existence. The name is one of approbation and description. (Tong, Monks 235)

Pleasant Hill Church (Cape Girardeau)
A Presbyterian church first organized in May 20, 1821 by the Rev. Salmon Giddings and known as Apple Creek Church for the stream on which it was located. A name of approbation.

In 1839 the congregation was divided into two groups known as n. and s. Apple Creek churches. In 1841 the s. Apple Creek Church adopted the name Pleasant Hill Church, a name of approbation. (Douglass I 489, 490, Willis Knox, Goodspeed 566-575)

Pleasant Hill Church (Wayne)
A rural General Baptist church in the s.w. part of Black River T., organized in 1907 and named from Pleasant Hill School (q.v.). The church disbanded about 1924 and the building was later used for the school. (Moore)

Pleasant Hill School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Black River T., organized about 1900 and given this laudatory name by the founders. The school building burned about 1930 and for several years the nearby church building was used, the congregation having disbanded. (Moore)

Pleasant Spring School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the e. part of Webb T. The name was suggested by the school's location in a valley near a good spring. (W. A. Williams)

Pleasant Valley (Wayne)
A valley in the s.w. part of St. Francois T., the name given by the pioneers who settled here about 1860. (Owenby)

Pleasant Valley School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s.w. part of St. Francois T., named for Pleasant Valley in which it is located. (Estes Owenby)

Pleasant View Church (Reynolds)
The Missionary Baptist Church at Redford, established prior to 1904, and given this descriptive and laudatory name by its founders. (Centerville Reformer, Sept. 22, 1904)

Plum Branch (Wayne)
A small stream in the e. part of Jefferson T., also known as Bob Myric Branch, for Bob Myric who lived there about 1890. It is now better known as Plum Branch because of the wild plums which grow along the stream. (Stitits)
Plum Branch Holler (Wayne)
A valley in the e. part of Jefferson T., through which flows Plum Branch. The valley, branch, and spring are named from the wild plums which grow in the valley. (Stilts)

Plum Branch Spring (Wayne)
See Stephens Spring

Plum Creek (Madison)
A small creek which flows s. through St. Michael T., empties into St. Francois R. It is named for the thickest of wild plums which grew along its banks. (County Map, Paul Berry)

Plunket's Mill (Wayne)
See De Haven Mill

Pocahontas (Cape Girardeau)
A small town in the w. part of Shawnee T., 9 mi. n.e. of Jackson. The early settlers here were Robert Balridge, Robert McNeely, and John Bonney. The village was founded in 1855 or 56 by Judge Samuel K. Green, who gave the place its name in honor of the celebrated Indian princess, because the largest landowner here, Joe Abernathy, part Indian, claimed descent from Pocahontas. Judge Green gave the name jokingly, it is said. The Hevenor map shows also a Pocahontas Station about one mi. w. of Pocahontas, on the C. G. N. R.R. When the r.r. was built in 1902 it did not pass directly through the village, consequently Pocahontas Station was established on the r.r. The village was organized in 1861 and incorporated in 1893. (Campbell, Conard V, P.G., Douglass I 264, Putz, Hope)

Pocahontas Station (Cape Girardeau)
See Pocahontas

Pocus Hollow (Reynolds)
See Pogue Hollow

Pogue Hollow (Reynolds)
A valley in the s. part of Jackson T., leading e. to Logan Creek. W. A. Pogue was prominent in the county, and the hollow is doubtless named for him. The name is erroneously written Focus on a recent map. (Highway Map, Rolla Map, Centerville Reformer)

Pointrest (Perry)
A p.o. and small village on the Mississippi R. in the e. part of Bois Brule T. A p.o. was established in 1892. The name was written Point West until 1895. Obviously an ideal name. The "point" is a rocky ledge or point sticking out into the Mississippi R. (P.G., Oscar J. Buerck (letter)

Polk Township (Madison)
In the n.w. part of the county, organized in 1857 and named for Capt. Charles K. Polk, Confederate soldier, who was born in Madison Co. in 1839 and served in the
Civil War under Col. Colton Greene. In 1873 he returned to Madison Co. to a farm. (Douglass I 843-44, County Court Record, Waggoner, Goodspeed)

Pollard Ferry (Wayne)
A ferry on St. Francois R. in the n. part of Black River T., named from the owner and operator Dr. Pollard. (Horn)

Pond (Wayne)
A F.R. station on the Frisco in the extreme s.w. part of Black River T., also known as Pond Switch when it was maintained in 1910. The name was given by F.R. men who made a dam in the little valley, creating a pond of water. (Pottenger)

Pond Branch (Madison)
A w. tributary of Castor R. in s. Marquand T., so named because the stream issues from a pond or small lake (Waggoner)

Pond Creek (Bollinger)
A small creek in the n.w. part of Wayne T., originating in a pond, or small lake, from which it is named, and emptying into Castor R. (County Map (1940), Cooper)

Pond Creek (Wayne)
This stream is a small branch of Lake Creek in the w. part of St. Francois T.; it appears on Campbell's map of 1873. It is now known as Slash Branch because of the Marsh through which it flows. Doubtless the earlier name indicated its source was a pond or small lake. (Wilkinson) (Pottenger)

Pond Creek Church (Bollinger)
A rural church in the n. part of Wayne T., named from the creek. Cf. above. (Robbins, Myers)

Pond Creek School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n. part of Wayne T., named from Pond Creek on which it is located. (Myers, Robbins)

Pond Switch (Wayne)
See Pond

Poor Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A branch of Apple Creek in the n. part of Apple Creek T. Evidently a humorous reference to the people who lived along the creek, who were not wealthy. (Macke)

Poplar Grove School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Hubble T., located in a grove of poplar trees from which it is named. (Kiehne)

Poplar Ridge School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Hubble T., named from its location on an elevation or ridge where poplar trees grow in abundance. (Kiehne)

Port Perry (Perry)
A ferry landing on the Mississippi R. in the e. part of Bois Brule T. A p.o. was maintained here from 1854 to 1867, and Joseph T. Clark was postmaster. It may have
been the same as the earlier p.o. Perry (q.v.), listed
by Wetmore in 1837. The name was doubtless given by the
river boatmen to designate the one boat landing in the
county at that time. (Wetmore, Goodwin)

Possum Creek (Bollinger)
A small creek in the s. part of Lorance T., named for
the animal common in this region, the opossum, or better
known as the possum. (Myers)

Possum Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the s. part of Lost Creek T., flowing
into the St. Francois R. It was named by the pioneer
hunters for the opossums which frequented the stream.
(W. Ward)

Possum Creek School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s. part of Lorance T., located on
Possum Creek (q.v.), for which it is named. The name is
sometimes written O'Possum, but most of the people of
the county use the shortened form Possum. There is of
course no justification for using an apostrophe in the
name. (Myers, Tallent)

Potter Branch (Reynolds)
A small stream in the s. part of Webb T., flowing into
Webb Creek. It is named for a local family. (Highway
Map, Parks)

Found School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Fillmore T., named
for Thomas Found, a prominent citizen of the community.
(Myers, Cooper)

Powers Cemetery (Wayne)
See Paullus Cemetery

Powers' Mill (Wayne)
See Price's Mill

Prairie Spring Creek (Perry)
A tributary of Apple Creek. Thomas Fenwick received a
grant of land here in 1797. Doubtless the stream was
named from the natural surroundings. (Houck I 387)

Pratte's (Perry)
A ferry landing in the n. part of Saline T., named for
Joseph Pratte, who kept the ferry 1826-1847. Later the
son Bernard Pratte operated the ferry. Known also as
Pratte's Landing, but the shorter form is used as early
as 1857 by Wetmore. This was an important landing used
for the lead mined at Mine La Motte in Madison Co. The
road leading from Pratte's to Mine La Motte was well-
marked. (Schoaf, Wetmore, Featherstonbaugh 47)

Pratte's Landing (Perry)
See Pratte's

Precinct (Bollinger)
A p.o. in the w. part of Union T. maintained in 1904.
The postmaster was Dr. Mathias M. Reagan, who practised
medicine in the county many years and owned a large farm
near Patton. This name, suggests that a voting precinct was set up here and the word used as the p.o. name.

Price's Mill (Wayne)
A pioneer grist mill, sawmill, and carding mill on Cedar Creek in the n. part of Cedar Creek T. The mill was first called Power's Mill because it was owned by P. L. Powers. Peter Price purchased it about 1885 and his name was used to designate the mill. (Paulus, Owenby)

Probst School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Whitewater T., named for W. A. Probst, a prominent landowner. (Robbins, Tallent, Marble Hill Press (1900-1904)

Prospect School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Lorance T. The name was probably descriptive of the situation.

Providence Baptist Church (Madison)
The church was organized "at or near Fredericktown" in 1814 by Elders Thompson, John Farrar, and James E. Welch. Whether this church disbanded entirely or became the nucleus of the First Baptist Church of Fredericktown in 1870 cannot be ascertained. The church is no longer in existence. (Tong 125, Douglass I 201, History of Mo. Baptists 26, 27)

Punch Bowl Pond (Wayne)
A small lake or pond in the s.e. part of Mill Spring T., so named because the pond is bowl shaped, being narrow at the top and widening toward the bottom. (Wallis)

Punch River Creek (Bollinger)
A stream in the w. part of Crooked Creek T. The name probably indicates a situation similar to Rum Branch (q.v.), in Cape Girardeau Co., or it may have been suggested by Drunken Branch (q.v.) in Bollinger Co. (Tallent)

Punch's Ferry (Wayne)
A ferry across St. Francis R. from the old three notch road in the s. part of St. Francois T. Originally it was operated by Hugh Redman and called Redman Ferry. The Punch family took control of the ferry about 1900. (Bennett, Horn)

Putzdorf (Perry)
See Unionsontown

Radford School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the c. part of Jackson T., named for a family. (Williams)

Raisin (Perry)
A p.o. maintained 1899-1904, in the w. part of Bois Brule T. Nothing could be ascertained about the source of the name, which is possibly personal. (P.O., Parker 1912)

Ramsey Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small creek which rises in Scott Co. Hills (Scott Co.), flows n. through Cape Girardeau Co., and empties into
the Mississippi R. It was named for Andrew Ramsey (1746-1815), who came from the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1795 and settled on a grant of 640 acres immediately adjoining Louis Lorimier's grant. Most of his grant was in what is now Mississippi Co., though he lived in the present Cape Girardeau Co. Ramsey had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, was a leader among the settlers and owned the largest tract of land in the settlement. Ramsey, interested in education and influential among the settlers, was responsible for establishing the first English school w. of the Mississippi R. This school was established in 1799 and was called Mt. Tabor. Ramsey's sons, who also lived along Ramsey Creek, were John, Andrew Jr., James, William, and Allen. Andrew Sr., moved to Batesville, Ark. and died there in 1815. (Houck II 182-185, Conard, Douglass I 77)

Randall's Creek (Cape Girardeau)

See Williams Creek

Randall (Cape Girardeau)

A p.o. and community in the s.e. part of Welch T., named for the Randall family who live there. A p.o. has been maintained since 1892. (Putz)

Randoll School (Cape Girardeau)

A rural school in the s.w. part of Randol T., named from the township in which it is located. Enos Randol (or Randall) settled in this region in 1798 and gave his name to the community, creek, township, and school. (Kiehne)

Randoll's Creek (Cape Girardeau)

See Williams Creek

Randoll Township (Cape Girardeau)

In the e.c. part of the county, this township was formed in 1824 from portions of Byrd and Cape Girardeau townships. It was named for a large stream flowing through this region. Probably named for the creek, which had been named for Enos Randol. (Douglass I 79, County Court Record)

Rattlesnake Hollow (Reynolds)

A valley 4 mi. n. of Lesterville. The hollow has many rattlesnakes, hence the name. (R. E. McKibbin)

*Raymond (Reynolds)

A small community in the s.e. corner of Webb T. Presumably a personal name. (Highway Map)

Reagan Branch (Bollinger)

A branch of Crooked Creek in the w. part of Crooked Creek T., named for Dr. Mathias M. Reagan who owned land there, practised medicine in the county many years, and was a public spirited citizen. (County Map (1906), County Court Record, Douglass)

Redford (Reynolds)

A village growing out of a sawmill camp in the n. part of Logan T. A p.o. was established in 1892, and named
for B. Redford, landowner. (F.G., County Map, Ellington Press (1906)

Redman's Ferry (Wayne)
See Punch's Ferry

Red Oak (Reynolds)
A r.r. stop in the c. part of Logan T. The name is descriptive of the surroundings. (Santhuff)

Red Rock Landing (Ferry)
A landing on the Mississippi R., in the n. part of Salem T. A descriptive name. (Centennial History)

Red Star Baptist Church (Cape Girardeau)
A Baptist church in the city of Cape Girardeau established as a mission of the First Baptist Church in 1916. It is so named because the building is decorated with a blazing red star. (Southeast Missourian Oct. 4, 1934)

Reece's Creek (Wayne)
A stream in the s.e. part of St. Francois T., named for Ed Reece, who owned the land and had a small mill there in Civil War days. (Wilkinson, Davidson, Bennett, Ward)

Reece's Mill (Wayne)
A small mill on Reece's Creek (cf. above) in the s.e. part of St. Francois T. (Wilkinson)

Reed (Reynolds)

Cf. below

Reed Chapel (Wayne)
A rural church in the n.e. part of Black River T., named for the Reed family, who were prominent members. Andrew Reed had received a Spanish land grant. (Collins)

Reed Chapel School (Wayne)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Black River T., named for a rural church which antedated the school by several years. No church building was ever erected and when the school was erected the congregation met in the school building. (Collins)

Reeds (Reynolds)
A stop on the No. Southern R.R. in the c. part of Logan T., near Ellington, maintained in 1912, named for the Reed family. The name is also written Reed. (Parks)

Reed's Bend Church (Madison)
A rural church in the Reed's Bend community, named for the prominent settler Jim Reed. (Andrews, Schulte)

Reed's Bend School (Madison)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Twelve Mile T., named for Jim Reed, landowner there, and from the natural bend which the St. Francois R. makes. (Schulte, Conley)

Reed's Spring (Reynolds)
One-half mi. e. of Centerville. Approximately 9,700,000 gallons of water flow from the hillside daily. The flume and waterwheel of a gristmill that formerly stood beside the dam were part of the Missouri exhibit at the New York World's Fair in 1939. Named for the
owner of the mill, T. J. Reed. Another owner was Nathaniel Scott. (Missouri (Am. Guide Series) 543, R. L. Parks)

Reese Hill (Reynolds)
A place mentioned by Goodwin in 1867-68. It was 7 mi. n. of Centerville in Carroll T. The p.o. was discontinued 1879-80. The name is, doubtless, that of an early settler. (Goodwin)

Revelle Cemetery (Madison)
A cemetery in the c. part of St. Michael T., which was named for Rev. Levi W. Revelle, preacher, teacher, and farmer. (Goodspeed, Gipson, Revelle)

Revelle School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Lorance T., named for John W. Revelle, who taught school there when the name was given, and was later circuit court clerk and superintendent of public schools 1872 and 1874. (Myers)

Revielle Mines (Madison)
Mines located in the s. part of St. Michael T., named for the Reveille family, who owned the mines. (Andrews)

Reynolds (Reynolds)
A village in the n. part of Jackson T., on the Mo. Southern R.R., named for the county. The former name of the village was Trailalo or Trailalo, a sawmill camp fostered by the Clarkson Sawmill Co. of Leap in Wayne Co., which existed 1904-06. In 1905 Trailalo had 200 inhabitants. The name was changed by the R.R. company. (Highway Map, Williams, Santhuff, Centerville Reformer (1904-06)

Reynolds-Corridor School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Jackson T., so called because the school is halfway between Reynolds and Corridor. (W. A. Williams) (Zimmer)

Reynolds County
Organized Feb. 25, 1845. Bounded by Dent, Iron, Carter, Shannon, and Wayne counties. Until 1830 the territory now embraced in Reynolds Co. was part of Ripley Co. In 1830 it was attached to Washington, then to Shannon Co., and in 1845 was organized as Reynolds Co. It included part of present Iron Co. until 1857.

The first settlement was made in 1812 by Henry Fry from Ky., who settled on the Middle Fork of Black R. In 1816 Major Henry located near the mouth of the three forks and later Seth Hyatt and James Logan settled on Logan's Creek.

The commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice selected Leasterville, but in 1867 the court house burned and the county seat was moved to Centerville.

Five townships were organized before 1870: Black River, Carroll, Jackson, Logan, and Webb. Leasterville T. (q.v.) was cut off from Black River T. in 1872.
The county was named in honor of Thomas Reynolds (1796-1844) of Howard Co., Governor of Missouri 1840-1844, who committed suicide while in office. Governor Reynolds is noted for writing the shortest act in the history of the Missouri Legislature: Imprisonment for debt is hereby abolished. His death occurred just the year before the county was organized. (Stevens II, Douglass I 179-311, Eaton, Conard)

Rhodes Chapel (Madison)
A rural Methodist church in the s. part of Liberty T., named for King David Rhodes, a prominent man in the church and community. K. D. Rhodes is the son of Peter Rhodes who came to Mo. about 1815. (Price, Conard, Goodspeed)

Rhodes Mill (Wayne)
A sawmill in the s.e. part of Logan T. w. of Kime p.o., operated in 1896 by Charley and John Rhodes. (Baker)

Rhodes Spring (Wayne)
A large spring near Patterson in the s.e. part of Logan T., named for Sherman Rhodes, who owned it. The spring was originally called Blue Spring because of its blue water. (Templeton, Duncan, Noldge, Beaty)

Richardson (Bollinger)
A r.r. stop on the Zahma Branch of the Frisco R.R. (now discontinued) for the Richardson sawmill, and so named for the Richardson family. There is only a farm there now. (Dewitt, Murray)

Ridge (Ferry)
See Ridge School

Ridge School (Ferry)
A rural school in the e. part of Boazeau T. A p.o. named Ridge was maintained here 1898-1902, but now there is only the school and community. The name is descriptive of the topography. (F.G., County Map (1941)

Riemann School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Whitewater T., named for Louis Reimann, landowner. Ernst Reimann was born in Brunswick, Germany in 1828 and came here in 1867. The name was originally spelled Riemann. In the school name the final "n" has been dropped, whereas Mr. Reimann has changed the spelling of his name to ei instead of ie as better suggesting the ei pronunciation he prefers with a "long e" sound. (Putz, Kiehne)

Ring's Creek (Wayne)
A small stream, branch of Logan's Creek, in the s. part of Logan T., named for Thomas Ring, who had a Spanish grant here in 1800. (Goodspeed, Sp. Land Grant Records, Bennett)

Ring's Creek Mountain (Wayne)
A mountain in the s. part of Logan T. (cf. above).
Ring's Creek School (Wayne)
A rural school, now belonging to Patterson Consolidated District, in the s. part of Logan T. The land was given by Old Johnny Morris, but the school was named from Ring's Creek (q.v.). (Eaton, Black)
Rio Blanco (Cape Girardeau, Bollinger)
See Whitewater River
Riverside (Reynolds)
A settlement on the banks of Black R. in the e. part of Webb T. The name is descriptive of its location. The settlement is a rural community surrounding the rural school. (Williams)
Riverside School (Reynolds)
See Riverside
Riviere a la Pomme (Cape Girardeau)
See Apple Creek
La Riviere Blanche (Cape Girardeau, Bollinger)
See Whitewater River
Riviere Charles (Cape Girardeau)
See Williams Creek
Riviere Table (Cape Girardeau)
See Indian Creek
Riviere Zenon
See Hubble Creek
Roberts School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the c. part of Byrd T., named for Elisha Roberts, prominent man of the community since 1840. Wm. J. Roberts was also prominent in the community. (County Court Record, Kiehne)
Robinson Hollow (Reynolds)
In n.e. Logan T., leading s.w. into Harrison Valley, named for a family. (Highway Map, Parks)
Rock Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the s. part of Polk T., running n. into Stout's Creek. Mr. McFarland, former surveyor, says the name is an appropriate one, for the region through which the creek flows is rocky. He adds that the descriptive name might be appropriately applied to many streams in the county. (McFarland)
Rock Levee (Cape Girardeau)
A r.r. flag station in the s. part of Cape Girardeau T. on the St. Louis San Francisco R.R. It commands a view of a rocky bluff, ledge or "levee," and hence is so named.
Rock File Mountain (Madison)
A large hill or mountain in the c. part of Central T. At the top of the mountain is a large flat rock and on this are piled large rocks in a pattern. It is quite an extensive formation, covering about four acres and is believed to have been used by the Indians as a signal mountain. (Ferguson, Brewington, Berry)
Rock Point School (Madison)
See Moore's Chapel

Rock Springs School (Ferry)
A rural school in the w. part of Salem T. Doubtless descriptive of the topography.

Rock Valley School (Ferry)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Central T. Doubtless descriptive of the topography.

Rocky Creek (Bollinger, Wayne)
A small creek rising in the w.c. part of Wayne T. and entering Wayne Co. where it empties into Lost Creek. It is named from the rocks through which it flows.
(Wiggs)

Rocky Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small stream in the s.e. part of Cape Girardeau T., emptying into Flora Creek. It is so named because of the rocky bed over which it flows. (Map, Macke)

Rocky Grove Church (Wayne)
A General Baptist church in the n. part of Cedar Creek T. It was first organized by the Missionary Baptists in 1907 under the direction of Rev. John Summers and members of the Beulah Church. The name was derived from the rocky limestone ledge. In 1926 the church became a General Baptist organization. (Collins, Morris, Paulus)

Rodger's Cemetery (Wayne)
See Beals' Cemetery

Rodgers' Springs (Wayne)
See Beals' Springs

Rodney's Mill (Cape Girardeau)
The early settlers came here in 1836 and the Rodney (or Rodner) family established a mill, which was soon bought by Benedict Mullett and Benedict Schneider. A German Evangelical church was organized in 1847. (Douglass I 482)

Roe School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s.c. part of Whitewater T., named for J. W. and David C. Roe, prominent landowners. (Tal- lent, Marble Hill Press (1900-1902)

Rolland Hill School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the s. part of Webb T., named, like the community in which it is located, for the Rolland family. The name appears as Rolling Hill on a map prepared at the School of Mines at Rolla; this doubtless occurred because the people of the community failed to enunciate the final "d" and the spoken word Rollan' became Rolling to the map maker. (Williams, Rolla Map (1941)

Rolling Hill School (Reynolds)
See Rolland Hill School
Rose (Bollinger)
A p.o. in the s.e. part of Lorance T. maintained in 1893 for a sawmill camp belonging to Walker Rose, and named for him. (P.O., Shell, Murray)

Rose Bud School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Union T., located in a region of poor, thin soil where many wild roses grow. The founders of the school named it Rose Bud because of these roses. They still grow in profusion there.
(Dewitt, Slover)

Rose Hill (Reynolds)
See Corridor

Roselle (Madison)
A village in the w. part of Polk T. A p.o. was established in 1896. The story concerning this name is one which Mr. Ferguson says an old man, Vinton Allen, told him. This large community was on the main road from Ironton to Fredericktown, and in early days traveling road shows often passed by. Once the show stopped in this community and Roselle or Rosella, a girl in tights, performed. The community split into factions, the shocked or "aginsts" and the curious or "fers." Soon after Roselle's appearance the p.o. was applied for and some of the "fers" suggested this name which was accepted by the p.o. department.

Mrs. Andrews, on the other hand, relates that a Mr. Downs says it is named for two daughters Rose and Ella of a settler, though who he was is not known. (Ferguson, Andrews, Douglass I 379)

Round Mountain (Reynolds)
4 mi. n.e. of Lesterville. It is a round knob. (R. E. McKibbin) (Zimmer)

Round Pond (Cape Girardeau)
A small pond in the w. part of Welch T. Named from its shape or contour. It was known during Civil War days because of a guerilla attack upon Captain Tack's men who were stationed there. Captain Tack was commander of a company of State Militia. The pond has since been drained. (Putz)

Round Pond (Wayne)
A pond in the s. part of Lost Creek T., also known as Spaugh Pond. The name Spaugh was suggested by a family of pioneers in pre-Civil War days; Round Pond is descriptive. (McGhee, Stilts)

Round Pond (Wayne)
A small lake or pond in the w. part of Lost Creek T., which covers two or three acres. The pond is round in shape, hence the name. (Stilts)

Round Pond School (Cape Girardeau)
See Oak Valley School
Rowland School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Cedar Creek T., named for C. B. L. Rowland who lives there. The school also has the name Lizard Lick, a common pioneer mocking name. (Paulius, Collins, Lewis, Barrow)

Rosier's Landing (Perry)
A landing on the Mississippi R. in the n. part of Saline T., probably named for Ferdinand Rosier, a merchant of St. Marys in Ste. Genevieve Co., in 1854-55. (1854) (Campbell (1873)

Ruble (Reynolds)
A village in the s.e. part of Logan T. A p.o. was established in 1899. It is a station on the Mo. Southern R.R. The name is doubtless a personal one. (Highway Map)

Ruble Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in Benton T., named for Peter Ruble, whose family moved there about 1880. The land is now owned by the heirs. (Evans)

Rucker Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the s. part of Black River T., near Glad Tidings Church (q.v.), also called Rucker Church. The cemetery was first known as Ward Cemetery because it was selected by Meshack Ward as his burial place. Meshack's wife, Elizabeth, was the first person buried there. Ward died in 1885. The cemetery came to be known as Rucker Cemetery for William Rucker, whose name was prominent in the community in 1896. (Moore)

Rucker Church (Wayne)
See Glad Tidings Church

Rucker School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s. part of Black River T., organized in 1896 and named for William Rucker, landowner. (Rhodes, Moore, Harmon)

Rum Branch (Cape Girardeau)
A small stream in the s.w. part of Welch T. Mr. John Hitt, who lives nearby, says the creek received its name in this way: a man was caught making rum near this stream; the rum was poured into the branch and so the name arose. (A. J. Hitt)

Rum Branch Church (Cape Girardeau)
A rural church in the s.w. part of Welch T. located near Rum Branch (q.v.) from which it is named. (Rolla Map)

Rum Branch School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Welch T., near the Stoddard and Bollinger county lines. It is named for Rum Branch (q.v.) on which it is located. (Putz, Kiehne, Dewitt, Hitt)

Russell's Hill (Reynolds)
A place mentioned by Goodwin in 1867-68; presumably a personal name. (Goodwin)
St. Francois Township (Cape Girardeau)
One of the five original townships, including the territory between the e. line to n. and middle of Big Swamp on the s., "extending as far w. as there were any settlements." It included the present Wayne Co. and was cut off to form the latter in 1813. The name is preserved in the much smaller St. Francois T. in Wayne County (q.v.). Named for the river. (Douglass I 163)

St. Francois Township (Madison)
In the n.e. part of the county. In 1845 the county was redistricted into six municipal townships and St. Francois was named from the St. Francois R. (q.v.). Its boundaries were enlarged in 1857 when all the residue of Liberty T. that remained after Iron Co. was cut off was added to St. Francois T., and finally the present boundaries were established in 1909 when the county was redistricted. (Douglass I 167, County Court Record)

St. Francois Township (Wayne)
In the e. part of the county, organized before 1840 and named for the St. Francois R. which flows through it. In 1872 it was reduced in size by the cutting off of Lost Creek T. (q.v.). (de Celis, U. S. Census of 1840 and 1860)

St. Johannisberg (Cape Girardeau)
See New Wells

St. John's Church (Bollinger)
The Catholic church of Leopold (q.v.), established in 1861 by Father John Van Luytelaar, and named for his patron saint, the Apostle. (Goodspeed 524-29, Rosenfeld)

St. John's School (Bollinger)
See Leopold School

St. Joseph's Church (Perry)
The Catholic church established at Apple Creek in the s. part of Union T. by Joseph W. Schnurbusch in 1828 and named for his patron saint, husband of the Virgin Mary. The building was erected at Mrs. Schnurbusch's expense. Father Idiu was the first pastor. (Centennial History)

St. Joseph's Church (Perry)
The Catholic church of Uniontown. Cf. above. (Douglass I 451)

St. Laurens Creek (Perry)
A small creek in the n.w. part of Saline T., forming part of the n. boundary of Perry Co., which empties into the Mississippi R., in the extreme n. part of the county. St. Laurent had a tanyard on the Saline nearby. Cf. Miss Zimmer's thesis for the name in Ste. Genevieve Co. (Houck I 38)

St. Lora River (Perry)
A small stream flowing into the Mississippi R. at the head of Bois Brule Bottoms in what is now Bois Brule T., mentioned by Beck in 1823 and Wetmore in 1837. For the source of the name cf. Miss Zimmer's thesis.
Saco (Madison)
A small village on Twelvemile Creek in the w. c. part of Twelve Mile T. The name Saco was given by Carrol Ally when the p.o. was applied for in 1890. The name is said to be coined, but the original words from which the syllables were selected are unknown. (Waggoner, Mouser, Brewington)

St. Anthony's Church (Bellinger)
The Catholic church in Glenmon dedicated in 1928 to St. Anthony. St. Anthony of Padua (1195-1231) was a Franciscan monk and the patron saint of Padua and Portugal. His feast day is June 13. (Hopenfeld)

St. Boniface Church (Perry)
A German Catholic church established in Perryville in 1868 by Rev. Henry Grill. St. Boniface, known as the "Apostle of Germany," was a celebrated English missionary whose original name was Winfrid or Winfrith. He died in 755 after laboring for forty years in the conversion of the Frisian and German tribes. (Douglass I 451, Perry Centennial History)

St. Cosme Creek (Perry)
See Cinque Hommes Creek

St. Cosme Hill (Perry)
A large hill at the mouth of Cinque Hommes Creek (q.v.) in the e. part of Salem T. The hill has retained the original name St. Cosme, but the creek's name has been corrupted to Cinque Hommes. Cf. Cape Cinque Hommes. (Cath H. K. III 300-308)

St. Francois Baptist Church (Wayne)
A Missionary Baptist church in the n. part of St. Francois T. organized in 1814 on the banks of the stream from which it was named. Rev. John Farrar from Madison Co., Elder James F. Edwards, and Elder Wm. Street, pastor, were instrumental in organizing the church. (Houck Ill 222, Davis, Hist. of Mo. Baptists 46, 26)

St. Francois Church (Madison)
A rural Baptist church in the w. part of St. Francois T. which was organized in 1825 by William Street and John Farrar and named for St. Francois R. near which it was located, and in which stream doubtless the new members were baptized. (Douglass I 201, Price, Hist. of Mo. Baptists, 25, 26)

St. Francois Mountains (Wayne)
Within recent years the name St. Francois Mountains has been applied to the hills in St. Francois, Iron, Wayne, and Washington counties. These hills are among the highest in the Ozark region of Missouri and are perhaps the only true mountains in the state, having been thrust up from beneath by forces within the earth. "In these mts. are exposed the only Azoic rocks in Missouri," Douglass says. They are named from the principal stream in this region. (Douglass I: X)
St. Louis and Gulf Railroad (Cape Girardeau)
A r.r. line extending from Cape Girardeau to Thebes Bridge (in Scott Co.), often called the Gulf Branch, now abandoned. It was built by Louis Houck in 1860 and later became a part of the St. Louis San Francisco R.R. The name indicated the purpose of running a line from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico. The line was abandoned April 15, 1934. (Houck, Southeast Missourian Oct. 4, 1934, W. P. A. Guide 202)

St. Louis Iron Mountain Railroad (Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Madison)
See Missouri Pacific Railroad

St. Louis San Francisco Railroad (Cape Girardeau, Perry)
Thomas Hart Benton proposed a r.r. from St. Louis to San Francisco in the second St. Louis R.R. Convention in 1849. The early history of the road is the same as that of the Missouri Pacific (q.v.). In 1866 the Southwest Branch was chartered, and in 1880 the line extended from Pacific to Rolla.

In 1876 the St. Louis San Francisco R.R. Co. was organized and took over the property of the Atlantic and Pacific Company. The name indicated the proposed destination, which has never been reached.

In 1901 the company purchased the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis line. In 1902 the line was finished from St. Louis to Memphis, Tenn., through this section of the state. In these two counties the property and part of the constructed road was purchased from Louis Houck. (Missouri and Missourians 1756-66, Barns 616, 673)

St. Louis San Francisco Railroad (Bollinger, Cape Girardeau, Wayne) (Southwestern Branch)
This branch of the St. Louis San Francisco R.R. joins the main line (St. Louis to Memphis) at Cape Girardeau and extends in a southwestern direction through Cape Girardeau, Bollinger, and Wayne counties, and on to Hoxie, Arkansas.

The first name applied to the r.r. was Cape Girardeau and Southwestern R.R., from its direction. It was built by Louis Houck and was completed to Williamsville in Wayne Co. in 1886.

From Williamsville the road extends through Butler and Ripley counties and on to Hoxie, Arkansas. This part of the road is called South Missouri and Arkansas R.R. (S. M. and A.). The civil engineer for the road, which was completed in 1880, was Charles McCray. It was a part of the Louis Houck enterprise. (Julian, Wilkinson)

St. Louis Southwestern Railroad (Cape Girardeau)
In 1890 the St. Louis Southwestern R.R. Company was organized. It purchased roads already constructed and extended the line. The name indicates the direction of
the road from St. Louis southwest to Texas. It is commonly known as the Cottonbelt R.R., because its southwestern terminal is the cottonbelt of the U. S.

Only a few miles of this road extend through this section, from Randle to Cape Girardeau. (M. H. R. 211, 322)

St. Mary's-of-the-Barrens (Ferry)
The oldest college in Missouri was established in 1818. Bishop Du Bourg went to Rome in 1815 to seek help for his diocese (the La. territory). A group of priests under Fathers Felix de Andreis and Rosati arrived in St. Louis in 1817 as part of Du Bourg's "help." While there they received a delegation representing 35 families in what is now The Barrens in Ferry Co., who begged Bishop Du Bourg to choose their parish as the location for a seminary. They offered 640 acres of land. An investigation was made and in 1818 work was begun on the buildings for the institution which came to be known as St. Mary's-of-the-Barrens. (W. E. A. Guide 523, Houck II 320-325, Douglass I 412, 488)

St. Mary's School (Cape Girardeau)
A parochial elementary and high school in the city of Cape Girardeau, named to honor Mary, the mother of Christ. (Southeast Missourian Oct. 4, 1934)

St. Mary's Seminary (Ferry)
See St. Mary's-of-the-Barrens in Perryville. (Douglass I 270)

Saint Mary's Township (Ferry)
In the s.w. part of the county, organized between 1850-1860 and doubtless given this name by the Catholic members of the community who worshipped at St. Mary's-of-the-Barrens Church. (U. S. Census Reports (1850-1930)

St. Michaels (Madison)
See Fredericktown

St. Michael's Church (Madison)
The Catholic church of Fredericktown. It was originally established in 1862 in the village of St. Michaels by the French families who came here to Mine La Motte and dedicated to St. Michael, the Archangel (cf. Jude 9, Rev. 12:7), to whom early christians gave the care of their sick. Whether the church was blessed on St. Michael's day or was dedicated to the patron saint of one of the members, we do not know. The village was also named St. Michaels (q.v.). (Goodspeed 446, Cath. M. R., Rothensteiner)

St. Michael's School (Madison)
A Catholic school in Fredericktown founded in 1883 by Fr. Tannarath (1856-1890) and placed in charge of the Ursuline Sisters of St. Louis; the school is named from St. Michael's Church (cf. above).
St. Michaels Township (Madison)
One of the 3 original townships organized in 1818 when the county was formed. Named for the oldest settlement in the county, St. Michaels, which later became Fredericktown (q.v.). It was retained in 1845 when the county was redistricted; its boundaries were changed in 1846 by order of the court, in 1857 when Folk T. was created and in 1909 when Mine La Motte T. was created. (Douglass I 167, 177, County Court Record)

St. Michael Trail (Madison)
A post road was established by act of Territorial Legislation in 1819 "from St. Michael by the seat of justice in Wayne Co. to Hix's Ferry." This road is believed to have followed an old Indian trail and was a very important thoroughfare in pioneer days. (McCormick, Andrews, M. H. R. 26: 298)

St. Rosa's Church (Ferry)
The Catholic church of Silver Lake. Just after the Civil War a church was started here under the direction of Fr. W. V. Moore. The church was completed in 1878. Originally it was designated as Holy Innocents Church, honoring the martyrdom of the children who were slain at the dictates of Herod, but later the church was placed under the patronage of St. Rosa of Lima, Peru (1566-1617) whose feast day is Aug. 30. (Ferry Centennial History)

St. Theresa's Church (Ferry)
The Catholic church of Lithium in the e. part of Saline T., founded and organized by Rev. F. Lyons in 1904 and placed under the patronage of St. Theresa (1515-1582), the famous Spanish saint and mystic. Father Geo. J. Hildner was the first pastor. (Centennial History)

St. Vincent's Church (Cape Girardeau)
Located at the corner of Main and Williams streets in Cape Girardeau on the site of Louis Lorimier's Red House, this church of Gothic Revival design was built in 1831 and named for the Vincentian fathers who founded it as well as St. Vincent's College (q.v.). (Douglass I 71)

St. Vincent's College (Cape Girardeau)
Located at 201 Morgan Oak Street, the college was opened in 1843 by the Vincentian Priests. It had its beginning in a day school (later St. Vincent's Academy) which was opened in 1838 by Father Odin. The site for the college was purchased from Robert Daugherty, and the college incorporated Feb. 27, 1848. St. Vincent de Paul (1576-1660), founder of the order of Vincentians, or Lazarists, was canonized in 1737. (Douglass I 413-18)

Salem Church (Bollinger)
A rural Baptist church in the s.w. part of Lorance T., organized in 1814 by S. Winingham. Cf. New Salem Church. (Goodspeed 558-59)
Salem Township (Ferry)
In the e. part of the county, organized between 1870-1890. Salem is a common name for churches and towns. Cf. Salem, Missouri, in Dent Co. (U. S. Census Reports 1850-1930)

Saline Creek (Madison, Ferry)
A large creek which flows through Fredericktown in St. Michael T., through Castor T., into Ferry Co. and empties into the Mississippi R. Salt springs were found along its banks; and near the mouth Pegreau, a Frenchman, manufactured salt in 1804, although the salt deposits were known earlier. (Houck I 247, 277, Thompson, Beck 1823)

Saline Creek Baptist Church (Ferry)
See Hepzibah Church

Saline Township (Ferry)
A township in the n.w. part of the county, organized between 1850-1860 and named for Saline Creek (q.v.), which flows through the township. (U. S. Census Report 1850, 1860-1930)

Saltpetor Cave (Madison)
A large cave in the e. part of Liberty T., named for the saltpetor (soapstone or pipe clay) which is found there. It has never been developed commercially, but pipes are made from this clay. (Brewington, Walker)

Sam A. Baker State Park (Wayne)
A state park in the n. part of the county in n.w. Logan T., established in 1916 and named for former Gov. Sam A. Baker under whose administration (1924-28) the park system of the state was developed. Baker was born in Wayne Co. (Where to Go in the Ozarks, Bennett, W. F. A. Guide 531)

Sandy Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small creek in the n. part of Apple Creek T., a branch of Apple Creek. So named because of its sandy bed. (Macke)

Sandy Island (Ferry)
A small island in the Mississippi R., off Brazeau T., doubtless named from the sandy soil. (Centennial History)

Sandy Ridge School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the n. part of Rumble T., named from its location on a sandy ridge. (Kiehne)

Sank (Bollinger)
A small settlement in the s.c. part of Liberty T. Jasper Cooper owned a store there and applied for a p.o. in 1915. He chose the name Sank because it was the nickname of a friend and prominent man of the community, "Sank" Fowler. (Cooper)

Sawyer (Wayne)
A r.r. stop and logging camp in the s.w. part of St. Francois T., named for Alec Sawyer, who operated the
sawmill. It was maintained in 1916. (Wilkinson, Rhodes, Hinchey)

Sawyer School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school and community in the s.w. part of Shawnee T., named for a family prominent in the community.

Schallis (Perry)
See Schallis School

Schallis School (Perry)
A rural school in the n.c. part of Union T. A p.o. was maintained 1886-1910, but now nothing remains but the school and community. Named for Maritz Schall, a pioneer stock dealer and farmer. (F.G., Eaton, Goodspeed)

Scheperville (Bollinger)

Schlatitz School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Liberty T., named for a German merchant and landowner, F. C. Schlatitz. A p.o. was maintained in this community 1906-1910, but now it is only a rural school and community. (Myers, Robbins, Tallent, Rosenfeld, Cooper)

Schlinder's Spring (Perry)
A spring near Cinque Hommes Creek in the s. part of Central T. A large number of Schlinders including Raymond, Joseph, Clement, and Anthony Schlinder are landowners in this county. (Goodspeed)

Schmaltz (Wayne)
A r.r. stop maintained since 1910-1912 on the Mo. Pacific R.R. in the s. part of Benton T. The switch or r.r. stop was maintained for the granite quarries belonging to a St. Louis man named Schmaltz. (Hinchey, Rhodes) (Pottenger)

Schnurbusch (Perry)
A small community in Union T., near the s. border of the county, about 2 mi. w. of Old Appleton. It appears on the Highway Map. Named for Joseph W. Schnurbusch, for whom see Schnurbusch School. (Highway Map)

Schnurbusch School (Perry)
A rural school in the s. part of Union T., named for Joseph W. Schnurbusch, public spirited man who erected the nearby building for St. Joseph's Church (q.v.) at his own expense in 1828. (Centennial History)

Schoenebeck School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the n. part of Byrd T., named for a prominent German family of the community who own land there. (Kiehne)

Schular Chapel (Wayne)
An abandoned General Baptist church in the s.e. part of Cowan T., on land owned by Geo. W. Schular, for whom it was named. Daniel Schular was the pioneer of this
family who came here from N. Carolina. Several members of the family, Geo. Peter, and Frank live near the chapel. It was established for one of the Holliday Camps about 1910 and abandoned about 1930. (Rhodes, Crites)

Schumer Springs (Ferry)
A village in the s. part of Cinque Hommes T. It centers about a mineral spring or springs, and has become a health resort. A p.o. was established there in 1908. Presumably named for the proprietor of the spring. Henry J. Schumer, a farmer, lived at the nearby Biehle, and Frank P. Schumer, a miller, was a resident of the adjoining town of Milheim in 1873. (Douglass I 520, Co. Atlas (1915)

Scopus (Bollinger)
A village in the s. part of Scopus T., established in 1897 and named by Rev. Geo. W. Tallent, whose grandson says he "named it from the Bible." Scopus is from a Greek word skopos, a watcher; one that watches. Perhaps the minister meant the name as a shortened form of "episcopus," bishop. (Tallent)

Scopus Township (Bollinger)
One of the original townships of Cape Girardeau Co. organized in 1807; it extended from the district line s. to Big Swamp and from Whitewater R. to Turkey Creek and was named German T. for the large number of German settlers who came in the 1800s. This township included the present Bollinger and Madison counties. In 1851 when Bollinger Co. was organized, the name of the original township was given to the e. part of the new county.

The name was changed to Scopus Township in 1918. Mr. Frank Hopkins says it came about thus: He was conducting a Liberty Bond Sale at Scopus and prefaced his talk with the words, "The quota for German Township is $--; by the way, I don't like that word German." From all over the house came cries, "Neither do we." Then Mr. Hopkins suggested that the assembly vote to ask the county court to change the name. The vote was unanimous; the substitute name presented was Scopus, the place at which the meeting was held. The County Court Record does not reveal this change, but in 1919 the name is Scopus Township. (Douglass I 163, 249, County Court Record, Hopkins)

Scotts (Reynolds)
A place n.w. of Redford in the n. part of Logan T. in 1908; named for Nathaniel Scott, sawmill owner and operator who was a partner to T. J. Reed of Reed's Spring. (Automobile Map (1908), R. L. Parks)

Scott School (Bollinger)
See Glennon School

Scott's Mill (Reynolds)
See Reed's Spring
Seowden School (Wayne)
A rural school, now consolidated with Lowndes, in the n. e. part of Lost Creek T., established in 1883-4 and named for Sim Seowden, who gave the land for the school. It is also known as Flatwoods School because of its location in the region known as the Flatwoods. (de Celis, Ward, Pronebarger, Crites)

Screw-Augur Mill (Wayne)
A pioneer grist mill on the Black R. in the s.e. part of Williams T., established before the Civil War. The name refers to the type of machinery used. (Rhodes, Moore)

Scrogan (Wayne)
A R.R. stop in the n. part of St. Francois T., maintained in 1912 on the Holliday line; probably a family name. (Wilkinson)

Seabaugh School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Scopus T., named for the Seabaugh family, long prominent in community and civic affairs in the county. In 1800 the paternal grandfather came to Bollinger Co. from N. Carolina. Reuben Seabaugh and his three brothers continued to live there and their descendants are there now, Joseph and Allen Seabaugh being prominent in 1910. (Tallent, Douglass II 1254)

Sedgewickville (Bollinger)
In the s. part of Whitewater T. The first settlement here was called Smithville in honor of Dr. H. J. Smith, and was the site of Smith or Mayfield-Smith Academy (see Will Mayfield College). The Academy was moved to Marble Hill in 1880, the town was renamed and incorporated as Sedgewickville in honor of the Sedgewick family in 1892. (Robbins, County Court Record)

Seelitz (Perry)
A short-lived settlement near Altenburg (q.v.), one of the seven established in 1839 in the 'Saxon Migration.' For the circumstances of its founding and the source of the name, see the discussion under Altenburg. It is spelled Selitz by Polack. (Douglass I 479, W. G. Polack, Fathers and Founders (1938) 28) (Ramsay)

Seller School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n. part of Liberty T., named for Joe Seiler, landowner. (Tallent)

Seitz Branch (Wayne)
A small stream in the e. part of St. Francois T. The stream was called Beaver Creek in 1855 for the beavers which were found in great abundance here; later it was Bollinger Branch, probably for some neighboring landowner, and is now Seitz Branch, named for E. B. Seitz, a prominent man in the community. (Wilkinson)

Sereno (Perry)
A small village in the w. part of Bois Brule T. A p.o. was maintained 1889-1904. Of the building and naming
of the village Mr. C. B. Huber, now clerk of the Sereno School district writes: "About 1884 Thomas Moore owned a large tract of land about five miles n. of Perryville, on what was then known as the Chester road, leading from Perryville to Chester, Ill. Mr. Moore gave a small tract of his land to William Mattingly for the purpose of building a general store . . . which was followed immediately by a grist mill built by a man named Gregory Kline. They proceeded to name the village and decided it should be Serena, meaning a clean respectable place. However, they found there was a place by that name in the state, so they changed the name to Sereno . . . The store stood until two years ago (letter in 1944), and the mill was razed in 1910 . . . John Zoeller had the first blacksmith shop . . . about 1908 the community which was predominately Catholic decided to build a church which is now the pride of the community."

By the explanation "Serena, meaning a clean, respectable place" we infer that Mr. Huber means this is a laudatory name indicating serenity, possibly influenced by the familiar Catholic epithet applied to the Virgin, like La Serena, capital of the province of Coquimbo, Chile. The church to which Mr. Huber refers was named Lady of Victory Church (q.v.). (P.G., Huber, R. L. Ramsay)

Seventysix (Perry)
A village and river landing in the n.e. part of Brazeau T. on the banks of the Mississippi R. A p.o. was established here in 1886.

Three stories are told concerning the naming of the landing, which was known as Landing Seventy-six. According to one version: "In 1844 there was a great flood. The steamboat captain who had been sent to rescue the people reported that he made seventy-six landings. They also said prior to 1879 various men tried to keep the ferry landing and no one stayed long enough to give it a name, so the old steamboat captain's report was retained in "Landing Seventy-six." Another theory also concerns a steamboat captain (whether the same one or not legend does not reveal), "who had quit swearing and had acquired the habit of exclaiming, 'That beats all 76,' when he was vexed. He used the expression so often at that landing the steamboat men had got in the habit of calling it Seventy-six."

Still another theory persists, and it is the most logical one, that the Government River Commission numbered the river landings and this was No. 76 from the head of the navigable waters. (E. M. Lottes)

Shady Dell Fur Farm (Wayne)
A fur farm n.e. of Silva in the n. part of St. Francois T., started by a Mr. Snider and maintained two years.
It was established for trapping and selling the fur of muskrats, opossums and raccoons. A descriptive name. (Twidwell)

**Shady Dell Spring (Wayne)**
A spring and valley near Greenville in the s. part of St. Francois T., a splendid camp site containing twin bridges over the flow from the spring. The name is descriptive. (Twidwell)

**Shady Grove Church (Madison)**
A Rural Baptist church in the e. part of St. Michael T., organized in 1854, doubtless named from the situation in a grove of shade trees. (Tong)

**Shady Grove School (Madison)**
A Rural school in the e. part of St. Michael T., named for a beautiful grove in which the school house was erected about 1890. (McCann, Stephens)

**Shady Nook School (Wayne)**
A Rural school in the w. part of Mill Spring T. It was first known as Greenwood Valley School from its location in Greenwood Valley, but in 1884 when a new building was erected the literary society of the community selected Shady Nook as a more euphonious name. The name was descriptive, inasmuch as the building was erected in a little nook near the hill which provided shade. (Tyrey, Duncan)

**Shakerag (Cape Girardeau)**
See Old Appleton

**Sharpsboro (Cape Girardeau)**
A small community and p.o. in the s. part of Welch T. on the St. Louis San Francisco R.R. A p.o. was maintained 1900-1902. Doubtless named for a local family. (F.G.)

**Shawnee Creek (Cape Girardeau)**
A stream in the w. part of Shawnee T., which flows n.e. into Apple Creek; named from the Indian tribe which maintained Large Shawnee Village (q.v.) there as late as 1825. The creek name appears on Campbell's map of 1873, but evidently was drained soon afterward. (Campbell, Putz)

**Shawnee Hills (Ferry)**
A ridge broken by the Mississippi R. at Grand Tower; it extends through Illinois, crosses the Ohio R. into Ky., and gradually fades away. It received its name from the early explorers of Ill. and Mo., who found the Shawnee Indians living among the hills. (Douglass I, IX)

**Shawnee Path (Cape Girardeau)**
See Shawnee Trace

**Shawneetown (Cape Girardeau)**
A small town on Apple Creek; originally it was a Shawnee Indian Village, called by the first French settlers "Village Sauvage." The Indians were forced to give up their Spanish land grants in 1825 and move w. The first
house was built by John Anderson in 1865 and a large woolen mill was erected here in 1867. (P.G. (1889), Douglass I 374, Beck, Goodspeed 435, Knox)

Shawnee Township (Cape Girardeau)
Organized in 1848 when the system of townships was revised by Aaron Snider, John Johnson, and Wm. Harrell, this township was named for the tribe of Indians who had two large camps in the neighborhood of Shawneetown (q.v.). Shawnee is from the Indian word Shauin (south) or Shauinog (southerners). After the Revolution some of the Shawnee joined the hostile Creeks and Cherokees, while a considerable body accepted the invitation of the Spanish government in 1787 and settled, together with some Delawares, on a tract near Cape Girardeau (in what is now Perry and Cape Girardeau counties). After the treaty of Greenville in 1795 when the hostile group who were then in Ohio had to give up their lands, they joined the group in Cape Girardeau district. Finally in 1825 the Indians sold their land here and moved to Kansas. (Douglass I 163, 374, County Court Record, Hodge)

Shawnee Trace (Cape Girardeau)
A road leading from the residence of Don Luis Lorimer in Cape Girardeau (q.v.) to Big Shawnee Village and thence to St. Genevieve and St. Louis in Spanish times. Called the Shawnee Path in Lorimer's proposition concerning the County Court. The Shawnee village was moved in 1825. Since that time it is usually referred to as the Indian Road. (Missouri 524-25, Douglass I 162, Houck I 213)

Shay's Creek (Madison)
A small tributary of Village Creek, which rises near Mine La Motte and flows s. into St. Michael T. It is named for an early settler. (Highway Map)

Shee School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the e. part of Webb T., located on the edge of a watershed, which may account for the name. (Parks, Williams)

Sheets Branch (Wayne)
See Wet Branch

Sheffield (Cape Girardeau)
A ghost village in the n.e. part of Shawnee T. A p.o. was maintained in 1865-1868, but was discontinued before 1874. Doubtless named by its ambitious founders for Sheffield, England, a large steel manufacturing center. (Campbell, Goodwin)

Shelby Cave (Perry)
See Big Springs Cave

Shelton Gap (Wayne)
A gap on the n. side of Camp Creek Basin through Davey Mountain, so called because Joe Shelton came here from Ky. in 1832 and settled near the gap. (Wilkinson)
Sheppard School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the e. part of Shawnee T., named for E. W. Sheppard, an old settler who operated a ferry there in 1838. He also owned a large farm in the district. (Kiehne, County Court Record)

Sheppard's Landing (Cape Girardeau)
A ferry landing in the e. part of Shawnee T. E. W. Sheppard operated a ferry in 1838. It is no longer operated at this place. (Kiehne, County Court Record)

Sherrick School (Madison)
See Spring Valley School

Shetleys Creek (Madison)
A large creek flowing into the Castor R. in Marquand and Big Creek townships. It was named for Caleb Shetley, a large landowner there. Two branches of the creek are designated East Fork or East Prong of Shetley's Creek and West Fork or Prong of Shetley's Creek from their location. (Deguire, Ellis)

Shiloh Baptist Church (Wayne)
See Shook Baptist Church

Shiloh Church (Wayne)
See Shook Union Church

Shirley School (Bollinger)
See North Patton School

Shook (Wayne)
A small village in the s.e. part of Jefferson T. The first p.o. established 1876 here was called Lost Creek, from its location on the stream. This p.o. run by Wm. A. Davis was abandoned in 1887. In 1906 a new p.o. was established by Hugh Anderson who ran a store for Grisham Mercantile Co. Anderson named the p.o. for Geo. Shook, a nearby elderly landowner. This p.o. continued until 1920 and was then discontinued until it was restored in 1930 through the efforts of Albert Ward, who also restored the old name.

There are several stories of the type known as folk etymology to explain the name. A number of people say the name refers to the fact that Mr. Anderson "shook so hard before he got the postoffice established" that he chose that name. Others think it refers to the stave mill term shuck, meaning a hoghead of staves and headings. (de Célis, Ward, Davis, Hinchey, Beatty) (Pottenger)

Shook Baptist Church (Wayne)
The General Baptist church of the village of Shook in the s.e. part of Jefferson T. It was first organized about 1862 in the schoolhouse called Fine Grove and was known as Fine Grove Church until it was moved about 1874 and named Shiloh Church, a common name for churches, signifying "rest." Shiloh was a town in Ephraim and the seat of the Tabernacle until the time of Samuel.
About 1898 the church was moved to Shook and is now generally called Shook Church. (Moore, Bennett)

Shook Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the s.e. part of Jefferson T., named for the nearby p.o. Cf. above.

Shook Union Church (Wayne)
A Union church in the village of Shook, for which it is named. It was first organized by the General Baptists prior to 1861 and named by them Shiloh, a common church name. Billy Davis and Wm. Bennett were instrumental in founding the church. When the church building was moved to Shook it was used by several denominations, hence Union Church. (Beaty, Collins, W. T. Ward, Pronabarger)

Shrump Creek (Bollinger)
A small stream in the n. part of Whitewater T., flowing into Whitewater R. near Alliance, named for the landowner on whose farm the creek is located. (Highway Map, Dewitt)

Shrump (Bollinger)
A small village in the s.e. part of Crooked Creek T. which was established in 1900 and named for Nicholas Shrump, a landowner. J. H. Shrump was one of the early merchants of Shrump. (Robbins, Dewitt)

Shuttle Creek (Reynolds)
A small stream in the n. part of Lesiterville T., named for a shut-in along its course. (Highway Map, Sauer, Plates I-XXVI, Parks)

Silva (Wayne)
A p.o. and rural village in the n.e. part of St. Francois T. The name is also written Silvia or Sylvia. The first settlement here was made by P. M. Ward, who operated a sawmill for a few years. When a p.o. was established in 1909, Alpha Ward, first postmistress submitted a list of names to the postal authorities. They chose Silvia, the name of a friend of Miss Ward. The shortened form Silva corresponds to local pronunciation of the name. (P. M. Ward, T. A. Ward, McClain)

Silver Lake (Perry)
A small lake in the w. part of the county. It is so named from its crystal clear water, although there is a legend that an attempt was made to locate a silver mine near this lake. Cf. the Lost Mine, above. Lead was mined here in 1863 and some silver was found, though not in paying quantities. (Douglass I 520, A Modern Eden 40, Perry Centennial Pamphlet)

Silver Lake (Perry)
A village in the e. part of Saint Marys T., near Silver Lake (q.v.) from which it is named. A p.o. was established in 1876. The p.o. name was written Silver Lake (1876-1895; Silverlake 1896-1910; and Silver Lake since 1910. The change was doubtless suggested by postal
authorities, who prefer single names, but custom triumphed over law and the two words are used. (P.G., A Modern Eden, Centennial History)

Silver Lake (Reynolds)
A lake or pond, now drained, in the s. part of Black River T., so named because of the clear, silver-like water.

Silver Lake School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the s. part of Black River T., named from a large pond or lake which at one time was stocked with fish. The school has been discontinued. (Parks, Williams)

Silvermine (Madison)
A small village in the s. part of Folk T. A p.o. known as Einstein Silver Mine was established in 1886 and maintained under that name until 1893, since when it has been Silver Mine or Silvermine. It had its origin in a discovery of silver made by Hiram N. Tong while following turkey tracks. He bought the land and put men to work in 1862; the results were encouraging enough to interest William Einstein, a capitalist, who bought out Tong and in 1877 organized the Silver Mountain Mining Co. and began operations. He planned to use waterpower and built a dam across St. Francois R., which is still in existence and the road to which is still called The Mill Dam Road. The silver mines are no longer operated. (Ferguson, Waggoner, Stevens Il: 388-390, W. F. A. Guide)

Silver Mine (Madison)
See Silvermine

Silver Mines School (Madison)
A rural school in the s. part of Folk T., near the village of Silvermine (q.v.).

Silver Mountain (Madison)
A large mountain in the s. part of Folk T., which is named from the silver deposits found and mined there in 1893 at what is known as Silvermine (q.v.). (Ferguson, Schulte, Watts)

Silvia (Wayne)
See Silva

Sim Layton School (Perry)
A rural school in the n.e. part of St. Mary’s T., named for Sim Layton, landowner and member of the prominent pioneer family for whom the Layton School (q.v.) was named. (Goodspeed)

Simmatown (Madison)
A small village in Mine La Motte T., near the La Motte Mine, which existed in 1867 and was named for its most prominent family, Simms. (Watts, Schulte)

Sinking Creek (Reynolds)
A creek flowing from the w. part of the county in Jackson T., through Logan T., and emptying into Black R. in
Webb T. A descriptive name, for a stream that disappears in the earth at places. (Furka)

Sinking Creek Church (Reynolds)
A rural Baptist church organized in 1878 on Sinking Creek, from which it was named. (Goodspeed 559)

Sisters of Loretto Academy (Madison)
An institution for higher learning established in the n.w. part of Fredericktown in 1832, the first in the county, under the supervision of the Sisters of Loretto, for whom the Academy, as well as the Convent maintained in connection with the Academy, was named. The Sisters of Loretto (an educational sisterhood) were founded in 1809 in Washington Co., Ky. by Father Norinekx (1761-1845). They first came to St. Marys of the Barrens in Perry Co. in 1819, whence they went out to found other academies, establishing the institution in Cape Girardeau in 1828 and here in Fredericktown in 1832. They came to Fredericktown at the request of Fr. Francis Cellini, who was born at Ascoli in the Marches, 1781 and died in St. Louis in 1849. (Rothensteiner, Cath. H. R. I:159-)

Sisters of Loretto Convent (Madison)
See Sisters of Loretto Academy

Sitzes Store (Bollinger)
A rural store and community center in the w.c. part of Fillmore T. where Joseph and Wade Sitzes were merchants. (County Map (1906), Marble Hill Press (1900-1904)

Skrainka (Madison)
A p.o. kept in a farmhouse in the e. part of Polk T., 1891-1897 and named for the Skrainka Construction Co. of St. Louis then operating in the county. The construction company was owned by Wm., Fred, Louis, and Morris Skrainka. (P.C., Mo. Mother of the West V 194, Mo. G.

Skyline School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Logan T. A descriptive name suggested by the school’s location on a hill. (Williams)

Slab Pond (Wayne)
A pond in Slabtown Valley (q.v.), made by backwater from McKenzie Creek near which the sawmill was located. For the name cf. Slabtown Valley. (Eaton, Evans)

Slab Town (Madison)
A village in Mine La Motte T., so named because the houses were roughly constructed of slabs. (Cooper)

Slabtown Valley (Wayne)
A valley at the head of McKenzie Creek in the c. part of Logan T., so named about 1866 when a Mr. Stanchfield set up a sawmill which produced 10,000 ft. per day. Slabtown is a common name for sawmill camps, the name suggesting the slabs produced in cutting the lumber. (Evans, Eaton)
Slagle Creek (Bellinger)
A small stream in Wayne T., which was named for J. A. Slagle, pioneer farmer of this community. (Marble Hill Press (1900-1906), County Map (1906), Goodspeed)

Slash Branch (Wayne)
See Pond Creek

Slater Branch
Cf. below

"Slater's Creek (Madison)
A s. tributary of Little St. Francis R., in e. St. Francis T. On the Highway Map of 1940 it is called Slater Branch; it is doubtless named for a landowner. (Goodspeed)

Small Shawnee Village (Cape Girardeau)
One of two significant Shawnee camps or villages in this region, established about 1787, when the Shawnee accepted the invitation of the Spanish government to settle here. This village was located on Indian Creek, in what is now Shawnee T. It, like Large Shawnee Village (q.v.), was destroyed in 1825. (Housk I 213-14, 220)

S. M. and A. Railroad (Bellinger)
See St. Louis San Francisco Railroad (Southwestern Branch)

Smithboro (Reynolds)
A p.o. maintained 1902-1906 for a sawmill camp in the e. part of Lesterville T. A personal name from the owner with the suffix -boro affixed. Cf. Smith Hollow, in which it is located. (Gra's Atlas, Co. Map (1912), P.G., Parks)

Smith Hollow (Reynolds)
A valley in the e. part of Lesterville T., leading into Black R. A personal name. Cf. above. (Highway Map)

Smith School (Bellinger)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Union T., named for the Smith family, many prominent members of which still live there. (Slover, Statler)

Smith's Ferry (Cape Girardeau)
See Green's Ferry

Smith's Mountain (Madison)
A high mountain in the n. part of Central T., named for the Smith family, prominent pioneers. (Andrews)

Smithville (Bellinger)
See Sedgewickville

Snake Bluff (Bellinger)
A bluff in the s.w. part of Wayne T., where large numbers of rattlesnakes were found. It is said that hunters came down from St. Louis to this spot for the sport of killing the rattlers. (Conrad, Tallent, Robins, Ladd)

Snake Bluff School (Bellinger)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Wayne T., named from
Snake Bluff, near which it is located. (Conrad, Tallent, Ladd)

Snider's Mill (Cape Girardeau)
See Delap's Mill

Snow Creek (Wayne)
A small stream flowing into St. Francois R. in the s.e. part of Black River T. The name is doubtless that of a prominent farmer. (Beatty, Moore, Bennett)

Snowden Branch (Madison)
A small stream in the n. part of Marquand T., running n. into White Springs Branch, named for Professor J. P. Snowden, pioneer teacher and landowner in the community. (Stephens)

Snowenville Church (Madison)
A rural Presbyterian church in the n. part of Marquand T., named for Professor J. P. Snowden, teacher, pioneer settler and landowner in this community, who contributed largely to the erection of the building. (Stephens, Mounce)

Snowenville School (Madison)
A rural school in the n. part of Marquand T., named for Professor J. P. Snowden. Cf. above. (Stephens)

Sonderman Town (Madison)
A small village in Nine La Motte T., which was named for Ben Sonderman, who originally owned all the houses. (Sonderman)

South Apple Creek Church (Cape Girardeau)
See Pleasant Hill Church

South Branch of Bee Fork (Reynolds)
Rises near the village of Reynolds in Jackson T.; see Bee Fork. A name of direction. (Highway Map)

Southeast Missouri State Teachers College (Cape Girardeau)
One of the five state teachers colleges, located in Cape Girardeau on Normal Avenue between Pacific St. and Henderson Ave., on the site of Fort B.

The Third District State Normal School was established by act of legislature March 22, 1873, and on Dec. 3, 1873 the Board of Regents selected the site for the buildings and made arrangements for the opening of school. Cape Girardeau was selected for the site of the college following a long controversy between Iron Co. and the city of Cape Girardeau. Louis Houck, member of the Board of Regents was largely responsible for the decisions being made for this place.

In 1919 the General Assembly changed the name from Third District State Normal School to Southeast Missouri State Teachers College. There is now (1944) a movement under way to suggest to the State Legislature the dropping of the word "Teachers" from the name. (Douglass I 420-436, Official Manual of the State of Mo. (1907-09) (1917-19)
The town was named by a large spring, called Cotton's spring. It had disappeared before 1657. The name was suggested by a large spring, called Cotton's spring. The spring is located near the present site of Patterson. An abandoned village near the present site of Patterson.

Spring Valley School (1870)

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Spur No. 2 (Wayne)
A r.r. station on the Mo. Pacific s. of Mill Spring in
Mill Spring T. Spurs were commonly built for logging
camps, and this was evidently Spur No. 2 s. of Williams-
sville, though no record is found now of a Spur No. 1.
(Sallars) (Pottenger)
Squirrel Hole (Wayne)
A swimming hole 3 mi. s. of Chaonia in the St. Francis
R. in the s. part of Black River T. A favorite fishing
spot for fishermen from St. Louis, Cape Girardeau and
other places. The hole is formed by the swift water
which strikes the hills and creates a great swirl in the
center of the river. So named because of its resemblance
to the squirrel path in a cage, a circular motion.
(Sallars)
Stanley Creek (Wayne)
A small stream in the s.e. part of Jefferson T., which
flows into Mingo Creek. It was named for Jasper Stanley,
a pioneer who lived on the creek. He planned to home-
stead a place there, but grew ill and died soon after
settling here. (de Celis, Ward, Moore, Beatty, McGhee)
Starkey Branch (Bellinger, Madison)
A small stream which enters Marquand T. from Bellinger
Co., running into Castor R. at Marquand. It is named
for a family who own land on the creek. (Dewitt)
Starland (Ferry)
A community in the n. part of Brazau T., on the Missis-
sippi R. No explanation for the name can be learned.
(Highway Map)
Stars (Bellinger)
A sawmill camp and r.r. stop on the Mo. Pacific R.R. in
1908, named for the mill owner, a Mr. Starr. (Dewitt)
Stephansburg (Ferry)
The city which Pastor Martin Stephan is said to have
planned before his downfall. It may have been the same
as the settlement later called Dresden. See under
Altenburg.
Stephan's College (Ferry)
The name which, by an ill-supported charge, Pastor Mar-
tin Stephan is alleged to have planned to call his
university. The projected school finally materialized
as Concordia Seminary (q.v.).
Stephan's Landing (Ferry)
The name attached for a few brief weeks to the landing
place on the Mississippi used by the Saxon colony led
there by Pastor Martin Stephan. After his downfall it
became known as Wittenberg (q.v.). See under Altenburg.
Stephens Creek (Madison)
A small stream in the s. part of Marquand T., flowing
into East Prong of Shetley's Creek. It was named for
Uncle Billy Stephens, a prominent citizen. (Stephens)
Stephens Creek School (Madison)
      See Greasy Creek School
Stephens Spring (Wayne)
      A spring in the e. part of Jefferson T., sometimes called
      Plum Branch Spring from the wild plums which grow around
      the spring. The name Stephens Spring is used because Ed
      Stephens owns the land. (Stilts)
Stepp School (Bollinger)
      A rural school in the s. part of Wayne T., named for Jim
      Stepp, a prominent landowner in the community. (Myers,
      Ladd)
Stevens Curve (Wayne)
      A distinct curve on the Mo. Pacific R.R. just n. of
      Leeper in Mill Creek T. It is so named because it is
      located on the farm of Mrs. Annie Stevens, pioneer.
      (Nadke)
Stevenson’s Mill (Wayne)
      A grist mill and a sawmill operated by John Stevenson
      before the Civil War. It was located on Otter Creek in
      the e. part of Black River T. Once this was the largest
      and most important mill in the s. part of the county.
      It appears prominently on Campbell’s Atlas of 1874, when
      it was the center of a community of some 50 people. The
      mill has not been in operation since 1900. (Baker, S.
      D. Manning, Duncan, Campbell (1874)
Stilts Branch (Wayne)
      A small stream flowing into Mingo Swamp in the s.e. part
      of Jefferson T., named for Peter Stilts, pioneer,
      through whose farm it flows. (Frank Stilts) (Pettenger)
Stilts School (Wayne)
      A rural school in the n.e. part of Jefferson T. estab-
      lished about 1891 at the division of Madison s. district
      on land donated by Peter Stilts, who came to St. Louis
      from Germany in 1846, to Wayne Co. in 1854, and settled
      on land in this community. (Frank Stilts) (Pettenger)
Stine (Reynolds)
      A small community in s. Webb T., about 2 mi. s.e. of
      Ruble. Presumably a personal name. (Highway Map)
Stockton (Reynolds)
      A stop on the Ke. Southern R.R. in the s. part of Webb
      T. Presumably a personal name. It may have been named,
      like Stockton in Cedar Co., Missouri, in 1847, for Com-
      modore Robert Fled Stockton (1795-1866) who did much to
      save California for the United States during the Mexican
      War. Fifteen other American places bear Stockton’s
      name. (Mr. Myer’s thesis)
Stony Battery (Wayne, Iron)
      A gorge or canyon about 3/4 mi. long between mountains
      in the n. part of Benton T. “The stones which in past
      ages had fallen into it from the mountain above have
      been removed and it now serves for the bed of a stream
and for a road. It opens at the s. into a fertile valley of considerable extent."

The place is noted because one of the Civil War skirmishes occurred here. (Jones, Duncan, Hinchey, Parker 556)

Stout's Creek (Madison)
A small stream which enters Folk T. from Iron Co., running e. into St. Francois R. It was named for Ephraim Stout, who pioneered in Arcadia Valley as early as 1805. (Goodspeed)

Stovall Cut (Wayne)
A cut which was made through the mountain when the R.R. was constructed. It is in the s.e. part of Black River T., and was named for Robert Stovall, who owned the farm through which the R.R. was run. Stovall was a pioneer who came here from Ky. (Sallars)

Street Graveyard (Wayne)
See Peachtree Graveyard

Street School (Wayne)
See Peachtree School

Streile Branch (Perry)
A branch of McClahanan Creek in the s. part of Bois Brule T. No explanation of the name can be offered.

Stricklin Creek (Madison)
A small creek in the s. part of St. Francois T., running n. into Cedar Creek. This is doubtless named for the Stricklin family. (Andrews)

Stringtown (Madison)
A small village in Mine La Motte T., so called because the village has only one street and the houses are in a string. (Stevenson, Neuser)

String Valley (Reynolds)
A valley along Sinking Creek in the c. and e. part of Logan T. Probably a descriptive name for a long narrow valley.

Stroder Cemetery (Cape Girardeau)
A cemetery in the w. part of Whitewater T., named for Wm. Stroder. It is all that remains of Stroderville (q.v.). (Puts)

Stroder School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Whitewater T., near the ghost town Stroderville, named for Wm. Stroder, prominent landowner. (Puts, Kiehne, Goodspeed)

Stroderville (Cape Girardeau)
A village 3 mi. n.w. of Allenville, in the w. part of Whitewater T. It is a ghost town and nothing remains except the old Stroder Cemetery to mark the spot of the intended village named for Wm. Stroder (1817-1872), a prominent pioneer of the county. A p.o. was maintained in 1889. (Campbell, F.G., Puts, Goodspeed)
An early settlement in 1873 in the n.e. part of Fillmore T. was abandoned near this medicinal spring. The attempt was made to open a resort at Spring Grove (Wayne). A rural school near the n.e. part of Jeffersontown (Bollinger) was located in 1891. The school was a prominent farming community.

Sulphur Spring (Wayne) was named for a sulphur spring that was located. Sulphur was a prominent farming community.

A small village in the s. part of Wayne T. was named Kink. A spring was born there in 1860. It was named for Robert Sullivan. The spring was originally located in a sugar grove. Sullivan was a prominent farmer.

Stuartville (Bollinger) was located in the s. part of Wayne T. It was named for Robert Stuart. Stuart was a prominent farmer. The spring was named for Robert Stuart.

A small mill was built by Louis Back and named Back's Mill. The mill was located in what is now Stuartville. It was first named for a miller who operated a mill at the spring. A branch of Stroup Creek flowed from Stroud Spring (Wayne) to its source at the spring.

Maple Spring (Wayne) was located in the s. part of Last Creek T. It was named for a spring near a mill. Maple Spring was long since abandoned. A dam across Stroud and the narrow valley to furnish water power for a mill. The pond was no longer there.

A pond formed by a dam across Stroud Spring (Wayne) was no longer there. The name is that of the owner. It is no longer there.
that of a familiar shrub sumac or sumach (Rhus glabra),
a native growth in the county. (Dewitt, Campbell (1973)
Summers Creek (Bollinger)
A small stream in the w. part of Crooked Creek T., named
for the Summers family, who own land there. (Dewitt)
Summit (Reynolds)
A signal stop on the Mo. Southern R.R. in the e. part of
Logan T. A descriptive name. (Parks)
Susea Branch (Reynolds)
A stream in the w. part of Jackson T.; a w. branch of
Logan Creek. It is presumably a personal name. (High-
way Map, R. L. Parks)
Sutterer Island (Perry)
A small island in the Mississippi R., off Bois Brule T.
Frank X. Sutterer is named as proprietor in the County
Atlas of 1915. (Centennial History)
Swann School (Perry)
See Swan School
Swan School (Perry)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Salem T., named for
Richard Swann whose father came from N. Carolina. Mr.
Swann owned a large farm here and was the father of 17
children. The name was originally spelled Swann.
(Goodspeed)
Swansea Branch (Wayne)
See Crow Branch
Swansea Pond (Reynolds)
A large pond in the e. part of Webb T., one-half mi.
wide, and quite deep on land owned by Charley Anderson.
It was named for Andrew Swansea, of German descent,
whose father was a pioneer landowner to whom the farm
originally belonged. (Wallis)
Sweetwater Creek (Reynolds)
A small creek in the n. part of Jackson T., flowing in-
to Logan’s Creek. A name descriptive of the hard water
of the creek. Hard water is often described as sweet
water. (Williams)
Sweetwater School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the w. part of Jackson T., on Sweet-
water Creek (q.v.), from which it is named. (Williams)
(Zimmer)
Sylvan Ridge (Bollinger)
A ridge or elevation in the w. part of Liberty T.,
named by some classical settler who called this wooded
ridge Sylvan from the Latin word silva, forest.
(Dewitt)
Sylvan Ridge Church (Bollinger)
A General Baptist church originally a Missionary Bap-
tist church in the w. part of Liberty T., in the Sylvan
Ridge community. Doubtless some early settler, a clas-
sical scholar, gave the church this Latin name
signifying the forest in which the church was built.  
(Dewitt, Murray, Tallent)

Sylvan School (Bellinger)

A rural school in the w. part of Liberty T., also called 
Sylvan Ridge. It is located near Sylvan Ridge Church 
(q.v.) from which it was named. (Dewitt)

Sylvia (Wayne)

See Silva

Table River (Cape Girardeau)

See Indian Creek

Tainter (Reynolds)

A p.o. maintained in 1895. Location of place and source 
of name not discovered.

Tallent (Bellinger)

A small village in the n. part of Crooked Creek T. A 
p.o. was established here in 1902 and named for Rev. 
George W. Tallent (1828-1904), a minister and school 
commissioner, who named Seopus. The p.o. was discontinue 
d in 1934. (P.O., Douglass I 372, Tallent)

Taskee (Wayne)

A village in the s. part of Black River T., established 
first as Harmon's Store. Patrick Harmon came here from 
Ireland and opened a country store. In 1889 Taskee Sta 
tion was established on the Frisco R.R. The name Taskee 
was given by Louis Houck, who was then building the R.R. 
through this section. A p.o. was established in 1891.

Taskee is an Indian name. Tradition says that Louis 
Houck, who suggested all the Indian names in this sec 
tion, related that Wappapello was a chief of the Mingos, 
his wife was Fuxico (in Stoddard Co.), and his sons were 
Taskee, Ojibway, and Chaonia. This theory fails in many 
respects inasmuch as Ojibway is a tribe name, and Wap 
papello is a general name meaning "chief." However, the 
fact remains that Louis Houck selected the Indian names. 
(Estes, Bennett, Hunter) (Fettenger)

Taskee Station (Wayne)

See Taskee

Taylor Mill (Wayne)

A large sawmill located in the town of Ojibway in the 
s.e. part of Black River T. It was operated by H. R. 
Taylor, for whom it was named, and did much to make the 
village of Ojibway which numbered 75-100 people at its 
height. The mill was operated from 1903 until 1915. 
(Sellers) (Fettenger)

Ten Mile Branch (Wayne)

A small creek in the s.e. part of Black River T., long 
since drained. It appears on Colton's map in 1855 and 
was named by pioneers because it was supposedly ten 
miles long. (de Cellis, Duncan)

Tesrow Creek (Madison)

A small creek which rises in the c. part of Polk T. 
flows n. and empties into Stout's Creek. It was named
for an early French family (Tessereau) who settled here. The spelling has been anglicized to Teesrow. (Tessereau) 

Tessereau Cemetery (Madison)

A cemetery in the e. part of Mine La Motte T., which was in use before the Civil War. It was originally the family cemetery of Joseph Tessereau. (Natts, Tessereau) 

Tessereau Creek (Madison)

See Teesrow Creek

Thobes Spur (Cape Girardeau)

See Cape Girardeau and Thobes Bridge Terminal Railroad 

Theresa (Wayne)

See Blum 

Thing Mill (Wayne)

The first sawmill in Wayne Co. was established on Eads Creek by the Thing family, pioneers. (Duncan) (Pottinger)

Thing's Branch (Wayne)

A small branch of Ead's Creek in the s. part of Mill Spring T., named for a family, prominent locally because they brought the first sewing machine to this section of the country. (Duncan) (Pottinger)

Third District State Normal School (Cape Girardeau)

See Southeast Missouri State Teachers College

Thompson "Holler" (Wayne)

A valley in the n. part of Cedar Creek T., one of the first steam mills in the county, the old Hollinger steam mill was located here before the Civil War. The place was also noted as a Methodist Camp Meeting ground. The name is that of a pre-Civil War pioneer. In 1934 this name became well-known because of the establishment of Thompson Holler School (q.v.). (Stilts, McGhee, Wagner) 

Thompson "Holler" School (Wayne)

A rural school in the n. part of Cedar Creek T., 4 mi. from Gravelton. It was established in 1934 by Rev. Theo. C. Predeohl, pastor of the Gravelton Lutheran Church. At that time eight families lived in the hollow and none of the children had ever attended school because Gravelton was "too far for the young ones to go and when they were older they were too big to go." The school was opened in an old sawmill and all the pupils (ages 5 to 17) were first graders. (American Republic Dec. 24, 1934, Stilts)

Thompson School (Perry)

A rural school in the n. part of Saline T. Presumably a personal name.

Thornburg School (Bellinger)

A rural school in the e. part of Lorance T., named for C. M. Thornburg, large landowner who served as sheriff of the county at one time. (Tallent, Marble Hill Press (1900-1904)
The report on the community is based on a high hill, the highest part of the town.

A survey school is in the middle part of the community.

A computer of the community which grew up around the community.

The report (Boiler) is in Section II 287-68, discussing the computer's role in the community.

The report states that no one has ever been able to observe the computer. But there were no 5,000,000 people present at the community. In some, 5,000,000 individuals were present with a furnace. The computer was a major source of energy.

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Tip Top School (Madison)
A rural school in the e. part of Marquand T., situated at the top of a high elevation, and so named because it is at the "tip top" of the community. Mrs. Price says it was "some hill for school children to climb." (Price, Stephens, Ferguson)

Toad Suck (Cape Girardeau)
See Millersville

Tom Sauk Creek (Reynolds)
A small stream flowing s. in n.w. Lasterville T., and emptying into East Fork of Black River. Cf. Tom Sauk Mountain, Iron Co. (Highway Map)

Tom's Creek (Reynolds)
In w. Carroll T., a s. branch of West Fork, which it joins near the village of West Fork. It was named for Thomas Sutterfield, one of four brothers who came from Tenn. in 1839. (Highway Map, C. L. Sutterfield)

Trace Creek (Bellinger, Madison)
A small creek which begins in the w. part of Lorance T., flows across the s.e. corner of Madison Co., and then into the w. part of Fillmore T. and empties into Castor R. in Wayne Co. Like the larger Trace Creek in Madison Co. it is believed to have been named from an old Indian trail or trace. (Dewitt, Wigge, McDonald)

Trace Creek (Madison)
A large creek in the w. part of Central and Twelve Mile townships which follows approximately the old Indian trail or trace (q.v.), from which it is named. It flows s. into Twelve Mile Creek near Saco. (McCormick)

Trace Creek School (Bellinger)
A rural school in the n.w. part of Lorance T., named from Trace Creek (q.v.) near which it is located.
(Dewitt, Tallent, Robbins)

Trace Creek School (Madison)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Central T., organised in 1886 and named for Trace Creek (q.v.), on which it is located. (Mouser, Brewington)

Trallaloo (Reynolds)
See Reynolds

Trallaloo (Reynolds)
See Reynolds

Trago (Reynolds)
A signal stop on the N. Southern R.R., just n. of Oakley in the s.e. part of Logan T. (Gallup)

Trickey School (Ferry)
A rural school in the w. part of Union T. The source of the name has not been ascertained.

Trinity Lutheran Church (Cape Girardeau)
The Lutheran church in the city of Cape Girardeau which was organized May 28, 1854. Rev. A. Lehmann was the first pastor. The present church building was erected
in 1879. Named for the Christian doctrine. ("Diamond Anniversary" (Pamphlet)

Trinity Lutheran Church (Ferry)
One of the two Lutheran churches of Altenburg built in 1867, replacing an older building now used as a school. This is a common church name honoring The Trinity.

(W. P. A. Guide 524)

Trinity Lutheran School (Cape Girardeau)
A school established in 1865 and maintained by Trinity Lutheran Church (q.v.), from which it was named.

(Southeast Missourian (1894)

Trowel (Wellinger)
A p.o. in the n.e. part of Wayne T., maintained from 1908 until 1917. It was established by a number of citizens of the community who belonged to the Masonic Lodge of Marble Hill and named by them for the well-known masonic emblem, the trowel. (P.O., Dewitt)

Tucker Creek (Madison)
A stream in the s.e. part of St. Michael T., which empties into Castor R. It was named for Francis Marion Tucker who came to Mine La Motte in 1781, purchased a farm in 1888 and lived there the rest of his life. He is a grandson of Francis Tucker who came from Maryland to Ferry Co., Mo., and started the well-known Tucker Settlement (q.v.) there.

Tucker School (Ferry)
A rural school in the e. part of Saline T. Cf. below.

Tucker's Mill (Ferry)
See Bishop's Mill

Tucker's Settlement (Ferry)
One of the original settlements of the county in the e. part of Saline T., named for a prominent pioneer family.

Two Tucker families arrived in Ferry Co. at the same time. Joseph T. and his nine sons, James, Nicholas, William, Francis, John, Peter, Thomas, Joseph, and Michael settled in the w. of the co. and were known as the "Long Tuckers." The other family, much shorter in stature, settled in the s. part of the county and were named the "Short Tuckers."

This settlement mentioned by Father Horineck of St. Louis in 1809 was that of the "Long Tuckers," who were devout Catholics. In 1809 it consisted of about 60 families. Now only a rural school remains to remind us of the famous pioneers. (Conard, Douglass, Centennial History, Cath. H. R. 159)

Tunnel Cut (Wayne)
A cut through the hill for the R.R. in the e. part of Williams T., so named because the tunnel which was designed through the hill was carved in and the cut was made for the R.R. bed. (Sallars, de Celis)
Turkey Creek (Bollinger)
A p.o. maintained from 1915 until 1922 on Turkey Creek (q.v.), from which it is named, in the w. part of Wayne T., doubtless for a sawmill camp which was temporary. (P.G., Dewitt)

Turkey Creek (Bollinger)
A branch of Bear Creek in Wayne Co. Turkey Creek is in the w. part of Wayne T. and named for the wild turkeys which the old hunters found here. (Dewitt, Wiggs)

Turkey Creek (Bollinger, Wayne)
A large creek which rises in the n. part of Cedar Creek T., flows s.e. through Cowan T., enters Bollinger Co., continues to flow s.e. and empties into Castor R. It was named by the pioneer hunters who found an abundance of wild turkeys along the stream. On the Nevenor Map it appears as Jackey Creek, but according to informants in the counties this is a map maker's error. (Ward, Duncan, Dewitt)

Turkey Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small creek which empties into the Mississippi R. in the e. part of Shawnee T., named by the pioneer hunters for the wild turkey found in this neighborhood. (Macke)

Turkey Creek (Madison)
A small creek flowing into Castor R. in the e. part of Castor T., and named for the wild turkeys found there by the pioneer hunters. (Waggoner)

Turkey Creek (Madison)
A small stream in e. Folk T., an e. tributary of St. Francois R. Cf. above.

Turkey Creek Church (Bollinger)
See Dry Creek Church

Turkey Creek Church (Wayne)
A rural Baptist church in the e. part of Cowan T., on Turkey Creek, from which it was named. It was organized in 1813 as an arm of Bethel Church (in Cape Girardeau Co.) by Wm. Johnson, Daniel Johnson, E. Revelle, and S. Baker. (Hist. of Mo. Baptists 26)

Turkey Hill (Bollinger)
The highest hill in the county located in the c. part of Lorance T., and named by the early hunters because of the abundance of turkeys there. (Dewitt, Robbins)

Turtle Creek Church (Bollinger)
See Dry Creek Church

Twelve Mile (Madison)
A settlement or village in the s. part of Twelve Mile T. on Twelve Mile Creek (q.v.) from which it is named. (Mouser)

Twelve Mile Church (Madison)
A rural Baptist church in the n.e. part of Twelve Mile T., organized prior to 1885 by Judge E. L. Graham at his home on Twelve Mile Creek (q.v.), from which it was named. (Tong)
...
Ze-wa-pe-ta; later spellings, Theonapita and Tiwappaty.
(House II 162)

Underwood Cemetery (Madison)
A rural cemetery in the w. part of Castor T. It was named for Chet Underwood, who gave the land and was the first person buried there. (McCombs)

Underwood School (Madison)
A rural school in the w. part of Castor T., named for David Underwood on whose land the school is located. (Whitworth, Combs)

Unica River (Bollinger, Cape Girardeau)
See Whitewater River

Union Church (Bollinger)
An early church built by several denominations to be used alternately and hence called Union Church. It was in the n.e. part of Lorance T. Union Ridge School, built later, was named for the church. (Shell, Murray, Marble Hill Press (1900-1904)

Union Church (Madison)
A rural Baptist church in the e. part of St. Michael T., organised by Rev. Levi W. Hevelle. So named because it was built by the united efforts of the entire congregation, who donated all materials and labor. (Watts, Price, Goodspeed)

Union Church (Wayne)
See Corinth Church

Union Church (Wayne)
See Cross Roads Church

Union Grove Church (Wayne)
A rural General Baptist church in the e. part of St. Francois T., organised in 1912 by J. C. Tibbs; the name suggests that the church was used by all denominations and that it was located in a grove. (Koszegi, Collins) (Pottenger)

Union Hill School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Lost Creek T. The district was formed in 1913 from parts of Frye and Wappello districts. It was named by Prof. Burton because the school house, built on a hill, was used as a church for all denominations. (W. T. Ward) (Pottenger)

Union Ridge School (Bollinger)
A rural school in the n.e. part of Lorance T., named from Union Church (q.v.) built on the natural elevation or ridge. (Shell, Murray)

Union School (Madison)
A rural school in the e. part of St. Michael T., named from Union Church in the same neighborhood. (King, Watts, Price)

Union School (Perry)
A rural school in the e. part of Braseau T. An ideal name.
Uniontown (Perry)
A small village in the s.e. part of Union T., on the site of the old Indian settlement known as "Le Grand Village Sauvage" (q.v.) by the French. The Shawnees were removed from the county shortly after the defeat and death of their chieftain Tecumseh in 1813. The first white settlement here was made in 1839 by a group of German Lutherans who were a part of the "Saxon Migration," for which see under Altenburg. This group, the last to arrive of the Saxons in Perry Co., were led by Pastor Theodor Carl Friedrich Greber, from the parish of Faitzdorf in Saxe-Altenburg; and they named their new settlement Faitzdorf after their German home. Since the tract of land bought in Brasenau T. by the other Saxons was already occupied, the late-comers had to settle 8 mi. w. of Altenburg. The original name Faitzdorf was retained at least till 1866, when it is mentioned as still in existence by Koesterer. Being so distant from the other Saxon settlements, however, it was exposed to early amalgamation with the native Americans; and this gradual process of fusion was doubtless symbolized by the change to the ideal name of Uniontown, which probably took place at about the same time as the formation of the new Union Township (q.v.) in or shortly after 1870. (Douglass I 479, A Modern Eden 39, J. F. Koesterer, Auswanderung der sächsischen Lutherer im Jahre 1836 34)

Union Township (Bollinger)
In the n.w. corner of the county. Erected in 1846 when the system of townships was revised in Cape Girardeau Co. This section became a part of Bollinger Co. in 1851. Its boundaries were changed in 1872 when Whitewater T. was created. An ideal name. (Douglass I 165)

Union Township (Cape Girardeau)
A township erected in 1840 by W. Harrell, Sam Seely, and Anson Hays, commissioners appointed to make a new township out of part of Apple Creek T. and German T. The boundaries were "Beginning on Apple Creek opposite the house of the widow of John Smith, thence to David Dunn's, thence to David Wells, including both in Apple Creek T., thence to the Farmington road at Fielding Oenleys, including him in the new township, thence to Christopher Seabaugh's to the old Fredericktown road to Little Whitewater, thence to the Perry Co. line. To be called and known by the name of Union T." Union T. was disbanded in 1851 when Bollinger Co. was organized. It was obviously an ideal name. (County Court Record)

Union Township (Madison)
In the s.w. part of the county, it was erected in 1851 from Twelve Mile T., disbanded and attached to Twelve Mile T. in 1857 when Iron Co. was organized. The name
is a common one. (Douglass I 167, 8, County Court Record)

Union Township (Perry)
In the s. part of the county; organised between 1870-1890. The name was doubtless influenced by Unlontown (q.v.). (U. S. Census Reports 1870-1930)

Upalika (Wayne)
A small village in the s. part of Williams T., established by the South Pine Lumber Co. as a sawmill camp and town about 1891 when the Frisco R.R. was built. John B. Budalay had the first store and served as the first postmaster (p.e. 1901-1927). The name is said by some to be Indian, by others to be the name of the wife of one of the P.R. men. Hodge does not record the name as Indian. It may be another form of Opalika, an Indian name said by Gannett to mean "great swamp," used for a town in Alabama. (Hunter, Hinchey, P.O., Hillis)

Upper Camp Creek School (Wayne)
   See Mountain View School

Upper Cedar Creek School (Wayne)
   See Burlington School

Upper Clark's Creek School (Wayne)
   See Dale School

Upper Coldwater School (Wayne)
   See Burlington School

Upper Doe Run School (Reynolds)
   A rural school in the e. part of Logan T., at the upper end of Doe Run Creek (q.v.), from which it is named. The appellation "upper" distinguished it from Lower Doe Run School. It is now abandoned. (Williams)

Upper Dry Valley Church (Reynolds)
   A rural church in the n. part of Logan T., named from its location in the northern part of Dry Valley (q.v.). (County Map)

Upper Dry Valley School (Reynolds)
   A rural school in the n. part of Logan T. Cf. above.

Upper Turkey Creek School (Wayne)
   A rural school in the n.e. part of Cowan T., named from its location near the upper part of Turkey Creek (q.v.). (Smith)

Ursal (Wayne)
   A community in the e.c. part of Cowan T. A p.o. was maintained 1896-1904 in the home of Lee Ward. Miss Zoe Ward was postmistress, and one of the Wards doubtless named the p.o. for the constellation Ursal Major or Minor. (Wagner, Hinchey, de Celis)

U. S. Highway 61 (Cape Girardeau, Perry)
   See King's Highway

Van (Wayne)
   A P.R. stop in the e. part of St. Francois T. maintained in 1912 for a sawmill camp.
Vancil's Ferry (Cape Girardeau)
See Green's Ferry
Vancil's Landing (Cape Girardeau)
See Green's Ferry

Victory School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the s. part of Logan T. An ideal name.
(Rolla Map (1941)

Village, The (Madison)
A spot where the original village of St. Michael stood before the flood of 1814. Nothing remains to mark the site. (Rothensteiner, Ferguson)

Village Creek (Madison)
A small creek in the n.e. part of St. Michael's T., a tributary of Little St. Francis R., which is named from the "Village," i.e. the place where the original village of St. Michael was located before the flood of 1814. This creek was evidently called Village Creek when the village was first settled in 1804. Schoolcraft refers to it in 1819, saying of the second or "New Village, St. Michael is situated on a plain on Village Creek."
(Ferguson, Rothensteiner)

Village Creek School (Madison)
A rural school in the e. part of St. Michael T., named for Village Creek (q.v.) on which it is situated.
(Deguire)

Village Sauvage (Cape Girardeau)
See Shawnee Village

Vincent Branch (Reynolds)
Presumably a personal name. See Vinson Branch. (Highway Map)

Vinemount (Bollinger)
See Leopold

Vinson Branch (Reynolds)
A w. branch of Sinking Creek in the n. part of Logan T. Named for a landowner. The spelling Vincent on the Highway Map is erroneous. (Parks) (Zimmer)

Virgin Creek (Bollinger)
See Hawker Creek

Virginia Settlement (Wayne)
A community n.w. of Patterson at the head of Clark's Creek in the n. part of Benton T., established about 1836 by Samuel Black, Bill Patterson, the Woods, McCormicks, Crosses, Pultons, and Davises who came here from Virginia; hence the name. (Ellis, Ward, Black, Colton (1867, 1870), Clark (1860) (Pottenger)

Virginia Warrior's Path (Cape Girardeau, Bollinger, Wayne, Carter, Shannon, Howell)
See Warrior's Path

Vogt (Reynolds)
A p.o. maintained in 1915-1918. Presumably a personal name. (F.G.)
Wagner's Landing (Ferry)
A ferry landing on the Mississippi R. in the e. part of
Bois Brule T. in 1912. Presumably named for a proprie-
tor. (Parker)

Walker Branch (Reynolds)
A small stream in the e. part of Losterville T., flowing
into Middle Fork of Black R., named for a family. (W. A.
Williams) (Zimmer)

Walker Branch (Wayne)
A small stream which empties into Otter Creek in the s.
part of Black River T., named for Hiram Walker, land-
owner. (Baker, Estes)

Walker Branch School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the e. part of Losterville T., on
Walker Branch, from which it is named. (W. A. Williams)
(Zimmer)

Waller's Ferry (Cape Girardeau)
A ferry 12 mi. s. of Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi R.
established in 1797 by Joseph Waller, for whom it was
named. (Houck I 190)

Wallis Graveyard (Wayne)
A cemetery in the e. part of Mill Spring T. near Mt.
Pleasant Church, named for Jesse Wallis on whose farm it
was located. When Wallis Graveyard was filled the Dun-
can Graveyard was started on adjoining land. (Duncan)
(Pottenger)

Walnut Grove School (Ferry)
A rural school in the s.w. part of Saint Mary's T.,
named from its location in a grove of walnut trees.

Walnut Grove School (Wayne)
See Mountain View School

Wappapello (Wayne)
A small town in the s.e. corner of the county in Lost
Creek T. The town was laid out in 1884 by S. A. Kelly,
one of the pioneer settlers here, when the Mexie branch
of the Frisco R.R. was being built. Louis Houck, presi-
dent of the R.R. named the town for Wappapello, a
Shawnee Indian chief who was friendly to the whites.
The translation of his name is "White Bird." Or, accord-
ing to another story Houck adopted the name from Wapello,
a word which means chief. Wapello was head chief of the
Fox tribes; born at Prairie du Chien, Wis., in 1787, he
lived not far from Black Hawk's village. Like Keokuk,
Wapello was willing to abide by the treaty of 1804 to
move w. of the Mississippi R. and in 1829 moved to what
is now Wapello, Iowa (named in his honor). He went e.
in 1837 with Keokuk and General Street, to whom he was
greatly attached, and made a speech replying to Governor
Everett, which was greatly applauded. He died in 1842
while on a hunting trip near present Ottumwa, Iowa. He
was buried near General Street and a monument to his
memory was erected in Agency City, Iowa. (Goodspeed 385, 460, Eaton, Hodge, Hinckley, Moore, Early Am. Repub. Frag Ed May 26, 1934)

Wappapello Dam (Wayne)
On the St. Francis R. in s. Lost Creek T., about 1 mi. w. of Wappapello, for which it is named. It was created by act of Congress in 1936 to curb the damage wrought in the district by periodic floods, through the formation of Wappapello Lake (q.v.). (F. C. Shoemaker, Missouri and Missourians (1943) II 980)

Wappapello Lake (Wayne)
Dedicated on July 4, 1941, a huge artificial body of water created by the Wappapello Dam (q.v.) on the St. Francis R. It is a 6000-acre lake, the second largest in Missouri, surpassed only by the Lake of the Osarks created by the Bagnell Dam on the Osage R. (for which see Mrs. Overlay's thesis). Created purely for flood control, at spillway crest it will have an area of about 25,000 acres, and will include within its irregular shore line nearly a quarter of the county, necessitating the moving of Greenville, the county seat, Chaconia, Tuskee, Williamsville and other towns in Black River, Lost Creek, St. Francis, and Williams townships. It is named for the town. (F. C. Shoemaker, Missouri and Missourians (1943) II 980)

Warner Bay Spring (Reynolds)
A large spring in the center of a resort, which discharges a maximum of 10,000,000 gallons of water daily into a pool covered with deer moss and water lilies, in the s. part of Losterville T., on Black R. The name is doubtless that of the owner. (Missouri, A Guide to the State 542)

Warren's Store (Reynolds)
A p.o. and store in the n.e. part of Losterville T. A p.o. was established in 1886, named for its proprietor. (Parks)

Warriors' Path (Wayne)
An Indian path or trail known as the Virginia Warrior's Path, leading across the Cumberland Mountains, thence to the falls of the Ohio, across s. Indiana and Illinois, through s. Missouri, and on to the Rocky Mountains. Houck says this was a "veritable Indian 'Appian Way' across the continent." The trail crossed the Mississippi R. at Grand Tower (Perry Co.) and/or at Gray's Point (Scott Co.). Houck believes the path divided at the Mississippi R., the n. branch following Apple Creek and the dividing ridge of the St. Francois and Meramec rivers, and the lower trail following the alluvial St. Francois R., ascending Otter, Big Barren and Pike creeks to the Osark plateau.

Either or both of these trails led through the s. part of Wayne Co., crossing the St. Francois R. in the
neighborhood of Bettis Ford (new Greenville). Here it was joined by the Natchitoches Path (q.v.) from St. Michael, which was a military road. Now generally shortened to Warriors' Path. (McCormick, Houck I 227, Hinchey)

Wash Creek (Bellinger, Madison)
A small stream which enters e. Marquand T. from Bellinger Co. and runs into Castor N. at Marquand. The name doubtless refers to the "wash" or low swamp from which the creek flows. (Highway Map)

Wash Creek (Madison)
A small stream which enters Marquand T. from Bellinger Co. (q.v.) and runs into Castor N. just s. of Marquand.

Washington School (Cape Girardeau)
An elementary school in the city of Cape Girardeau, erected in 1914 and named in honor of Geo. Washington. (Southeast Missourian Oct. 4, 1934)

Watervalley Presbyterian Church (Wayne)
A Presbyterian church organized in Wayne Co. on May 24, 1879 by Rev. Geo. W. Marlin, Rev. B. Rubey, and Elder Samuel Black. The membership was 13 in 1879 and 20 in 1889. Just where the church was located is unknown, but Mrs. Ellis believes it was near Patterson in Logan T., in the valley of Peachtree Creek. (Ellis, Goodspeed 572, Douglass I 491) (Patterson)

Watery Branch (Reynolds)
See Spring Valley Creek

Wayne County
Organized by an act of the Territorial Legislature in 1815, dividing the county of New Madrid, and establishing the county of Lawrence... In Dec., 1816, an act was passed for erecting the s.w. part of the county of Cape Girardeau and the e. part of the county of Lawrence into a separate and distinct county: "Beginning at the s.e. corner of the co. of Madison, running s. on the ridge which divides Crooked Creek and Castor until it strikes the edge of the "Big Swamp," between Jenkin's Creek and Castor; thence down the main channel of said r. until it strikes the New Mad. Co. line, thence s. so far that a due west line will leave the plantation of Ed. N. Matthews on the n., thence w. to the Osage boundary line, thence n. with said line so far that a due e. line will intersect the place of beginning." The new county was named Wayne and because of its great size was often spoken of as the "State of Wayne," or "Mother of Counties." Commissioners appointed to fix upon a site for the public buildings were Overton Bettis, James Logan, Solomon Bollinger, Wm. Street, and Ezekiel Rubottom. Courts were held in the home of Hansom Bettis.

The first settlements in the county were made in 1800 near the present sites of Patterson and Greenville. Joseph Parish, Thomas King, Francis Clark, Joseph
Doubleway, and Ephraim Stout settled near Patterson. Jacob and Isaac Kelly, Charles, David, and Robert Logan, and E. O. and E. Bettis near Greenville. These men obtained Spanish Land grants while Mo. was still a part of the Spanish territory of Louisiana.

The name was given in honor of General Anthony (Mad Anthony) Wayne (1745-1796) of Revolutionary War fame. Wayne was born in East town, Pa. in 1745. He served in the Revolutionary War, when he was associated with Gen. N. Greene. His greatest military work, however, began in 1792 when President Washington appointed him General-in-chief and he organized a company to settle Indian troubles in the N. W. territory. He built Forts Recovery (1793), Fort Adams, Fort Greenville, Fort Defiance, and Fort Wayne (1794). Gen. Wayne terminated a generation of warfare in the Ohio Valley by the treaty of Greenville which was signed Aug. 3, 1795.

Wappapello Dam has just been finished (1943), reducing the land area of Wayne Co. by several thousand acres, but providing protection from St. Francois R. floods. (Campbell 437, Bennett, Douglass I 80, Goodspeed 336)

Wayne Township (Bollinger)
In the s. part of the county, organized in 1851 and so named because it was part of Wayne Co. (q.v.), or the "State of Wayne," before Bollinger Co. was organized in 1851. (County Court Record, Cooper)

Webb (Reynolds)
A flag station and stop on the No. Southern R.R. in the s. part of Webb T., maintained in 1912. Named for the Webb family. (Parks)

Webb Branch (Wayne)
A stream emptying into Logan's Creek in the s. part of Mill Spring T., named for Wm. and James Webb, pioneers from Tenn. (Duncan, Chilton)

Webb Creek (Reynolds)
A small creek in the s. part of Webb T., running e. into Black R.; named for the Webb family. (W. A. Williams)

Webb School (Reynolds)
A rural school in the n. part of Black River T., named for the Webb family. (W. A. Williams)

Webb Township (Reynolds)
In the s.e. part of the county, organized in 1845, named for a family, many members of which live in the township. (Parks, Douglass I 311, Conard, U. S. Census Reports 1840-1930)

Webb Valley (Reynolds)
A valley running s.e. to Black R. in the s.e. corner of Webb T. It lies about 5 mi. e. of the valley through which Webb Creek flows, and its name has the same origin that of the Webb family. (Highway Map, Parks)
Webb Valley (Wayne)
A valley 4 mi. long below Logan's Creek in the s. part of Mill Spring T., named for Wm. and James Webb, pioneers from Tenn. (Duncan, Chilton)

Weeks Cave (Reynolds)
A large cave, said to be one mi. in extent, located one mi. n. of Lesterville. The name is doubtless personal. (McKibbin) (Zimmer)

Welsh Township (Cape Girardeau)
In the s.w. part of the county, organised May 27, 1856, and named for Judge H. Welsh, farmer, who was a native of Bollinger Co. (County Court Record, Puts, Goodspeed)

Wellsdale (Wayne)
See Chaonia

Wesley Chapel (Madison)
A Methodist Episcopal church in St. Michael T., 6 mi. w. of Fredericktown. It has existed for at least one hundred years. It was named for John Wesley (1703-1791), founder of Methodism. (Price)

West Branch of Lost Creek (Wayne)
See Lost Creek

West Fork (Reynolds)
A village in the n. part of Carroll T., on West Fork of Black R. from which it is named. A p.o. was established in 1915. (P.O.)

West Fork (Reynolds)
The w. fork or branch of Black R., which flows through Carroll T., from the w. and joins Middle and East Forks near Lesterville.

West Fork (Reynolds)
A village in the n.e. part of Carroll T., established in 1886 and named from its location on West Fork of Black R. (q.v.). The name was written Westfork (1899-1910), doubtless under the influence of postal authorities who prefer to consolidate names; but in 1911 the name is again written West Fork in the postal guide. (P.O., Sutterfield)

Westfork (Reynolds)
See West Fork

West Fork of Big Creek (Madison)
See Big Creek

West Fork of Shetley's Creek (Madison)
See Shetley's Creek

West Fork School (Reynolds)
On West Fork, from which it is named. (W. A. Williams)

West Hollow (Reynolds)
A valley in the n. part of Logan T. Named for its location.

West Prong of Bear Creek (Wayne)
See White Holler Creek

West Prong of Shetley's Creek (Madison)
See Shetley's Creek
Wet Branch (Wayne)
A small stream in the n.w. part of St. Francis T., so
named because it has a fairly constant flow of water in
contrast to the branches which are dry in summer. It is
also known as Sheets Branch for Uncle David Sheets, land-
owner. (Collins)

Wet Fork Branch (Wayne)
A small stream in the s. part of Black River T., flowing
into Otter Creek through the Moore farm. It is so named
because there is water in the branch most of the time in
contrast to many "dry" branches which have no water ex-
cept in rainy seasons. (Moore, Baker) (Pottenger)

Wet Hollow (Reynolds)
A valley in the n. part of Logan T. The name is descrip-
tive.

Wet Lake Creek (Wayne)
A stream in the n.w. part of St. Francis T., flowing
into Big Lake Creek. Its source is a lake or slough and
is so named because the water stands here all the year
except in seasons of unusual drought. (Collins)
(Pottenger)

Whig (Cape Girardeau)
A p.o. maintained 1899-1904; no explanation of the name
can be offered and the location of the place is unknown.

Whiteacre Spring (Wayne)
A spring in the s. part of Lost Creek T., named for Alec
Whiteacre, a Union soldier and later farmer who owned
the farm on which the spring is located. (de Colis,
Ward) (Pottenger)

White Cemetery (Wayne)
A family cemetery on J. W. White's farm, which was
known as Carter Graveyard when Andy Carter owned the
farm. It is in the s. part of Cedar Creek T., near Lodi.
(Lewis) (Pottenger)

White Creek (Madison)
A small stream, flowing into Castor R. in the e. part of
Marquand T. from White Springs (q.v.), from which it is
named. (Andrews, White, Francis)

White Holler (Wayne)
See White Hollow

White Holler Church (Wayne)
See Bear Creek Church

White Holler Creek (Wayne)
A small stream, also known as West Prong of Bear Creek
from its location, in the e. part of Cowan T., named
for Luke White from N. Carolina and for Uncle Murphy
and Aunt Cissie White who moved there in the 1850s.
(Tweedwell, H. Ward) (Pottenger)

White Hollow (Wayne)
A region in the valley of Bear Creek in the w. part of
Cowan T., so named because Frank White is the most
prominent man there. The name is usually pronounced White Holler in the community. (H. Ward) (Pottenger)

White Hollow Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery near old Bear Creek or White Hollow Church in the w. part of Cowan T., named for White Hollow (q.v.) in which it is located. (Collins, Twidwell, Wallis) (Pottenger)

White Hollow School (Wayne)
A rural school in the w. part of Cowan T., named from its location in White Hollow (q.v.). (Barrow, Ward, Twidwell) (Pottenger)

Whitener's Creek (Madison)
A stream in the e. part of Marquand T. which empties into Castor R. It was named for the Henry Whitener family. Henry Whitener came to Madison Co. in 1804 from N. Carolina. He married Elisabeth Bellinger, of Bellinger Co. Henry Whitener is a descendant of Henry Wetner, one of the younger sons of Francis of Saxe-Coburg, King of Belgium, and brother of Ernest I of Saxe-Coburg and Victoria. He came to America and took the name Henry Weidner, fought in the Revolution, married Catherine Muehl. His son Henry Americanized the name to Whitener and was the father of the Henry who came to Madison Co. (Goodspeed, Thompson)

White Springs (Madison)
A village or health resort which grew up at White Springs. Cf. above. (Andrews, White)

White Springs (Madison)
Mineral springs on a farm belonging to Pressley White in the s.w. part of Castor T. Mr. White established a health resort here which has grown into a village, developed especially by people from Sikeston, in Scott Co., Mo. (Andrews, White)

White Springs Branch (Madison)
A small stream in the s.w. part of Castor T., a w. tributary of Castor R., named from White Springs. Cf. above.

Whitewater (Cape Girardeau)
A small village in the w. part of Hubble T., on the Belmont Branch of the Iron Mt. R.R. It was first settled as a town in 1866; a p.o. was established in 1890, and the town incorporated in 1898. It is named for Whitewater R. (q.v.) on which it is located. (P. G., Campbell Douglass 1 373)

Whitewater Presbyterian Church (Cape Girardeau)
This early church was organized June 2, 1832, under the trees on the banks of Whitewater R., about 8 mi. from the present site of Whitewater(q.v.) by Rev. Jas. Ladd, home missionary from the East, and Alex Boyd, Elder at Farmington, Mo. It was named from the stream on which it was organized. (Jackson Cash Book Sept. 29, 1932, Conrad)
Whitewater River (Cape Girardeau)
The largest stream in the county; it is formed by the
junction of the Little Whitewater (q.v.), Cane Creek,
and other branches in Kinder T. and flows s. into Stod-
dard Co., where it becomes known as Little River.
The Indians called the river No ska or Unica. School-
craft says the name the Osages gave the river is Unica,
but he is said to have confused this river with White
River, largely in Ark. The Chippeway name is No ska or
Niska, meaning white water, obviously a descriptive name
for its crystal clear water.
The early French settlers translated the Indian name
as La Riviere Blanche or L'Eau Blanche, which was in
turn rendered by the Spanish as Rio Blanco, and by the
English as Whitewater. In Francis La Flesche's Dist. of
the Osage Language Niska is the Osage name for White
River, from = River and = white. Unica is doubt-
less the same name with the common Osage prefix u-, of
uncertain meaning. (Schoolcraft 853, Douglass I 230,
Houck I 17-17)
Whitewater Township (Bollinger)
In the n.e. part of the county, created in 1872 by di-
viding Union T. It was named for Whitewater R. (q.v.)
in Cape Girardeau Co. Little Whitewater flows through
this township. (Douglass I 163, County Court Record)
Whitewater Township (Cape Girardeau)
In the w. part of the county; organized in 1852 and
named for Whitewater R. (q.v.) which flows through the
county. (Douglass I 163, Puts)
Whitlock Mill (Wayne)
See Moore Mill
Widow's Branch (Wayne)
Also known as Widow's Creek, this stream flows into
Otter Creek in the s. part of Black River T. Eliza
Friend, a widow, lived on the creek and it is believed
by many people that this fact explains the name. Others
insist that these Civil War widows lived there when the
name was applied. (Forbes, Moore, Dunn) (Pettenger)
Widow's Creek (Wayne)
See Widow's Branch
Wilhelm School (Perry)
A rural school in the w. part of Cinque Hommes T., named
for a prominent man in the community who gave the land
for the school. (Letter from Mrs. W. Rickardet)
Wilkinson Mountain (Wayne)
A mountain near Coldwater in the n. part of Cedar Creek
T., named for John M. Wilkinson, who patented the land
in 1852. (Morris, Wilkinson) (Pettenger)
Wilkinson's Mill (Perry)
A mill on Apple Creek in the s. part of Union T., built
by John Logan, and named for John Wilkinson who pur-
chased the mill from Logan before 1854. (Hope (1854-55)
Willard Graveyard (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the s. part of Black River T., named for Jack Willard, a farmer who lived nearby. The cemetery was started about 1840 with a row of graves of the Willard family. (Moore)

Willard's Landing (Cape Girardeau)
See Meccasin Spring

Willford Graveyard (Wayne)
A cemetery in the w. part of Jefferson T., named for the landowner Jim Willford. (Ward)

Williams Branch (Wayne)
A small stream in the s. part of Williams T. It was first known as Edgar Branch for James, Geo., and Bill Edgar who bought land here in 1886. Later it was known as Halbert Branch for a landowner who succeeded the Edgars, and about 1895 became Williams Branch when John Williams purchased two or three hundred acres of land here. (Hillis) (Potterger)

Williams Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A small creek in the s.e. part of Byrd T. The stream was first known as Riviere Charles, a name given by the early French settlers, doubtless honoring Charles III or Charles IV of Spain, to which Louisiana had been ceded in 1763. In 1799 theRandol (or Randall) family came from Hamilton Co., Va., and settled there. Enos Randol, the father of ten children, gave his name to the stream which ran through his Spanish grant. The name was written Randol's Creek on the earlier maps, but was changed to Randall's Creek. Now the stream is known as Williams Creek, for William Williams, who came to this section in 1802 and became a prominent citizen and landowner. ("Farm Aristocracy in Cape Girardeau Co." (pamphlet), Spen. Régime II 406, Douglass I 173)

Williams Graveyard (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the s. part of Williams T., established as early as 1835 and named for John Williams, on whose land it was placed. Because of its age it is sometimes called Indian Graveyard, the people thinking Indians were buried there. This is not true so far as can be ascertained. (Hillis, Bennett)

Williams Mill (Wayne)
See De Haven Mill

Williams School (Cape Girardeau)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Byrd T., named, as was the creek, for William Williams, prominent landowner and citizen. (Kiehe, County Court Record)

Williams Township (Wayne)
In the s.w. part of the county, established in 1872 from part of Black River T., and named for the first settler, who attained great prominence as a farmer and citizen, William Williams. (Bennett, U. S. Census (1880) 247)
Williamsville (Wayne)
A town in the c. part of Williams T., at the junction of
the Mo. Pacific and Frisco railroads. William Williams
homesteaded in the early 60's the land on which Williams-
ville was laid out in 1871. The town was named for Wil-
liam Williams or for his son Asa E. Williams to whom half
the homestead was deeded. The other half went to a son-
in-law, Harvey Biggerstaff.
The town was laid out by Asa E. Williams in 1871 when
the Mo. Pacific R.R. was built and a p.o. was established
in 1872 in James A. Lee's store. The Frisco was built
through the town in 1886 and the first incorporation was
made in 1887 by Mayor James F. Powers. (Mrs. Mary Ju-
lian, Hillis, Daily American Republic Feb. 11, 1935,
Goodspeed)
Williamsville Baptist Church (Wayne)
The Baptist church of Williamsville was first established
as Good Hope Church in 1867 about one m. w. of the town.
It was also called Duckett Church, for it was in the
Ducketts community. When the R.R. right-of-way was cut,
the building had to be moved, so it was moved into the
village. (Collins, Rhodes, McGhee)
Will Mayfield College (Bollinger)
Formerly a junior college under the auspices of the Bap-
tist church, located in Marble Hill until it was dis-
banded in 1930. It began in 1878 as Mayfield-Smith
Academy in Southville (now Sedgewickville) and was named
for its founders Dr. Wm. H. Mayfield, who also founded
Mayfield Sanitarium in St. Louis, and Dr. H. J. Smith.
In 1880 the school was moved to Marble Hill and in 1903
renamed Will Mayfield College in honor of Dr. Mayfield's
son Will who had died in 1902. (Marble Hill Press (1903)
Hist. of Mo. Baptists 512-15, Douglass 1419, 572, Will
Mayfield C. Hist.)
Wills (Wayne)
A p.o. maintained 1908-1919 in the n.e. part of St.
Francis T. It was kept by Mrs. Irene Crites in her
home and named for Watson Wills, a farmer whose land
joined that of Mrs. Crites. (Crites, Rhodes)
Wills Church (Wayne)
See Cross Roads Church
Wilson Ford (Wayne)
See Wilson's Switch
Wilson's (Wayne)
See Wilson's Switch
Wilson's Switch (Wayne)
A switch on the Frisco R.R. in the s. part of Black
River T., put in in 1895 for loading logs at the request
of Nathaniel Wilson, landowner, for whom it was named.
The switch was near Wilson Ford on the St. Francois R.,
which was abandoned when the R.R. was built. The place
is also known as Wilsons. (Sallars) (Pottenger)
Wittenberg (Ferry)
A small river port in the s. part of Breezeau T., at the mouth of Breezeau Creek on the Mississippi R., just opposite Grand Tower and a little above the rock formation known as the "Devil's Bakeoven" on the Illinois side. The village was not incorporated and provided with a p.o. till 1867. For the circumstances of its founding in 1839 by the Saxon immigrants, and the origin of its name, see under Altenburg. (Douglass I 520, A Modern Eden 5, Life of Breechenridge X 206)

Wittenberg Road (Ferry)
An old road which runs for about 25 mi. from Wittenberg, for which it is named, over high ground about 1 mi. s. of Breezeau Creek to Perryville. See under Altenburg.

Wolf Branch (Wayne)
A small stream in the w. part of St. Francois T., flowing into Big Lake Creek. It was named by pioneer hunters for the wolves which frequented the region. (Rhodes) (Pottenger)

Wolf Creek (Dollinger)
A small stream in the s.e. part of Whitewater T., known to the hunters and named by them before 1874 for the wolves which frequented this region. (Dewitt, Wiggs, Campbell)

Womack Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the w. part of Jefferson T., named for T. M. Womack, who owned land there before the Civil War. Some Civil War soldiers were the first people buried in the cemetery. (Beaty, Moore) (Pottenger)

Womack Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery on Otter Creek in the e. part of Mill Spring T. It was first called Pig Cemetery about 1890 because the landowner who gave the land was Matthew Pig. The name was changed to Womack, for another prominent family, because of the connotation of the former name. (Rhodes, Duncan)

Womack Spring (Wayne)
A spring near Stanley Creek in the e. part of Lost Creek T., named for the Womack family, pioneer landowners. (Ben Stilts, de Celis) (Pottenger)

Wood Creek (Reynolds)
A small stream in the s. part of Logan T., named for a local family. (County Map)

Woodlawn School (Dollinger)
A rural school in the s.e. part of Wayne T. It was given this descriptive name because of the smooth, level appearance of the schoolground where a few lovely trees (wood) grew. (Cooper)

Woods Cemetery (Wayne)
A rural cemetery in the s. part of Logan T., near Woods School (q.v.) from which it is named. (Jno. Black)
Woods School (Wayne)
A rural school now consolidated with Patterson School. It was established in 1857 and named for James Monroe Woods, pioneer doctor and landowner, who gave the land for the school. (Ira Wood)

Yokum School (Wayne)
A rural school in the s. part of Lost Creek T., named for Ed. Yokum, a farmer. Ed. Yokum and Dan Briscoe, community leaders, each donated an acre of land for the school. (Ward, de Celis) (Pottenger)

York (Wayne)
A station on the Greenville-Wmsville R.R. in the s. part of Cowan T. It was first established as a logging camp and called Camp No. 8. Later the York family purchased the land and continued to operate the sawmill camp, which came to be known as York. (Jno. Kozegi) (Pottenger)

Yorke Chapel (Perry)
A Methodist church about 5 mi. from Perryville in the s. part of Central T. It was established in 1826 in the Abernathy Settlement (q.v.). It is the oldest church of the denomination in the county. The source of the name has not been ascertained. (Centennial History, Douglass 1 452, "Evangelical Luth. Church")

Young's Creek (Cape Girardeau)
A branch of Byrd Creek (q.v.) in the s.e. part of Byrd T., where Philip Young settled in 1803. (Houck II 185)

Yount (Perry)
A p.o. and community in the s. part of Saint Mary's T., established in 1886 as Yount's Store, and named for Henry Yount, merchant and storekeeper, also postmaster and county judge. The name was shortened to Yount in 1888. (Eaton, P.O., A Modern Eden 37)

Yount's Store (Perry)
See Yount

Zalma (Bollinger)
A village in the n. part of Wayne T., the terminus of a branch of the St. Louis San Francisco R.R. The second settlement in the county, made in 1880 on Castor R. by Irvin Asherbramer was located here. Asherbramer erected a watermill which was later purchased by one of the Bollingers and called Bollinger's Mill. A p.o. was maintained under that name from 1886 until 1890. When Louis Houck built the f.r., he suggested the name Zalma for Zalma Block, a friend in Cape Girardeau who was well known to the people of Bollinger Co.; and his suggestion was adopted, the p.o. name being changed in 1891. (P.O. Hopkins, Houck's Memorial Sketches 45-49)

Zeitonia (Wayne)
See God's Hill
Zephyr (Bollinger)
A p.o. maintained in 1910 in the n. part of Wayne T.
Mr. Cooper says, "Old man Loyd gave the name." (Cooper)

Zion (Madison)
A p.o. was established here in 1886 and named from Zion
Church (q.v.). It is in the s. part of Central T.
(Gipson, Price)

Zion Church (Madison)
A Baptist church in the s. part of Central T., organised
before 1870 and named for Jerusalem. Zion was a hill in
Jerusalem, the site of the regal residence of David, and
as the center of Hebrew worship has come to be synony-
mos with the city itself.

Zion Church (Wayne)
A Baptist church organized prior to 1851. Cf. above.
(Douglass I 476)

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church (Wayne)
In the town of Gravelton, organised about 1857 by Rev.
John R. Moser, a native of N. Carolina, with a member-
ship of 25. The first services were held some 3 mi.
distant. Among those influential in organizing the
church were Judge L. A. W. Cloninger and Maj. M. N.
Abernathy. In 1878 a splendid church building, still
standing, was erected. In 1885 Concordia College was
erected by Pastor Wagner. A familiar Bible name.
(Goodspeed 580-81, 1139, Douglass I 481, Hopkins)
CHAPTER TWO

CLASSES OF PLACE NAMES

This group of counties is one which has a certain geographic unity; that is, the counties are adjoining, and yet how diverse in place names! The two counties bounded by the Mississippi River are Cape Girardeau and Perry. Among the Cape Girardeau names are many evidences of the early French settlements and of the later German settlements; in Perry County the names are dominated by those which came from the great Saxon Colony and the later German immigration. Bellinger County, which is the last county of the state to be erected, was cut off from Cape Girardeau County. In the name of the county is a reminder of the migration of the Reformed German Lutherans to Cape Girardeau County, and in the names Leopold and Glennon are reflected the Catholic colony from St. Louis; but most of the names are native, new, and somewhat commonplace.

Madison County names reflect the early and important mining operations. In Mine La Motte and St. Michaels are memories of the early Frenchmen who settled the county. No evidence is left of the German settlement unless Fredericktown (see Dictionary) is a reminder of Frederick
the Great. Wayne County belongs to a different place-name world. The four counties just mentioned were a part of the original Cape Girardeau District of Missouri; Wayne County belonged to the District of Lawrence. Originally so large it was called the State of Wayne, this county has been reduced in size by the erection of other counties from its territory; and still it is large. Of the 2,001 names in this list 756 or 37 per cent belong to Wayne County. The names reflect the wooded region which the county was and is and the many common men, sawmill operators and farmers, who settled it. The names, for the most part have a homely and unpretentious sound. Finally, Reynolds County is like no other county of the group. It is small in extent, wild and rugged in appearance (witness the many "hollers") and commonplace in its names.

By actual count the names in this group number 2,001, distributed as follows: Bollinger, 256; Cape Girardeau, 345; Madison, 237; Perry, 245; Reynolds, 162; and Wayne, 756.

The information given in Chapter One is interesting to the student of local history and to the general reader, but to the student of the English language the real significance of the place-names study is the classification of the names according to their origin. Such classification results in grouping names in five classes: Borrowed Names, Historical Names, Personal Names, Environmental
Names, and Cultural Names. Further subdivisions in each group assist the student and the reader in locating quickly and easily any name, and at the same time such groupings throw light on the topography, the flora and fauna, the history of a region, and the occupations, the culture, and the personal names of the inhabitants.

The following table showing the number of names in each class and the percentages, based on the actual total of 2,001, indicates the predominance of personal names and the relative importance of the other classes. The unsolved names are included in this table.

The distribution of names within the classes and the percentages of the whole are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Borrowed Names</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Historical Names</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Personal Names</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Environmental Names</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Cultural Names</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsolved Names</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Counted in this way the total number of names is 2486. The difference in this number and the actual number of places is the result of overlapping. Many names belong to more than one class.
I. BORROWED NAMES (612)

The reader who looks at the list of Borrowed Names which follows is convinced that this group of counties is a microcosm. It is the globe on a smaller scale, for here in this small territory lie: Mount Carmel, Bethel, and Bethany of Ancient Palestine; Antioch of Ancient Syria; Lodi of Italy; Birmingham, Cornwall, and Sheffield of England; Altenburg, Arnsberg, Dresden, Frohna, and Wittenberg of Germany; New Wells and Tilsit of Austria; and Goshen of Egypt (for a complete list see the following pages). This region is also the United States in miniature, for here are The Barrens of Kentucky; Monterey, California; Dallas, Texas; Baltimore, Maryland; Dongola, Illinois; Greenville, Ohio; Oklahoma and Virginia.

The total list of names borrowed from foreign countries is comparatively small, numbering 54 in all. Fourteen of these are the German names of Cape Girardeau and Perry counties, belonging to the Saxon Migration period; twenty-six are church names which originated in Ancient Palestine, Syria, and Greece, and are really not borrowed in the sense that those who chose the names had the country in mind; they were simply well-known places mentioned in the Bible. Ten different states furnish twelve names; one of the partially unsolved names suggests another part
of Missouri, and one is the national highway, U. S. Highway 61.

Four hundred thirty-three of the names of this group, or 85 per cent, are local transfers. These are postoffices, towns, and villages named from natural features such as creeks and branches, lakes and ponds, hills and "hollers"; or they are artificial features such as schools, churches, towns, and sawmill camps; or industries such as mining or fruit raising.

In the borrowed names here, as elsewhere, a partial history of the people can be read. From which foreign countries did they come? From which sections of the U. S. did they come? Did they settle on the creeks and rivers? What industries did they start? All these questions and others are answered in the names.

A. Stock Names (68)

1. General (5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Place Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centerville</td>
<td>Crossroads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Township</td>
<td>Union Township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concordia College</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Favorite School Names (12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>Place Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broadway</td>
<td>Liberty No. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central High School</td>
<td>Lone Star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eureka</td>
<td>South Liberty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>Victory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty No. 1</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Favorite Church Names (51)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church Name</th>
<th>Place Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antioch Church</td>
<td>Bethel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethany</td>
<td>Beulah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christ Evangelical</td>
<td>New Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebeneser (2)</td>
<td>New Prospect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emmanuel (2)</td>
<td>New Salem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairview</td>
<td>Old Salem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendship</td>
<td>Pleasant View</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Hope</td>
<td>St. Francis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Hill</td>
<td>St. John's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Flock</td>
<td>St. Joseph's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Vine</td>
<td>St. Michael's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Carmel</td>
<td>Salem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Gilgal</td>
<td>Shiloh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Olivet</td>
<td>Trinity Lutheran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Pisgah</td>
<td>Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Zion</td>
<td>Wesley Chapel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Bethel</td>
<td>Zion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Home</td>
<td>Zion Evangelical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hope (3)</td>
<td>Lutheran</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. From Foreign Places (50)**

1. Modern (24)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Africa: Dongola (?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria: Neu Wels (New Wells), Oesterreich, Tilsit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt: Egypt Mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England: Birmingham, Cornwall, Sheffield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany: Altenburg, Arnsberg, Dissen, Dresden, Frankenberg, Friedenberg, Friedheim, Pfehlma, Hanover, Millheim, Nieder-Frohna, Peitzdorf, Seeletz, Wittenberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland: Ireland Township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy: Lodi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Ancient (26)

| Greece: Corinth, Philippi, Mars Hill Baptist Church |
| Palestine: Bethany Church, Bethel Church (3), Bethlehem Convent, Hebron Church, Lebanon Church, Mount Carmel Church, Mount Gilgal Church, Mount Olivet Church, Mount Pisgah Church (2), Mount Zion Church, New Salem Church, Old Salem Church, Salem Church, Shiloh Church, Zion Church (2), Zion Evangelical Church |
| Syria and ancient Egypt: Antioch Church (2), Goshen Church |

**C. From the United States (4)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cape Gulf R.R.</th>
<th>Gulf Branch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cottonbelt R.R.</td>
<td>U. S. Highway 61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**D. From Other States (15)**

| California: Monterey (?), New California, St. Louis and |
San Francisco (Frisco) R.R.
Illinois: Cape Girardeau and Thebes Bridge Terminal, Chester Road, Dongola
Kentucky: The Barrens, Kentucky Hollow
Maryland: Baltimore Creek (?)
Ohio (Buckeye State): Buckeye Copper Mines, Greenville
Oklahoma: O. School
Texas: Dallas (?)
Virginia: V. Settlement, V. Warriors' Path

E. Local Transfers (475)

1. From Other Sections of Missouri (10)

Bollinger County: B. Branch
Gipsey (Bollinger Co.): G. River
Greene County: Greene (?)
Iron County: Iron Mountain R.R., St. Louis and Iron Mt. R.R.
Osage Mountains: O. Valley Road
St. Louis: St. Louis and Gulf R.R., St. Louis and Iron Mt. R.R., St. Louis and San Francisco R.R., St. Louis Southwestern R.R.

2. From Natural Features (276)

a. Streams (172)

Apple Creek: Apple Creek (p.o.) (2), Applecreek, A. Creek Church, A. Creek School, A. C. Baptist Church, A. C. Chapel, A. C. Township, A. C. Valley School, A. River, Appleton, Little A. Creek, North A. C. Church, Old A. C. Church, Old Appleton, South A. C. Church, South Fork of A. C.
Asher Creek: A. C. Valley, A. C. School
Bear Creek: B. C. Church, B. C. School
Bee Fork: Bee Fork (p.o.), Lower B. F. School, South Branch of B. F., Upper B. F. School
Bennett Creek: B. Spring
Big Brushy Creek: B. B. Church
Big Creek: B. C. Church (2), B. C. Township
Big Lake Creek: B. L. School
Bill's Creek: B. C. School
Bounds Creek: Bounds, B. C. Church, Bounds Graveyard
Brazeau Creek: Brazeau, Brazeau Bottom, B. C. Church, E. Township
Brewer's Creek: B. Church
Brush Creek: B. C. School
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creek Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buck Creek</td>
<td>B. C. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckeye Creek</td>
<td>B. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckhorn Creek</td>
<td>Buckhorn (p.o.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byrd Creek</td>
<td>Little Byrd Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Creek</td>
<td>C. C. School, Lower C. C. School, Upper C. C. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cane Creek</td>
<td>C. C. Church, C. C. School (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caney Fork Creek</td>
<td>C. F. Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain's Creek</td>
<td>C. C. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor River</td>
<td>Castor (p.o.), C. Church, C. Township (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Branch</td>
<td>C. B. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Creek</td>
<td>Cedar Creek (p.o.), C. C. Church, C. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Township, Lower C. C. School, Upper C. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Fork</td>
<td>C. F. Church, C. F. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinque Hommes Creek</td>
<td>C. H. Township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark's Creek</td>
<td>C. C. Church, C. C. School, Upper C. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clubb Creek</td>
<td>C. C. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crooked Creek</td>
<td>C. C. Township, Little Crooked Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doe Run Creek</td>
<td>D. R. State Park (?), Lower D. R. School,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper D. R. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Creek</td>
<td>D. C. Church (3), D. C. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eads Creek</td>
<td>E. C. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora Creek</td>
<td>Little Flora Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four creeks</td>
<td>Big Four School (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass Creek</td>
<td>Grassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greasy Creek</td>
<td>G. C. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hog Creek</td>
<td>H. C. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubble Creek</td>
<td>H. C. Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Creek</td>
<td>Hurricane (p.o.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyatt's Creek</td>
<td>H. C. School, Heitts Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Creek</td>
<td>I. C. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Creek</td>
<td>L. C. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leatherwood Creek</td>
<td>L. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Brushy Creek</td>
<td>L. B. Baptist Church, L. B. Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Lake Creek</td>
<td>L. L. Church, L. L. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Whitewater River</td>
<td>L. W. Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan's Creek</td>
<td>Logan's Creek (p.o.), L. C. Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost Creek</td>
<td>Lost Creek (p.o.), L. C. School, L. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGee Creek</td>
<td>Middle McGee Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKenzie Creek</td>
<td>McKenzie (p.o.), McK. Canyon, McK Church,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>McK. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McMurtry Creek</td>
<td>McM. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsh Creek</td>
<td>Marsh Creek (p.o.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayberry Branch</td>
<td>M. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Creek</td>
<td>M. C. Cemetery, M. C. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Dam Creek</td>
<td>M. D. Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller Creek</td>
<td>M. C. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mud Lick Creek</td>
<td>M. L. Canyon, M. L. Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter Creek</td>
<td>Otter Creek (p.o.), O. C. Baptist Church,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O. C. Township</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Peola Branch (or Creek): Peola (or Paola) School
Perkins Creek: Perkins Creek (p.o.)
Fey Creek: Finey School
Fond Creek: P. C. Church, P. C. School
Possum Creek: P. C. School, Opossum Creek School
Ring's Creek: R. C. Mountain, R. C. School
Rum Branch: R. B. Church, R. B. School
St. Francois River: Little St. Francois River, St. F. Church, St. F. Mountains, St. F. Township (2)
Saline Creek: S. C. Church, S. Township, South Fork of S. Creek
Sinking Creek: S. C. Church, S. C. School
Stephens Creek: S. C. School
Sweetwater Creek: S. School
Tom Sauk Creek: Little T. S. Creek
Trace Creek: T. C. School (2)
Turkey Creek: Lower T. C. Church, Turkey Creek (p.o.), T. C. Church (2), Upper T. C. School
Twelve Mile Creek: Twelve Mile (p.o.), T. M. Church, T. M. School, T. M. Township
West Fork (of Black river): West Fork (p.o.) (2), W. F. School
Whitewater River: Big W. Church, Little W. R., Whitewater (p.o.), W. Presbyterian Church, W. Township

b. Bays, Lakes, Ponds, and Springs (48)

a big spring: B. S. School
Bay Spring: Bay Spring (p.o.), Bay Hills
Big Lake: B. L. Church, B. L. Creek, B. L. School
Cedar Bay: C. B. Hollow, C. B. Iron Mines
Coldwater Spring: Coldwater (or Cold Water) (p.o.), C. Hill, C. School, Lower C. School, Upper C. School
Cool Springs: C. S. Cemetery, C. S. Church, C. S. Union Church, C. S. School
Crane Pond: Crane, C. P. Creek
five springs: F. S. Farm
Goose Pond: G. P. Hill
Hager Springs: H. S. School, H. S. Church
Mill Spring: Mill Spring (p.o.), M. S. Creek, M. S. Township
Peachtree Spring: P. T. Fork, P. T. F. School, P. Graveyard, P. School
Round Pond: R. P. School
Silver Lake: S. Lake School
Stroud Spring: S. S. Branch
two big springs: Big Springs Cave
White Spring: W. S. Branch, White Spring (village), W. Creek
c. River Formations and Dams (5)

Cape Cinque Hommes: C. H. Creek
Grand Eddy: Grand Eddy (p.o.)
Mill Dam: Mill Dam (p.o.), W. D. Road
Reeds Bend: R. B. School

Bluffs, Hills, Mountains, Mounds, and Ridges (14)

Baker Hills: B. H. School
Black Mountain: B. M. Church, B. M. School
Davey Mountain: D. Gap, D.'s Branch, D.'s Creek
Goose Pond Hill: G. P. H. School
Grassy Mountain: G. Creek
Lonesome Ridge: L. R. School
Oak Mound: O. W. School
Panther Hill: F. H. Lookout Tower
Snake Bluff: S. B. School
Sylvan Ridge: S. R. School
Tin Mountain: Tin Mountain (p.o.)

e. Hollows and Valleys

Arcadia Valley: A. Township
Coon Hollow: C. H. Branch
Dickens Valley: D. V. Church, D. V. School, D. School
Dry Valley: D. V. Church, D. V. School
Greenwood Valley: Greenwood Valley (p.o.), G. V. Creek,
G. V. School, Greenwood Creek
Harrison Valley: H. V. School
Kelo Valley: K. V. Branch
Kentucky Hollow: E. Spring
Pine Valley: P. V. School
Pink Root Hollow: P. R. H. School
Pleasant Valley: P. V. School
Thompson "Holler": T. H. School

f. Bottoms, Swamps, Plains, Rocks (16)

The Barrens: B. Church, B. Fork, St. Mary's-of-the-Barrens Church
Black Mingo Swamp: B. M. Slough, B. M. Bayou
Bois Brule: Bois Brule (p.o.), E. B. Baptist Church,
B. B. Creek, B. B. Township
Flat Rock: P. H. Creek
Flatwoods: P. Cemetery, P. School (2)
Lone Rock: L. R. Church, L. R. Mill, L. R. School
3. From Earlier Artificial Features (51)

a. Churches and Cemeteries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church/School</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antioch Church</td>
<td>A. Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethel Church</td>
<td>B. Cemetery, B. School, New B. Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem Church</td>
<td>B. Cemetery, B. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beulah Church</td>
<td>B. Cemetery, B. School (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapel Hill Church</td>
<td>C. H. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Roads Church</td>
<td>C. R. Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebenezer Church</td>
<td>E. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goshen Church</td>
<td>G. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greene's Chapel</td>
<td>G. C. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Vine Church</td>
<td>L. V. School (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone Star Church</td>
<td>L. S. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller Chapel</td>
<td>M. C. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore's Chapel</td>
<td>M. C. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Pisgah Church</td>
<td>Mt. P. Cemetery, Mt. P. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Pleasant Church</td>
<td>Mt. P. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Home Church</td>
<td>N. H. Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Prospect Church</td>
<td>N. P. Cemetery, N. P. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakdale Church</td>
<td>O. Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oak Grove Church</td>
<td>O. O. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Salem Church</td>
<td>O. S. School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phillippi Church</td>
<td>P. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed Chapel</td>
<td>R. C. School</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. John's Church</td>
<td>St. J's School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary's-of-the-Barrons</td>
<td>St. Mary's Township</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Michael's Church</td>
<td>St. Michaels (village)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salem Church</td>
<td>New S. Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Valley Church</td>
<td>S. V. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity Lutheran Church</td>
<td>T. L. School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union Church</td>
<td>U. Ridge School, U. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zion Church</td>
<td>Zion (p.o.)</td>
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b. Schools (4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
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<tr>
<td>Center Ridge School</td>
<td>C. R. Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eureka School</td>
<td>Eureka (village)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frye School</td>
<td>F. Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woods School</td>
<td>W. Cemetery</td>
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c. Mills (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mill</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dolles Mill</td>
<td>Dolles Mill (village)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hog Eye Mill</td>
<td>Hog Eye (p.o.), H. E. School</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Mines (4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine</th>
<th>Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper Mines</td>
<td>C. M. School</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Einstein Silver Mines: E. S. Mines (p.o.), Silvermine, Silver Mine School

4. Later Artificial Features (1)

Deer Run State Park: D. R. Lookout Tower

5. From Towns, Postoffices, and Other Settlements (66)

Allenville: A. Covered Bridge
Alliance: A. School
Beckville: B. Branch
Birmingham: B. Hills, B. Road
Brunot: B. Spring, B. Creek
Barfordville: B. Covered Bridge
Cape Girardeau: C. G. County, Cape Creek, C. G. Institute, C. Gulf R.R., Cape Rock Park, C. Rock Road, C. G. and Thebes Bridge Terminal
Clubb: C. School, C. Baptist Church
Coldwater: C. Mill
Critesville: C. School
Dagonia: D. School
Damon: D. Chapel
Edgehill: E. (or Edge Mill) School
Ellington: E. Hollow, E. Park
Exchange: Pleasant E. Church
Fruit City: F. C. School
Fruitland: F. Normal Institute
Garwood: G. School
Gipsey: G. School
Glennon: G. School
Jackson: J. Military Academy
Jewett: J. School
Kime: K. Baptist Church
Leopold: L. School
Lesterville: L. Township
Lodi: L. Nazarene Church
Lowndes: L. Cemetery
Marble Hill: M. H. Church
Marquand: M. Township
Neely's Landing: Neely's School
Oak Ridge: O. R. Baptist Church
Oates: O. Lookout Tower, O. School
Patterson: P. Cemetery, P. Creek
Perryville: P. Junction
Piedmont: P. Canyon
Pocahontas: P. Station
Riverside: R. School
St. Michaels: St. M. Trail, St. M. Township, St. M. School, The Village
Scopus: S. Township
Shook: S. Creek, S. Baptist Church, S. Union Church
Twin Cities: T. C. Park
Wappapello: W. Dam, W. Lake
Williamsville: W. Church, Greenville-W. R.R., Greenville-W. and St. Louis R.R.
Wittenberg: W. Road

6. From Counties, Townships, and School Districts (9)

Bollinger County: B. Co. Tunnel
Cape Girardeau County: Cape Creek (?)
District 44: Big Four School (?)
Perry County: Perry (p.o.), Perryville, Port Perry (?)
Reynolds County: Reynolds
Union Township: Pine Union School
Wayne County: W. Township

7. From Streets (2)

Broadway School
Maple Avenue Church

8. From Industries and Trade Names (58)

a. Sawmill Camps (16)

Camp, Camps No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 23, No. 24, No. 26,
Old Camp 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33
No. 34, Camp Creek

b. Milling (3)

Mill Creek, Mill Spring, Mill Dam

c. Manufacturing and Machinery (3)

Graphite
Jewell Iron Manufacturing Co.: Jewell Switch
c. Screw-Augur Mill

d. Mining (4)

Chenox (?) Copper Region
Clarkson Iron Mines Gravel Pit
e. Mercantile Business (8)

Bunyads Store
Davis Store
Exchange
Grisham Store
Lodi (?)
Sitzes Store
Warren's Store
Yount's Store

f. Ferrying and Fording Streams (16)

Butler Ferry
Estes Ferry
Ferry's
Ferry's Switch
Gosset's Ford
Green's F.
Greenville F.
Hay's
Lorimier's
Moss F.
Pollard F.
Punch's F.
Redman's F.
Smith's F.
Vancil's F.
Walls F.

g. Fur Industry (1)

Shady Dell Fur Farm

h. Farmer's Organizations (2)

Alliance
Grangerville

i. Orchards (4)

Fruit City
Fruitland
Highland Orchard
Highland

j. Dairying (1)

Dairyville

9. Buildings (2)

Manning Cabin: M. C. Hollow, M. C. Branch
II. HISTORICAL NAMES (334)

In 1698 Father Jean Francois Buisson de St. Cosme, a missionary priest from the Quebec Seminary of Foreign Missions, came down the Mississippi River and paused long enough to erect a cross on Grand Tower and to give Perry County its first place name. The promontory on which he erected the cross was called Cape St. Cosme and later corrupted to the French Cinque Hommes.

In 1714 Antione de la Mothe Cadillac is said to have discovered lead in the place now called Mine La Motte. Other historians contend that the year was 1720 and the discoverer a La Motte who was sent out by Philip Hensault. Certainly the name belongs to the early eighteenth century. Castor and St. Francois rivers and Belle Pointe belong to this period also.

In 1793 a Spanish Government post was established by Louis Lorimier at Cape Girardeau, a name given slightly earlier by navigators to the Big Bend of the Mississippi River. Soon this post was connected by means of El Camino Real (Le Chemin du Roi or the Kings Highway) with New Madrid (1788) southward and with Ste. Genevieve (1732), northward.

In point of time the Indian names precede St. Cosme, of course, but the place-names did not come into use until
later. The list of Indian names is quite disappointing, revealing nothing of the two large bands of Shawnees who lived in "la grande village sauvage," as the French expressed it, in what is now Cape Girardeau and Perry counties, telling nothing in themselves of the sister of Tecumseh and her tragic love affair; nothing of the Shawnee consort of Louis Lorimier. Five of the names of this group are simply the word Indian plus the designating term; seven are composed of the tribe name Shawnee and the feature name. Mingo appears twice in the list, as does Trace Creek. The latter name is listed as Indian because it was derived from the fact that the creek followed an old Indian trail or trace through the forest. In Warrior's Path and Virginia Warriors' Path as well as in Nachitoches Trail, are definite historical references, however, to the highways of the ancient Red men.

Five of the Indian names of Wayne County were bestowed by Louis Houck, railroad builder and historian. Tradition has it that Houck named Wappapello, Taskee, Chaonia, Ojibway, perhaps Upalika, and Puxico (in Stoddard County) for "An Indian chief, his wife, and children." As has been stated in the Dictionary under the discussion of Taskee, this explanation is fantastic but the fact remains that the names were selected by Houck, who wanted to preserve as much of the history of a region in its names as is possible.
Cape La Croix Creek, Riviere a la Femme, Riviere Charles, Rio Blanco, and other names suggest the French and Spanish periods.

The Civil War, which played havoc with the development of the state, left in its wake such names as Captain's Creek, Forts A, B, C, and D, Fort Benton, Leeper's Ford, and Stony Battery.

The Mexican War may be reviewed in Monterey; the Spanish-American War in Cuba; the World War I in Scopus, once German Township.

Spanish Land grants were made to the early settlers as inducement to settle. The names of the people to whom the grants were made are preserved in ten Wayne County place names.

Local history is recalled in fifty-nine names such as Thompson Holler School, Hog Creek, Gads Hill, and Pistol Branch. Say Gads Hill to the average literate person and he thinks of Charles Dickens. Say Gads Hill to a Wayne Countian and he thinks of Jesse James, for it was at Gads Hill that many of the train robberies of the James boys occurred.

Drunken Branch and possibly Punch River Creek in Bolivar County, as well as Rum Branch in Cape Girardeau County speak, according to popular etymology, of events connected with episodes involving intoxicants.
The long list of German names belonging to the Saxon Migration period are historical in significance and at the same time reflect the foreign country from which the names were borrowed.

Camp Ground and Camp Ground School tell of the days when churches were few and far apart, when ministers were hard pressed to make the circuits, and when people could attend services infrequently. Then it was customary to hold a "protracted" meeting during the summer. People came from far and near, bringing supplies for several weeks, and camping on the church yard or at some convenient spot nearby. The place came to be known as the Camp Ground and the service as the Camp Meeting. It is an American institution, originated, according to Thornton, by the Presbyterians, abandoned by them and used by the Methodists and Baptists.

Greenville is one of the most significant of the historical names. It suggests Mad Anthony Wayne and his campaigns, for it was General Wayne who established Fort Greenville (later Greenville) in Ohio, naming it for an outstanding historical character General Nathaniel Greene. Greenville's history is revealed in the change of names. It was established as Bettis Ford and named Greenville when it was selected as the seat of justice. In 1943 the town was moved after the building of Wappapello Dam as a flood control measure, and this fact is reflected in OLD
Greenville and New Greenville. "I don't know what we're going to call it when we get it all together again," one resident reflected when part of the town had been moved to the new site some two and a half miles north, and the rest of it was at the original site.

Much of the local history is reflected in the establishment of water mills for grinding grain in pioneer days and in the rise and fall of sawmill camps and log loading stations on the railroads. The water mill was the hub of the universe so far as pioneers were concerned. One of the most important of these, which is still standing, is the mill at Burfordsville in Cape Girardeau, first known as Bollinger's Mill. In Perry County the Bishop's Mill was built in 1801 in the Tucker settlement and was purchased in 1818 by Bishop Rosati for the community of St. Mary's-of-the-Barrens.

In Wayne and Reynolds counties the names of sawmill camps, most of them personal names in themselves, dominated the scene until the waning interest in timber brought about their decline. In Wayne County most of these names center about the great sawmill and lumber man, Hiram Holliday. Bull Run Camp, which belongs to the Holliday camps, suggests the day when oxen were used in the lumber industry; and Holliday Highway suggests the new era when paved highways replaced the muddy bull runs and the narrow gauge logging railroads.
Two of the few remaining covered bridges are found in Cape Girardeau County at Burfordville and Allenville.

Reconstruct the history of a county from its place names is a challenge often flung to the student. It could be done.

A. General (334)

1. Indian (41)

Apple Creek
Black Mingo Swamp
Capaha Trail
Channahia
Chillicothe
Chilliticaux
Council Ridge (?)
Indian Creek (3)
Indian Graveyard
Indian Road
Indian Village
La Grand Village Sauvage
Large Shawnee Village
Mingo Swamp
Mocas Town
Mokota School
Muddy Shawnee Creek
Nachtoches Path

Ne Ska (or Niska) River
Ojibway
Paola Branch
Fiakishla Spring
Shawnee Creek
Shawnee Hills Path
Shawneetown
Shawnee Township
Small Shawnee Village
Taskee (or Taskee Station)
Trace Creek (2)
Twyappity Township
Unica River
Upalika (?)
Virginia Warriors' Path
(or Warriors' Path)
Wappapello

2. French and Spanish Discovery and Exploration (21)

Belle Pointe
Bois Brule Bottoms
Brazeau Bottoms
Cabo Girardo
(or Cape Girardeau)
Cape Antoine
Cape St. Cosme
Cape Cinque Hommes
Cape La Croix
(or Cape La Cruche
or Cape La Cruz) Creek

Castor River
El Camino Real
(or Le Chemin du Roi)
Mine La Motte
La Riviere Charles
Riviere a la Pomme
Riviere Charles
Riviere Zenon
St. Michael's Church
Village Sauvage
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Pioneer Period (2)</th>
<th>4. Civil War (14)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Cabbin</td>
<td>Trace Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell (or Cowan) Cemetery</td>
<td>Finley Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunot Springs</td>
<td>Forts A, B, C, D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burch Cemetery</td>
<td>Fort Benton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains Creek</td>
<td>Leeper's Ford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Haven Mill</td>
<td>Stony Battery</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Mexican War (1)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Monterey: Monterey (?)</td>
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<table>
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<th>6. Spanish-American War (1)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
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<th>7. World War I (2)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marquand Township</td>
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<td>Scopus Township</td>
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<tr>
<th>8. Missouri History (1)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Benton Township</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>9. Local History</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Various Events (41)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allenville Covered Bridge</th>
<th>Grand Tower</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arbor</td>
<td>Grand (or Great) Eddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bainbridge</td>
<td>Greenville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beckville</td>
<td>Greenville Ferry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bettis Ford</td>
<td>Hale College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethel School</td>
<td>Hog Eye Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Bend</td>
<td>Holiday Highway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackstone Lodge</td>
<td>Hurricane Hollow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bull Run Camp</td>
<td>Lon Sander's Canyon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burfordville Covered Bridge</td>
<td>The Lost Mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnt Mill</td>
<td>New Greenville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camp Ground</td>
<td>Old Greenville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camp Ground School</td>
<td>Old Graveyard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornwall</td>
<td>Pistol Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dee's Chapel</td>
<td>Rum Branch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Devil's Tea Table</td>
<td>Seventy-Six</td>
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<tr>
<td>Devil's Washboard</td>
<td>Three Notch Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drunken Branch</td>
<td>Thompson Holler School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt Mills</td>
<td>Tin Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gads Hill</td>
<td>Tucker's Settlement</td>
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b. Catholic History (4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bishop's Mill</th>
<th>St. Mary's-of-the-Barrens</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bishop Rosati's Sacristy</td>
<td>St. Mary's Seminary</td>
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c. Saxon Migration (15)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Altenburg</th>
<th>Neu Wels</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concordia Seminary</td>
<td>Faitsdorf</td>
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<td>Dresden</td>
<td>Seelitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankenberg</td>
<td>Stephans College</td>
</tr>
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<td>Frohna</td>
<td>Stephansburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannisberg</td>
<td>Stephan's Landing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luther College</td>
<td>Wittenberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nieder-Frohna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Spanish Land Grants (10)

| Solomon Aley: Aley Mountain |
| James Caldwell: Caldwell's Creek |
| Francis Clark: Clark's Switch |
| Sebastian De Celis: De Celis Creek |
| Hubble: Hubble Creek |
| Isaac Kelley: Kelley Spring |
| Charles, David, Robert Logan: Logan's Creek |
| Andrew Reed: Reed Church |
| Thomas Ring: Ring's Creek |
| Ephriam Stout: Stout's Creek |

e. Pioneer Grist Mills (meal and flour) (16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bishop's Mill</th>
<th>Moore Mill</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burns Mill</td>
<td>Moser's Mill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Damon Taylor Mill</td>
<td>Neely's Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Haven Mill</td>
<td>Plunkett Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gill's Mill</td>
<td>Price's Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hog Eye Mill</td>
<td>Screw-Auger Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBride Mill</td>
<td>Stevenson's Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow Mill</td>
<td>Whitlock Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markham Mill</td>
<td>Williams Mill</td>
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f. Sawmill and Log Loading Stations (47)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Camps No. 8-34</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(14 altogether)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clipper Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutler's Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dee's Switch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edwards</td>
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<td>Edwardsville</td>
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<td>Gaylor</td>
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<td>Graphite</td>
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<td>Gravel Pit</td>
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<td>Holliday</td>
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<td>Keener</td>
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<td>Kerrigan</td>
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<td>Ladero</td>
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Mckewson  
Moore's Switch  
Otter Creek  
Flierson  
Floy  
Pond  
Pond Switch  
Reeds' Mill  
Rhodes Mill  
Sawyer

Schmults  
Slabtown  
Stevenson's Mill  
Stroud Mill  
Taske  
Taylor Mill  
Upalika  
Van  
York

g. River Landings (16)

Allen's Landing  
Anchor Landing  
(or Bois Brule)  
Bailey's Landing  
Bainbridge  
Bainbridge Waters Landing  
Davis Landing  
Farrar's Landing  
Holshcen Landing  
Landing Seventy-Six  
Linhoff's Landing  
Meelys Landing  
Fratte's Landing  
Red Rock Landing  
Rorer's Landing  
Wagner's Landing

B. Table of Periods

See Appendix
III. PERSONAL NAMES (926)

It is easy to assert after looking at the comparative table of classified names at the beginning of this chapter that the personal names occupy the place of preeminence, each name bearing mute testimony of the founders and the early settlers, those hardy souls who pioneered here, as well as the men honored by the residents of the county.

Leopold II of Austria, Charles IV of Spain, Frederick the Great, Martin Luther, Baron Frederick Heinrick Alexander von Humboldt, John Wesley, and Sir William Blackstone never saw this section of the country, yet their names embellish the maps and are on the tongues of many people.

In St. Cosme Hill in Perry County is retained the name of Jean Francois Buisson de St. Cosme, who prayed: "God grant that the cross, which has never been known in this region, may triumph there and our Lord pour fourth abundantly on them the merits of His holy passion, that the Indians may know and serve him." (For a full account of St. Cosme and his work, see Dictionary under Cape Cinque Hommes.)

St. Anthony, St. John, St. Francis of Assisi, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Boniface, St. Theresa, and St. Rosa
of Lima make up the list of patron saints revered by the Catholics of this section.

Among the prominent Indians are Pocahontas, Chief Payo Mingo, and Wapello.

Presidents Millard Fillmore, James Buchanan, Andrew Jackson, George Washington, James Madison, and Thomas Jefferson; General Anthony Wayne, Commodore R. F. Stockton, and Captain Oliver Perry; as well as Governors Hadley, Baker, and Reynolds of Missouri make the list of national and state figures.

By far the largest number of names here are those of local men; founders, doctors, merchants, teachers, postmasters, ferrymen, landowners, and settlers.

Not always are the men who have played a leading part in the development of a section honored through place names. Louis Houck, who is known as an empire builder because of his railroad enterprises, is not thus honored. He himself selected the name for some six places in Wayne County and an equal number in the extreme southeast section, but his name appears only in Houck Stadium in Cape Girardeau. That is a tribute to his work as an educator and trustee of the state teachers college located there.

Of all the names not preserved in permanent place names and yet exerting powerful influence none is more outstanding than that of Martin Stephan. (For full explanation of his position and the reason Stephan's College,
Stephan's Landing, and Stepansburg disappeared see explanation in Dictionary under Altenburg.)

Hiram Holliday is a perfect contrast of the cases just cited. His name appears in more place names than any single person in this section. Hiram, Holliday (Station), Holliday Creek, Holliday Road, and Holliday Highway are named for him. Besides this, many places were once part of his mighty lumber empire.

The name of Thomas Allen, builder of the St. Louis-Iron Mountain Railroad, is found in two names in this section: Allenville, and Glen Allen. Sylvester M. Laflin, W. G. Marquand, Jules Freeman, and William Kerrigan are other railroad officials for whom places have been named.

Lin Grisham and Jasperr Cooper, prominent merchants, established a chain of stores in Bollinger and Wayne counties, from which come the names Grisham, Grisham's Store, Davis Store, McGee, Arab, and Sank.


Archbishop John G. Glennon of St. Louis is honored in Glennon of Bollinger County and in Glennonville of Dunklin County. Bishop E. M. Marvin, for whom Marvin Col- legiate Institute of Fredericktown was named, and Rev. G.
W. Tallent for whom Tallent was named and who named Scopus, are among the prominent clergymen.

William Henderson Mayfield, doctor, educator, and landowner came from Mayfield Kentucky, where his name had been used to designate the place, to Missouri where his name is preserved in Mayfield, Mayfield-Smith Academy, and Will Mayfield College of Bollinger County; and in Mayfield Sanitarium of St. Louis. His name was also bestowed upon a hospital which he established in China.

A colorful military leader was Colonel W. T. Leeper, for whom Leeper's Station, or Leeper and Leeper's Ford were named. Here Colonel Leeper met his Confederate opponent Colonel Timothy Reeves in a fierce engagement during the Civil War.

Colonel George Frederick Bollinger's name is one which stands out both for his achievements in leading a group of settlers to Missouri and in the places which bear his name. Bollinger's Mill and Bollinger Mills have long been Burfordsville and Zalma, but the county where he and numerous members of the Bollinger family settled bears his name, as does Fredericktown, seat of justice of Madison County.

A. Foreign Names (25)

Sir William Blackstone: Blackstone Lake (?)
Charles IV of Spain: Riviere Charles, El Camino Real (Le Chemin du ROI, King's Highway)
Frederick the Great: Fredericktown
Baron Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt: Humboldt (?)
Leopold II of Austria: Leopold
Martin Luther: Luther College
St. Antoine (or Anthony): Cape Antoine, St. Anthony's Church
St. Boniface: St. Boniface Church
Jean François Baissen de St. Cosme: St. Cosme Hill, Cape St. Cosme, Cape Cinque Hommes
St. Francis of Assisi: St. Francis River
St. John: St. John's Church, St. John's School
St. Michael: St. Michael's Church
St. Rosa of Lima (Peru): St. Rosa's Church
St. Theresa: St. Theresa's Church
St. Vincent De Paul: St. Vincent's Church, St. V. College
Zenon Trudeau: Riviere Zenon
John Wesley: Wesley Chapel

B. Indian (13)
Cato: Cato Slough
Chaonia: Chaonia (village)
Chief Payo Mingo (Piomingo): Mingo Bottoms
Mocas: Mocas Town (?)
Mokita: Mokita School (?)
Musco family: Musco Creek
Peola: Peola Branch (?)
Piankisha: Piankisha Spring
Pocahontas: Pocahontas
Taskee: Taskee (or Taskee Station)
Upalika: Upalika (?)
Wapello: Wappapello

C. French and Spanish Pioneers (11)
Deguire, Paul: Deguire Mountain (Deguerre Mt.)
Ensign Sieur Girardat (or Jeredat): Cape Girardeau
La Motte or Antoine de la Motte Cadillac: Mine La Motte
Louis Lorimier: Lorimier, L. Cemetery, L. Ferry, L. School
Father Marquette: Marquette Cement Quarry and Plant
Tessereau, Joseph: Tessereau Cemetery, Tesrow Creek

D. National Figures (16)
Daniel Boone: D. B. Lodge
Felix A. R. Brunot: Brunot
President James Buchanan: Buchanan
Luther Burbank: Burbank
Stephen Decatur: Decatur
President Millard Fillmore: F. Township
Benjamin Franklin: F. School
President Andrew Jackson: Jackson
President Thomas Jefferson: J. Township
President James Madison: M. County
Captain Oliver Hazard Perry: Perry County
Zebulon N. Pike: Pike Township
Sisters of Loretto: Sisters of Loretto Academy and Convent
Commodore R. P. Stockton: Stockton (?)
President Geo. Washington: Washington School
General Anthony Wayne: Wayne County

E. State Figures (21)
Governor Sam A. Baker: Sam A. Baker State Park
Frederick Bates: Fredericktown (?)
Thomas Hart Benton: Benton Township
Zalma Block: Zalma
George Frederick Bollinger: Bollinger County, Fredericktown
Governor Herbert S. Hadley: Hadley
Louis Houck: Houck Stadium
Colonel W. T. Leeper: Leeper (or Leeper Station), Leeper Ford
Thomas Maddin: Madansburgh or Madensburgh
J. W. Melton: Melton Tourist Camp
Governor Thomas Reynolds: Reynolds County
Bishop Joseph Rosati: Bishop's Mill, Bishop Rosati's Sacristy
Lou Sauders: Lou Sauder's Canyon
Schmaltz: Schmaltz
Wm., Fred, and Louis Skrainka: Skrainka
Robert Sturdivant: Sturdivant

F. Local Figures (763)
1. Local Leaders and Public Officials (64)
   a. Promoters and Founders (25)

Solomon Aley: Aley Mill
Larkin Bennett: B. Creek, B. Graveyard
Elijah Bettis: B. Ford
George Frederick Bollinger: B. County, B. Mill
Francis Clark: C. Creek, C. Mountain
Richard D. Cowan: C. Cemetery, C. Township
Sebastian De Celis: De Celis Branch
Hiram Holliday: Hiram, H. Switch, H. Road, H. Highway, H. Creek
Louis Houck: H. Stadium
Robert, Charles, David Logan: Logan Creek
Eli Lutes: Lutesville
Dr. William H. Mayfield: Mayfield, Mayfield-Smith Academy
Thomas Ring: R. Creek
Reuben Seabough: S. School
William Williams (and Asa Williams): Williams Township, Williamsville

b. Postmasters (9)

Frank Allbright: Allbright
Sam Bess: Bessville
R. B. Farrar: Farrar
Frederick Holschen: H. Landing
Fred Kurre: Kurreville
Louis W. Lix: Lixville
Tom McGhee: McGee
Henry Yount: Yount's Store, Yount

c. County and Town Officials (14)

Judge Adair: A. Creek
T. G. Bailey (Justice): B. Hill
F. B. Clippard (Co. Assessor): C. School
D. C. Clippard (Probate Judge): C. School
Samuel T. Coker (School Commissioner): C. School
Elijah Dalton (County Judge): D. Cemetery
Ben Holmes (Sheriff): E. Cave
Hon. Anton Hunt: F. School
Conn Ivy (Judge): I. Cemetery
Leon L'hote: L'hote Mill
James M. Paulus (Judge): P. Cemetery, P. School
C. B. L. Rowland (Judge): R. School
M. Welch (County Court Judge): S. Township

d. Representatives (1)

State Senator Robert Drum: Drum

e. Military and Naval Officers (10)

Colonel George Frederick Bollinger: B. County, B. Mills, Bollinger's Mill, Fredericktown
Stephen Decatur: Decatur
Captain Andrew Drake: Captain's Creek
Captain W. H. Higdon: Higdon
Captain Oliver H. Perry: Perry County
Captain Charles K. Polk: F. Township
Colonel H. Kimmel Singleton: Kimmelton

f. Railroad Officials (6)

Thomas Allen: Allenville, Glen Allen
Jules Freeman: Freeman
William Kerrigan: Kerrigan
Sylvester M. LaFlin: LaFlin
W. G. Marquand: Marquand
2. Professional Men (32)

a. Clergymen (10)

The Rev. Willis Carlisle: C. Institute
The Rev. Oliver H. Duggins: D. School
Archbishop John J. Glennon: Glennon
The Rev. Parish Green: Green's Old Ferry
The Rev. Samuel Kime: Kime
Bishop Wm. McKendree: McKendree Chapel
Bishop E. M. Marvin: M. Collegiate Institute
The Rev. Miller: M. Chapel
The Rev. Levi Revele: R. Cemetery
The Rev. Geo. W. Tallent: Tallent

b. Educators (10)

Stephen Carson: C. Hill Church, C. H. Cemetery, C. Hill School
John S. Cobb: John S. Cobb School
J. H. Hale: H. College
Boone McGinnis: McGinnis Graveyard
John W. Revele: R. School
J. F. Snowden: S. Branch, Snowdenville Church, Snowdenville School

c. Physicians (12)

Dr. John L. Allison: A. Cut, A. School
Dr. S. A. Bates: B. Canyon
Dr. Ed. Blackstone: Blackstone Lake
Dr. Wm. H. Mayfield: Mayfield (p.o.), Mayfield-Smith Academy
Dr. Pollard: P. Ferry
Dr. Mathias M. Reagan: R. Branch
Dr. R. Shelby: S. Cave
Dr. J. M. Shirley: S. School
Dr. H. J. Smith: Smithville, Mayfield-Smith Academy

3. Business Men (118)

a. Merchants (16)

Fred Bunyard: B. Store
Albert Choat: Choat
Jake Clubb: Clubb
C. H. Crites: C. Store
Marshall Davis: D. Store
R. B. Farrar: Farrar
Samuel Gordon: Gordonville
Lin Grisham: Grisham
-----Isbell: Isbell's Store
-----L'hote (and Muench): L'hote Mill
C. S. Marsh: M. Creek
H. L. Meadors: Meadors
F. O. Schlutits: S. School
Joseph and Wade Sites: Siteses Store
-----Warren: Warren’s Store
Henry Yount: Yount's Store, Yount

b. Millers (71)

(I) Grist Mills (36)

Solomon Aley: A. Mill
Anderson Bep: B. Mill
Hiram Berry: Berry's Mill
T. J. Brady: Brady's Mill
Lee Burns: B. Spring
John Calloway: C. Mill Creek, C. Mill, Mill Creek
-----Cutler: Cutler's Mill
Greer W. Davis: D. Mill
Ike De Haven: De Haven Mill
A. M. Dolle: Dolles Mill
James Duggins: Duggin's Mill
Simon Durand (Frenchman): French Mills
Robert Farrar: Farrar's Mill
John Hahn: Hahn's Mill
-----Hall: Hall's Mill
Wm. Heitman: H. Mill, H. School
Wm. J. Hux: Huxie
Charles Ingram: Ingram's Mill
-----Kimmell: Kimmell's Mill
-----L'hote: L'hote Mill
John McLane: McLane's Mill
W. J. Markham: M. Mill, Mill Pond, Mill Spring
J. R. Moser: Moser's Mill
-----Nesslein: N. Mill
-----Richardson: Richardson
Walker Rose: Rose
Aaron Snider: Snider's Mill
-----Starr: Starrs
John Stevenson: S. Mill
-----Whitlock: W. Mill
John Wilkinson: Wilkinson's Mill

(II) Sawmills (35)

Jim Barker: Barker's Camp, Barker (or Baker)
George Bates: B. Branch
Henry Blum: Blum, B. Tank, Blum's Mill, B's Switch
-----Bowers: Bowers
C. E. Burton: Burton  
-----Carter: Carter's Mill, C. Creek  
Geo. Clarkson: C. Iron Mines  
-----Clipper: C. Mill  
Bill Daley: Daley  
A. G. Farris: F. Mill  
-----Garwood: Garwood  
Thomas Greeley: Greeley  
Wm. Gill: Gill's Mill  
-----Hersey: Hersey  
-----Hobart: Hobart  
-----Lyons: Lyons  
-----McDoe: McDoe (p.o.)  
Henry Medley: Medley's Mill  
-----Melton: Melton  
Elijah Moore: M. Mill  
Marvin Munger: Munger's Mill, Munger  
T. J. Reed: Reed's Spring  
Alec Sawyer: Sawyer  
Nathaniel Scott: Scott's Mill, Scotts  
-----Smith: Smithboro, S. Hollow  
H. R. Taylor: T. Mill

c. Lumber Men (6)

S. J. Bunker: Bunker  
Hiram Holliday: Hiram, H. Switch, H. Road, H. Highway, H. Creek

d. Miners (6)

Hiram Barrett: Barrett Mine  
Geo. Clarkson: C. Iron Mines  
William Einstein: Einstein Silver Mine or Silvermine  
Jack Lunsford: Jack's Diggings, Jack Diggins

e. Ferrymen (17)

-----Bailey: Bailey's Landing  
G. W. H. Butler: B. Ferry  
-----Davis: D. Landing  
Harris Estes: E. Ferry  
R. B. Farrar: Farrar's Landing  
Parish Green: Green's Old Ferry  
John Hays: H. Landing  
W. H. Linhoff: Linhoff's Landing  
Arnold Moss: M. Ferry  
Joseph Pratte: Pratte's Landing  
E. W. Sheppard: Sheppard's Landing, S. School  
Thompson Smith: Smith's Ferry  
Samuel Vancil: Vancil's Ferry and Landing
Albert Anthony: Anthony Creek
Joseph Baker: Baker Hills
Andrew Beal: Beal School
Monroe Bennett: Bennett Branch
John Burk: Burk School
James Cheek: Cheek Creek
Abe Clubb: Clubb Creek, Clubb Township
George Conrad: Conrad Creek, Conrad School
James Davault: Davault Creek
Daniel Eaker: Eaker School
Tom Fish: Fish School
"Sank" Fowler: Sank
Richard Green: Green School
Richard Greenwood: Greenwood School
J. W. G. Hahn: Hahn
Thomas and Logan Hartle: Hartle School
-----Hawker: Hawker Creek
Daniel Hawn: Hawn School
Jack Hawn: Jack Hawn Creek
Wm. Henson: Henson Branch, Henson School
W. D. Hinkle: Hinkle School
Thomas Huskey: Huskey's
Randolph James: James Creek, James School
Urias Jamison: Jamison School
-----Jenkins (?): Jenkins Creek
John M. ("Muddy") Johnson: Johnson School, Little Muddy Creek
Sidney Johnson: Johnson School
Thomas Ladd: Ladd School
-----Long: Long's Creek
John Lorance: Lorance Township
-----Loyd: Loyd
Elijah McKelvey: McKelvey School
Frank Myers: Myers School
-----Palmore: Palmore Church
Wm. Patterson: Patterson School
Peter Perkins: Perkins Creek
Thomas Pound: Pound School
W. A. Probst: Probst School
J. M. and David Roe: Roe School
-----Schep: Scheperville
-----Scott: Scott School
Nicholas Shrum: Shrum
Joe Selier: Selier School
-----Shrawn: Shrawn Creek
J. A. Slagle: Slagle Creek
Jim Stepp: Stepp School
C. M. Thornburg: Thornburg School
-----Virgin: Virgin Creek

**Cape Girardeau County**

J. J. Alfred Abernathy: A. School
W. M. Ashley: Ashley
-----Barrol: Barrol
E. H. Blomeyer: Blomeyer
Groves W. Bowman: Bowman
Jaspar N. Brooks: B. School
John Burford: Burfordville
Abraham Byrd: Byrd
Amos Byrd: Byrd's Creek, B. Settlement, Byrd Township
W. P., P. C., Truman Clippard: C. School
Abe Clubb: Clubb Township
John H. Davault Crites: Critesville
Wm. Daugherty: D's Creek, D's Mill
-----Dillard: Dillard Creek
David Dunn: Dunn's Ford
Charles Fallenash: F. Creek
Jacob Foster: F. Creek
E. A. Pulbright: F. School
Alexander Giboney: Giboney Creek
Green Cox: G. C. School
C. F. Hahn: Hahn's Creek
Buford Helderman: H. School
-----Hendricks: Hendricksville
Dan Hilderbrand: Hilderbrand, Hildebrand
C. C., Harry, Guy Hines: H. Landing
J. V. Hobbs: H. Chapel
Wm. Horrell: H. School
Peter and Abraham Houk: Houk
Ithamar Hubbell: Hubbell's Mill, Hubbell or Hubble Creek,
H. Township
Hughes: H. Creek
Edward F. Jenkins: Jenkins Creek
John Juden: J. Schools 1 and 2
Christian Kage: K. School
Amos Link: L. School
John Lorance: Lorance Township
Jacob Keely: N's Creek, N's Landing
Joseph Niswanger: Niswanger School
Andrew Ramsey: R. Creek
Enos Randol: Randol Creek, Randell's Creek, R. School, R. Township
Louis Riemann: R. School
Wm. J. Roberts: Roberts School
Wm. Stroder: Stroderville, S. School
Wm. Williams: Williams Creek, Williams School
Philip Young: Young's Creek

**Madison County**

Frank Allbright: Allbright
Aylette Buckner: Buckner's Cemetery, Buckner's Mountain
Monroe Brewer: Brewer's Creek
John Boswell: Boswell School
John Burns: Burns School
Alfred Campbell: Campbell School
Thomas Cook: Cook School
Sillas Combs: Combs Branch
Michael DeGuire: DeGuire (p.o.)
Paul DeGuire: DeGuire or Deguere Mountain
T. J. Downs: Downs School
James Finley: Finley School
---Frye: Fryeberg
Reuben Greene: Greene's Chapel
---Mathews: Mathews Mountain
John J. Matthews: Matthews Creek
Nelsie Moore: Moore's Chapel
Mary Parkins: Mary Parkins Memorial Church
Peter----: Peter's Creek
Zack Picker: Pickerville
Jim Reed: Reeds Bend Church, Reeds Bend School
King David Rhodes: Rhodes Chapel
---Shay: Shay's Creek
Caleb Shetley: Shetley's Creek
Ben Sonderman: Sonderman Town
Billy Stephens: Stephens Creek
Ephriam Stout: Stout's Creek
Slater: Slater's Creek, Slater Branch
Francis W. Tucker: Tucker Creek
Chet Underwood: Underwood Cemetery
David Underwood: Underwood School
Henry Whitener: Whitener's Creek

**Perry County**

Drury Abernathy: A. School
Betsee Abernathy: A. Settlement
Thomas Allen: A's Landing, A. Landing Road
Wm. Allen: A. School, A. Lane School
Moritz and Nicholas Baudenister: B. School
John Bess: B. School
Joseph, Maurus, and Morris Biehle: Biehle
Gotlieb Boxdorfer: B. School
John Brewer: Brewer, Brewerville
A. H. Cashion: C. School
Vincent Cissell: C. School
John Cleary: Clearyville, Claryville
Thomas Fenwick: Fenwick Settlement
John and Charles B. Fiehler: Fiehler School
Joseph H. Geile: Geile School
Andrew Gorman: G. Cave
-----Guethle: G. School
-----Herrington: H. Cave
Peter Hoffman: H. School
John Hof: H. School
Thomas, John, Louis Hoess: Hoess Cave
-----Huber: H. Island
John Killian: K. School, K. Switch
Andrew Klump: K. Cave
George Koch: K. Cave
John Long: Longtown
T. J. Lukefahr: L. School
John W. McClanahan: McC. Creek, McC. Mill
Leo Manning: M. Cave
-----Mattingly: M. School
-----Mecker: M. Cave
-----Mertz: M. Cave
Thomas Moore: M. Springs Cave
Jerome Moranville: Moranville School
Anson H. Morey: Morey School
Gilbert Nations: Nations Creek, Nations School
St. Laurent: St. Laurent's Creek
Moritz Schall: S. School, Schalls
Raymond, Joseph, Clement, and Anthony Schlinder: Schlinder Spring
Joseph Schurbusch: S. School, Schurbusch
Henry J. and Frank Schumer: S. Spring
Frank X. Sutterer: S. Island
Richard Swann: S. School
-----Thompson: T. School
-----Tyler: Tyler Branch
-----Wilhelm: W. School

Reynolds County

Dave Bedwell: Bedwell
George Black: Black
Wm. and J. A. Bowles, Jr.: B. School
George Boyd: Boyd
Joe Brawley: B. Hollow
Wm. Brooks: B. Hollow
-----Cable: Cable
-Christian: C. Hollow
-Clones: Clones
-J. T. Dobbins: D. Cemetery
-Duncan: Duncan
-Fitz: Fitz
-Gus Funk: Funk Branch
-Gladden: Gladdendale
-Grady: Grady
-G. B. and Cyrus Helvey: Helvey
-Seth Hyatt: Hyatt's Creek, Heitts
-Imboden: Imboden Fork
-B. K. Leach: Leach Turkey Ranch
-Lee: Lee Mountain
-George Lester: Lesterville
-James Logan: Logan's Creek, Logan Township
-John and P. Mann: Mann Hollow, Mann School, Manns
-Nations: Nations Creek
-Oates: Oates
-James Ohlman: Ohlman
-W. A. Pogue: Pogue Hollow
-B. Redford: Redford
-Holland: Holland Hill School
-Reese: Reese's Hill
-Ruble: Ruble
-Russell: Russell's Hill
-Stine: Stine
-Andrew Sweezea: Sweezea Pond
-Vinson: Vinson Branch, Vincents
-Vogt: Vogt
-Walker: Walker Branch, Walker School
-Warner: W. Bay, W. Spring
-Weeks: Weeks Cave

Wayne County

N. M. Anderson: A. Cemetery
-Thomas Asher: A. Creek
-Hampton Butler: B. Shell Lake, B. Switch, B. School
-Samuel J. Baird: B. Cemetery
-James Barlow: B. Switch, Barlow
-Clyburn Barnes: B. Fork
-John Black: Black Bridge
-Louis Beck: Beckville
-Frank Boals: B. Cemetery, B. Spring
-Issaac, Stephen Bounds: B. Creek
-Geo. Burch: Burch
-John Burch: B. Cemetery
-James Caldwell: C. Creek
-James and Stephen Carson: C. Hill Cemetery, C. Hill Church, C. Hill School
-Wm. Carter: Carters, C. Switch, Carterville
Isaac Chilton: C. Crossing, Chilton
Ezra Clark: C. Cemetery
John Clark: C. Graveyard
Tom Clay: C. Creek
--- Collier: Collier (p.o.)
Drew Collier: C. Creek, C. Prong
Jim Crow: C. Branch
Jim Dale: D. School
Carter Daniels: D's Creek
James, Carter, Wm. Daniels: Danielsville
Davidson: D. Blue Spring
Wm. Davis: D. Cemetery
John Davis: D. School
Alfred, Madison, and John Davis: D. School
Ben Dees: D's Branch
Ike De Haven: D. Mill
Henry Depner: D. Branch
George Diesel: D. Cemetery
Tom Dixon: D. Cemetery
L. W. Doney: D. Mountain
--- Ducett: D. Church
Andrew Duncan: D. Graveyard
J. B., J. H., James Durrow: D. Branch
Jack Eads: E. Cemetery
Tom Earwood: E. Spring
John R. Eaton: E. Cemetery
Geo. Edgar: E. Chapel
James, Geo., Bill Edgar: E. School
Alec Edwards: Edwardsville
H. H. Finley: F's Mountain
--- Flynn: F. Cemetery
--- Frazier: F. Creek
"Uncle" Mike Fromabarger: F. Church
Tillman Frye: F. School
John Garrison: G. Graveyard
Samuel Glover: G. Prong
Calvin Gossett: G. Ford
Wm. and Frank Graham: G. Cemetery
--- Gray: Gray's Mountain
John and Alvin Gribbler: G. Creek
Sam Haney: H. Branch
Patrick Harmon: H. Cemetery, H. Settlement
Harrison Hickman: H. Cemetery
John, G. P. Hillis: H. School
Alec Hillis: H. School
--- Hubble: H. Creek
B. F. Holmes: H. Chapel, H. Chapel School
John Hovis: H. School
Geo. Hudson: H. Branch
A. C. Hughes: H. Creek, H. School
John Hunter: H. Creek
J. L. Hunter: H. Tourist Camp
Matthew and Beal James: I. School
Felix John: John's Branch
Josiah Joiner: J. Hill, J. Pond
Joseph Kelley: K. Cemetery
John Kelly: K. Hill
Wm. Kelly: K. Hill, K. Spring
Joseph Keo: Kelo (Keelo) Valley
James Kemper: K. Creek
Samuel Kime: Kimes
-----Knox: K. Branch
-----Kyles: Kyles
John Lawson: L. Branch
Arch McAllister: McA. Cemetery
Thomas Lewis: L. Cemetery
L. H. Linnville: L. Cemetery
Oscar Lurker: L. Spring
Alexander McBride: McB. Mill
-----McCabe: McC. Creek
-----McCullough: McC. Cemetery, McC. Spring
Andrew McFadden: McFadden Mountain
Tom, Uriel, Hugh McGhee: McGee School, McG. Creek
Daniel McGinnis: McG. Creek, McG. School
Boone McGinnis: McG. Graveyard
-----McKenzie: McK. Creek
-----Manning: M. Cemetery
Henry Meadors: Meador Valley
Ezekiel Miller: M. Creek
Thomas Montgomery: M. Branch
B. F. Montgomery: M. Chapel
Frank Montgomery: M. School
Dan Moore: M. Mill
James Oliver: O. Cemetery, O. Spring
Geo. and Wm. Patterson: Patterson
Matthew Pig: Pig Cemetery
A. C. Plunkett: P. Mill
P. L. Powers: P. Cemetery
Walker Peoples: Peoples' Hollow, Peoples' Mill
John Perkins: P. "Holler"
William Peters: P's Branch
James Pittman: P. Spring
Peter Price: P's Mill
Hugh Redman: R's Ferry
Ed Reece: R's Creek, R's Mill
Charley and John Rhodes: R. Mill
Sherman Rhodes: R. Spring
James Rodgers: R's Cemetery, R's Spring
C. B. L. Rowland: R. School
Peter Ruble: R. Cemetery
Wm. Rucker: R. Church, R. Cemetery, R. School
Geo. W. Schular: S. Chapel
Sim Scowden: S. School
E. B. Seitz: S. Branch
Uncle David Sheets: S. Branch
Joe Shelton: S. Gap
Geo. Shook: Shook
-----Snow: S. Creek
Jasper Stanley: S. Creek
Ed Stephens: S. Spring
Peter Stilts: S. Branch
Robert Stevall: S. Cut
Samuel Street: S. Graveyard, S. School
-----Stroud: S. Mill, S. Pond, S. School, S. Spring
John W. Stroup: S. Branch
Robert Sullivan: S. Graveyard
Walter Sweezea: S. Branch
-----Thornton: T. Graveyard
J. O. Tibbs: T. School
Obadiah Twidwell: T. Cemetery
Hiram Walker: W. Graveyard
Jesse Wallis: W. Graveyard
Meshack Ward: W. Cemetery
James Webb: W. Branch
Peter F. Wells: Welledale
Frank White: W. Hollow (or Holler)
J. W. White: W. Cemetery
Luke White: White Hollow
Alec Whitesacre: W. Spring
John M. Wilkinson: W. Mountain
Jack Willard: W. Graveyard
Jim Willford: W. Graveyard
John Williams: W. Mill, W. Branch, W. Graveyard
Watson Willis: W. Church
Nathaniel Wilson: W. Ford, Wilson's, W. Switch
T. E. Womack: W. Cemetery
J. M. Woods: W. School
Ed. Yokum: Y. School
Christopher Zeittinger: Zeitonia

5. Prominent Families

Bollinger County

Barber: Barber School
Bollinger: Bollinger School
Garner: Garner Creek, Garner School
Gregory: Gregory School
Grounds: Grounds Creek
Limbaugh: Limbaugh Creek, Limbaugh School
Malone: Malone's Creek
Patton: Patton
Sedgewick: Sedgewickville
Cape Girardeau County

Bainbridge: Bainbridge
Campster: C. School
Collins: Collins-Moore School
Crawford: Crawford's Landing
Crump: Crump
Duskin: Duskin Creek
Huitman: Huitman Mill
Kinder: Kinder Township
Lovejoy: Lovejoy
McFerron: McFerron School
Miller: Millersville
Moore: Collins-Moore or Moore School
Patterson: Patton or Patton
Randles: Randles
Rodney: Rodney's Landing
Sawyer: Sawyer School
Schoenebeck: Schoenebeck School
Sharp: Sharpshoro
Willard: Willard Landing

Madison County

Anshinger: Ashlinger's Creek
Bellow: Blue Mountain
Black: Black Mountain
Barnes: Barnes Creek
Goff: Goff
Hacker: Hacker Creek
Jewett: Jewett
King: King's Cemetery, King's Mountain
Long: Long Branch
Meyer: Mier (P.O.)
Mouser: Mouser Creek, M. School, M. Cemetery
Musco: Musco Creek
Morris: Morris Creek
Revielle: Revielle Mines
Sherrick: Sherrick School
Simms: Simmstown
Smith: Smith Mountain
Starkey: Starkey Branch
Stricklin: Stricklin Creek
Tessereau: Tessereau Cemetery, Tesrow Creek
Ferry County

Braseau: Braseau Creek, Obraso River
Hager: H. Springs
Layton: L. School
McBride: McBride
Joseph Mette: Omete River or Omete Creek
Tucker: Tucker's Settlement, Tucker's Mill, Tucker's School

Reynolds County

Adams: A. Hollow
Barton: B. School
Bay: B. Hills, B. Hollow, B. Spring, Bay Springs (p.o.)
Baucom: B. School
Black: Blacks School
Buffington: B. School
Carroll: C. Township
Chitwood: Chitwood, C. Cemetery
Coleman: C. Hollow, C. Mountain
Colyott: C. Hollow
Cotton: Cottonville
Dagonia: Dagonia (p.o.)
Delmire: Delmire
Dickens: D. Valley
Goggins: G. Mountain
Gossit: G. Ford
Guber: Guber
Gunnets: G. Creek
Harrison: H. Valley
Hicks: Hicks
Jackson: J. Township
Johnson: J. Shutins
McMurtry: McMurtry Creek
Mayberry: M. Branch
Moss: Moss
Oakley: Oakley
Pinkley: Pinkley
Potter: P. Branch
Radford: R. School
Raymond: Raymond
Reed: Reeds
Robinson: R. Hollow
Walker: W. Branch
Webb: W. Creek, W. School, W. Township, W. Valley
Wood: W. Creek
Wayne County

Bollinger: B. Branch
Brown: B. Branch
Dees: D. Town, D. Chapel, D. Branch
English: E. Graveyard
Hovis: H. Branch
Julian: J. Branch
Keener: K. Cave, K. Spring
McKenzie: Mck. Creek
Mallow: M. Mill
Punch: P. Ferry
Reed: R. Chapel
Spaugh: S. Pond
Scrogens: Scrogens
Thing: T's Branch, T. Mill
Thompson: T. Heller
Womack: W. Cemetery, W. Spring
York: York

6. Sons of Prominent Men (3)

Ezra Miller: Ezra
Sid Leeper: Leeper Graveyard
William H. Mayfield, Jr.: Will Mayfield College

7. Prominent Women (7)

Mother Bounds: B. Creek Church
Aunt Polly Edwards: Edwards
Mrs. Zella Greenwood: G. Valley
Eliza Friend (a widow): Widow's Branch
Ciny Huff Ellington: Ellington
Mrs. Anne Stevens: S. Curve
Aunt Cissy White: Granny Creek

G. Christian and Middle Names (57)

1. Masculine (19)

Andy-----: Andy's Branch
Bill Messer: Bill's Creek
Chester B. Davis: Bee (?)
Damon Taylor: Damon
Ezra Miller: Ezra
George Frederick Bollinger: Fredericktown
Hubert Manns: Hubert
Jack Lunsford: Jack Diggins
Jim Grisham: Jim Town
Leeman Hale: Leeman
Luther Coleman: Luther's Graveyard
Melger Ward: Melger Graveyard
John M. ("Muddy") Johnson: Little Muddy Creek
Oscar Lurker: Oscar Hollow
Peter ----: Peter's Creek
Uncle Peter Ward: Peter's Creek
"Sank" Fowler: Sank
Tom Sutterfield: Tom's Creek
Zalma Block: Zalma

2. Feminine (18)

Allie-----: Allie Creek (?)
Aunt Polly Edwards: Edwards
Carola------: Carola
Catherine Cantwell: Catherine, C. Lead Mines, C. Place
Ciny Huff Ellington: Ellington
Cynthia------: Cynthia
Daisy (Abernathy ??): Daisy
Flora------: Flora Creek
Eliza Friend: Widow's Branch
Iona------: Iona
Martha------: Martha
Mary Parkins: M. F. Memorial Church
Rose and Ella-----: Roselle (?)
Rose Latting: Rose
Silvia------: Silva
Theresa------: Theresa

3. Combined with Surnames (7)

Daniel Boone: D. B. Lodge
Green Cox: G. C. School
May Greene: M. G. School
Jack Hawn: J. H. Creek
Mary Parkins: M. F. Memorial Church
Sim Layton: S. L. School
William H. Mayfield, Jr.: Will Mayfield College

4. Names of Groups of Persons (15)

Alliance
Belgians: Belgique
Dutchtown
Farmer's Village
five men: Cinque Hommes (?)
French Lane: French Mills
German Township (3): G. School
Indian Creek
Osage Indian: Huzzah Creek
Peoples
three men: Menfro (?)
IV. NAMES OF ENVIRONMENT (435)

This group of names will interest the scientist. The native trees and shrubs, the native animals are fast disappearing, but in the place names remain traces of the once majestic forests with their typical flora and fauna. As time goes on these features will become even more rare than they are today, but the record will remain in the place names.

The botanist, searching for a record of the flora typical of this section finds cedar, cypress, locust, oak, pine, apple, dogwood, hickory, maple, pecan, sugar maple (?), walnut, crabapple, peach (Elberta), red oak, cherry, elm, persimmon, and plum trees. Shrubs and smaller plants such as sumac, pink root, cat tails, brush, leatherwood, greasewood, buckeye, cane, grass, greenbriers, and rose buds grow in profusion too, for each of these names used singly or in combination with some distinguishing feature make up the names of places in this region.

The zoologist will be able to reconstruct a composite picture of the animal life from such names as: Buck Creek, Castor (French word for Beaver) River, Panther Creek, Possum Creek, Snake Bluff, Mocassin Springs, Rattlesnake Hollow, Deer (or Doe) Run State Park, Bear Creek, Beaver Creek, Coon Hollow, Otter Creek, and Squirrel Hole.
The entomologist finds Bee Fork; the ornithologist, Goose Creek, Owl Creek, Eagle Hill, Buzzard Hill, and Crane Pond.

The geologist who studies this region finds: chalybeate, granite (Granite Bend), graphite, copper (Copper Region, Copper Mines School), marble (Marble Hill, Marble Creek), saltpeter (Saltpeter Cave), silver (Silver Mountain, Silver Lake), tin (Tin Mountain?), iron (Iron Bank), and lead (Catherine Lead Mine, Lead Station).

The geologist and agriculturist finds Little Rock Creek, Lower Rock Creek, Rock and Rocky Creek, Rock Levee, Muddy Branch, Muddy Shawnee Creek, Sandy Creek, Sandy Ridge School, and Marshville, from which to estimate the type of soil found in this region.

Names descriptive of the water found in this region are of concern to the geologist as well as to the tourist. This region offers Coldwater, Clearwater, Sweetwater, Cool Springs, Lithium Springs, and Sulphur Springs.

With the disappearance of the deer, except those in the Conservation Preserves, has gone the familiar salt lick, but that such places existed is evidenced by the eight names containing "lick." The manufacture of salt for commercial purposes has never been important here, but the pioneer need and supply are expressed in Saline Creek (Madison and Perry counties).
Approbation, sometimes of the wishful thinking type, of their surroundings was expressed by the pioneers of this group of counties in fourteen names, while names suggesting location, direction, position, size, and shape number one hundred twenty-seven. Predominant among this list are the terms north, south, east, and west; big and little; central and center; lower and upper. Gimlet, Hamestring, Marble Hill (if because the rounded tops of the hills suggest marbles), Delta (suggested by the resemblance of the town laid out between railroads to the Greek letter) are the most colorful of the names of definition.

A. Names of Definition (127)

1. Location and Situation (52)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bluff Spring</th>
<th>Marshville</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bridgeville Store</td>
<td>Hill Dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Girardeau</td>
<td>Mountain View School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Rock Park</td>
<td>Ozark Valley Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Rock Road</td>
<td>Piedmont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cave Hollow Spring</td>
<td>Prairie Spring Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cave Spring</td>
<td>Reynolds-Carridon School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapel Hill Church</td>
<td>Ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry Grove School</td>
<td>Ridge School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corners</td>
<td>Riverside</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crossroads</td>
<td>Rock Spring School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross Roads Church</td>
<td>Rock Valley School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross Roads School (2)</td>
<td>Shed School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crosstown</td>
<td>Skyline School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossville</td>
<td>Spring Valley Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>Springville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edge Hill (or Edgehill)</td>
<td>Spur No. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferry's (or Ferry's Switch)</td>
<td>Summit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf Junction</td>
<td>Thebes Spur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Hill School</td>
<td>Trace Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland (2)</td>
<td>Tunnel Cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Creek</td>
<td>Union Grove Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland School</td>
<td>Union Hill School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knob School</td>
<td>Watervalley Church</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Direction and Position (39)

Center Ridge
Central High School
Central School
Central Township (2)
Centerville (or Centreville)
East Fork
East Fork of Big Creek
East Prong of Lick Creek
East Prong of Shetley's Creek
Gulf Branch
Lost Creek
Lower Bee Fork School
Lower Camp Creek School
Lower Cedar Creek School
Lower Coldwater School
Lower Doe Run School
Lower Turkey Creek School
Middle Fork
Middle Fork of Big Creek
Missouri Southern R.R.
North Branch
North Patton School
St. Louis and Gulf R.R.
South Branch
Southeast Missouri State Teachers College
South Liberty School
South Side Church
Third District State Normal School
Upper Camp Creek School
Upper Clark's Creek School
Upper Coldwater School
Upper Turkey Creek School
West Branch of Lost Creek
West Fork of Big Creek
West Fork of Shetley's Creek
West Hollow
West Prong of Bear Creek

3. Number, Size, and Shape (36)

Bay Spring
Big Bend
Big Brushy Creek
Big Creek (3)
Big Blue Branch
Big Four Creek
Big Hollow Branch
Big Lake
Big Lake Creek
Big Lick
Big Rock
Big Swamp
Big Whitewater Church
Bottomless Spring
Caney Fork Creek
Crooked Creek
Gimlet Creek (2)
The Gulf
Grand Marais
Highway 61
Little Brushy Creek
Little Crooked Creek
Little Lake Creek
Little Rock Creek
Little Tom Sauk Creek
Little Whitewater Creek
Marble Hill (?)
Punch Bowl Pond
Round Mountain
Round Pond
Stringtown
String Valley
Twelve Mile Creek

B. Names of Description (294)

1. Situation and Landscape (46)

The Barrens
Barren Hollow
Belle Pointe
Dry Creek
Fairview School
Flatwoods (2)
Glen Allen
Glen Dale
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Granite Bend</th>
<th>Prairie Spring Creek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green Hill School</td>
<td>Prospect School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwood Valley</td>
<td>Ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hideout</td>
<td>Ridge School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland (2)</td>
<td>Rock Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Creek</td>
<td>Rock Point School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Orchard</td>
<td>Rock Pile Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland School</td>
<td>Rock Spring School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knob School</td>
<td>Rock Valley School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log Cabin School</td>
<td>Rocky Grove Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone Grove School</td>
<td>Shady Dell School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone Rock</td>
<td>Shady Nook School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonesome Ridge School</td>
<td>Shut-in-Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Narrows</td>
<td>Sinking Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plainview School</td>
<td>Sylvan Ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasant Spring School</td>
<td>Tip Top School (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond Branch</td>
<td>Woodlawn School</td>
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<td>Pond Creek</td>
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### 2. Flora (85)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apple Creek</th>
<th>Greasy Creek</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apple River</td>
<td>(if named for Greasewood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Brushy Creek</td>
<td>Greenbrier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brushy Creek (3)</td>
<td>Hickory Flat Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckeye Creek</td>
<td>Hickory Grove Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bat Tail Hollow</td>
<td>Hickory Grove Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cave Bayou</td>
<td>Hickory Grove School (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cave Creek (4)</td>
<td>Hickory Ridge (p.o.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caney Fork Creek</td>
<td>Hickory Ridge School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cedar Bay</td>
<td>Leatherwood Creek</td>
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<td>Cedar Bay Branch</td>
<td>Leatherwood School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cedar Branch</td>
<td>Locust Grove Church (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cedar Bluffs</td>
<td>Lone Cedar School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cedar Cabbin</td>
<td>Maple Grove School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Cliffs</td>
<td>Mountain Oak School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Creek</td>
<td>Oak Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cedar Fork</td>
<td>Oak Grove Church (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cedar Grove School (2)</td>
<td>Oak Grove School (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Bottoms School</td>
<td>Oak Mound School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cedar Mountain</td>
<td>Oak Ridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cherry Grove School</td>
<td>Peach Tree Spring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clover Hill School</td>
<td>Pecan Grove School</td>
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<td>Cypress Lake</td>
<td>Persimmon Branch</td>
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<td>Cypress Swamp</td>
<td>Pinedale School</td>
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<td>Dogwood School</td>
<td>Pine Grove Church</td>
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<td>Elberta</td>
<td>Pine Grove School</td>
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<td>Elm Prong</td>
<td>Pine Hill Branch</td>
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<td>Fruit City</td>
<td>Pine Hill School</td>
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<td>Fruitland</td>
<td>Pine Union School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grassy Creek</td>
<td>Pine Valley School</td>
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<td>Plant Names</td>
<td>Plant Names</td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piney Creek</td>
<td>Rose Bud School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink Root Hollow</td>
<td>Shady Grove Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plum Branch</td>
<td>Sugar Grove School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plum Creek</td>
<td>Sumac</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plum Branch Hollow</td>
<td>Vineyard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plum Branch Spring</td>
<td>Walnut Grove School</td>
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3. Fauna (46)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Names</th>
<th>Animal Names</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bear Creek</td>
<td>Granny Branch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beaver Creek</td>
<td>Granny Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beaver Lake</td>
<td>Mare Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bee Fork</td>
<td>Hog Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buck Creek</td>
<td>Leach Turkey Ranch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buckhorn Creek</td>
<td>Moccasin Springs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buck Mountain</td>
<td>Otter Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buzzard Hill</td>
<td>Owl Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buzzard's Hill School</td>
<td>Panther Creek (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Castor River</td>
<td>Panther Hill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicken Branch</td>
<td>Possum Creek (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coon Hollow (or Holler)</td>
<td>Rattlesnake Hollow</td>
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<td>Crane Pond</td>
<td>Snake Bluff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deer Run State Park</td>
<td>Squirrel Hole</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doe Run Creek</td>
<td>Turkey Creek (5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eagle Hill</td>
<td>Turkey Hill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goose Creek (4)</td>
<td>Wolf Branch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goose Pond Hill</td>
<td>Wolf Creek</td>
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4. Mineral and Soil (45)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral and Soil Names</th>
<th>Mineral and Soil Names</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Big Lick</td>
<td>Marble Hill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catherine Lead Mines</td>
<td>Marshville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clay Lick Creek</td>
<td>Muddy Branch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chalybeate</td>
<td>Muddy Shawnee Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copper Mines</td>
<td>Mud Lick Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copper Region</td>
<td>Rock Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granite Bend</td>
<td>Rock Levee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graphite</td>
<td>Rocky Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravel Hill</td>
<td>Rocky Grove Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gravel Pit</td>
<td>Saline Creek (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iron Bank</td>
<td>Saltpeter Cave</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lead Station</td>
<td>Sandy Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lick Branch</td>
<td>Sandy Ridge School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lick Creek</td>
<td>Sandy Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lick Log Creek</td>
<td>Silvermine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lick Valley Spring</td>
<td>Silver Mountain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Rock Creek</td>
<td>Stony Battery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower Rock Creek</td>
<td>Sulphur Spring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lithium</td>
<td>Sweetwater Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lithium Springs</td>
<td>Sweetwater Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marble Creek</td>
<td>Tin Mountain</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 5. Other Descriptions (72)

| Black Mingo Swamp               | Grand Tower                      |
| Black Lake                      | Greasy Creek (2)                  |
| Black River                     | Hog Eye Mill                      |
| Blue Creek                      | Hurricane Creek                   |
| Blue Hole (2)                   | Hurricane Hollow                  |
| Blue Hole Hollow                | Lake Creek                        |
| Blue Shawnee Creek              | Log Cabin Church                  |
| Blue Springs (3)                | Lost Spring Creek                 |
| Bois Brule                      | Low Hollow                        |
| Burg                             | Pleasant Grove                    |
| Cascade                         | Precinct                          |
| Cave Hollow                     | Red Rock Landing                  |
| Cave Hollow Spring              | Round Pond                        |
| Cave Spring Creek               | Silver Lake (2)                   |
| Cedar Cliffs                    | Slab Pond                         |
| Clearwater (or Clear Water)     | Slab Town                         |
| Clearwater Dam                  | Slabtown Valley                   |
| Coldwater (or Cold Water)       | Slash Branch                      |
| Cool Spring                     | Spring Valley Creek               |
| Dark Swamp                      | Spout Spring                      |
| Davidson Blue Spring            | Table River (La Riviere Table)    |
| Diversion Channel               | Ten Mile Branch                   |
| Drunken Branch (?)              | Wash Creek (2)                    |
| Dry Creek (3)                   | Watery Branch                     |
| Dry Fork (2)                    | Wet Branch                        |
| Dry Valley                      | Wet Fork Branch                   |
| Flat Rock                       | Wet Lake Creek                    |
| Grand (or Great) Eddy           | Wet Hollow                        |
| Grand Marais                    |                                  |

### C. Names of Approbation (14)

| Fairview Church                 | Pleasant Hill Academy            |
| Fairview School                 | Pleasant Hill Church (3)          |
| Pleasant Exchange Church        | Pleasant Hill School              |
| Pleasant Gardens                | Pleasant Spring Church            |
| Pleasant Grove Church           | Pleasant Valley                   |
| Pleasant Hill                   | Pleasant View Church              |
Perhaps the most unusual religious names in this group are Scopus and Passover. Scopus, it is said, "was named from the Bible" by Rev. G. W. Tallent. The minister doubtless had in mind episcopus, bishop, or the Greek word skopos, a watcher. Miss Overlay, attempting to explain the town named Passover in Camden County, says "It is not likely that a town would be named for the Jewish feast, or even a church, . . . At least no church or synagogue with the name Passover has been observed, either here or elsewhere." But here in Cape Girardeau County is a small rural church with the name Passover. It seems entirely logical that the simple, devout rural church members, impressed by the Old Testament story of the Passover, or Feast of Unleavened Bread (Exodus 12: 11-51), and by the New Testament account of the Lord's Supper, first observed during the commemoration of the Jewish Passover (Mat. 26) should select this name for a church.

The names suggested by ideals, mottoes, and emblems, numbering thirty-six, are ordinary. Every place name worker expects to find Concordia, Liberty, Union, Friendship, Providence, Victory, Lone Star, and New or Bright Prospect.

The only unusual name of this class is Trowel, a name suggested by the Mason's emblem.

Considering the number of sawmill camps located in this section, one is surprised not to find more mocking
V. CULTURAL NAMES (131)

If the cliche "Quality counts more than quantity" were true, it might appropriately be used in this discussion of Cultural Names.

In this region only one hundred thirty-one names belong to the group. Of this number forty-nine are religious names from the Bible and are common throughout all counties and states. Bethel is a common church name appearing four times throughout this region. The selection of that name for a church is influenced equally by the Bible and the fact that Bethel (in Cape Girardeau County) was the first permanent non-Catholic church established west of the Mississippi River. Other commonly used names from the Bible and the number of times each is used in this section are given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Times</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antioch</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beulah</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethany</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvary</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corinth</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebenezer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emmanuel</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mars Hill</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Carmel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Gilead</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Olivet</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Pisgah</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Zion</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Anthony</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. John</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Joseph</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Michael</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiloh</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Zion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Such common religious expressions as Good (or Glad) Tidings, New Life, Good Hope, New Hope, Little Vine, Little Flock, as well as such saints names as St. Anthony, St. Boniface, St. Rosa, St. Theresa, and St. Vincent are common.
and humorous names or nicknames in evidence. The list includes a total of twenty-two names, six of which are found in almost every county of Missouri: Shakerag (with varying stories about the reason), Needmore, Lizard's Lick (2), Buzzard Hill, and Devil's Washboard.

Poor and Hideout are dull; Henpeck is unusual but not distinctive of this section; Exist is interesting largely because of the pronunciation; Hog Eye, if it means loafing, is peculiar to this section of the state. The incidents which inspired Gipsy and Hammertown are humorous, but the names themselves are not. Hamestring, if it is suggested by the topography of the country, is humorous in sound only.

If Ned's Branch suggests the pioneer expression indicating lack of some article, especially milk, it is a survival of a rare and perhaps isolated expression, but the chances are that it is merely a personal name.

Only four literary and mythological names are found in the entire section, all in Wayne County. These are Blackstone Lake, probably suggesting Sir William Blackstone, the great English authority on law; Gads Hill, reminiscent of Charles Dickens; Ursa, chosen probably because of knowledge of and interest in the constellation; and Damon, of which the false story is told that it was suggested by John Milton's "Epitaphium Damonis."
Six names have been coined, only one of which can be explained. Zeitonia is coined by making the name Zeitinger one with the familiar Latin feminine ending. Faro and Saco are probably coined, Saco from some company and Faro to agree with it in sound: Lodi may have been idol reversed or a name from a piece of Calico. No satisfactory conjecture can be made concerning Kyles, which has the sound and appearance of a personal name whose source is unknown. "Marcoot," says Mr. C. L. Sutterfield of Reynolds County, "is just a made up name." but of what it is made up is unknown.

### A. Ideals, Emblems, and Mottoes (29)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bright Prospect Church</th>
<th>New Life Church</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concordia College</td>
<td>Providence Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concordia Seminary</td>
<td>Red Star Baptist Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eureka School</td>
<td>Sereno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendship Church</td>
<td>Trowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friendlytown</td>
<td>Union Church (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty No. 1 School</td>
<td>Union Grove Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty No. 2 School</td>
<td>Union School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Township (3)</td>
<td>Union Hill School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone Star School</td>
<td>Unionstown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Hope School</td>
<td>Union Township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hope Church (2)</td>
<td>Victory School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Liberty School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Religious Names (70)

#### 1. From the Bible (49)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antioch Church</th>
<th>Church of Our Lady</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bellamy Church</td>
<td>Corinth Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethel Church (3)</td>
<td>Ebenezer Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem Church</td>
<td>Emmanuel Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem Convent</td>
<td>Emmanuel Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beulah Church (2)</td>
<td>Emmanuel Evangelical Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvary Cemetery</td>
<td>Hebron Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christ Evangelical Church</td>
<td>Hepzibah Church</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Holy Innocents Church
Lady of Victory Church
Lebanon Church
Mara Hill Baptist Church
Mount Carmel Church
Mount Gilead Church
Mount Olivet Church
Mount Pisgah Church (2)
Mount Zion Church
New Bethel Church
New Salem Church
Old Salem Church
Passover Church (2)

Phillippi Church
St. John's Church
St. Joseph's Church
St. Mary's School
St. Mary's Seminary
St. Mary's-of-the-Barrens
St. Michael's Church
Salem Church
Shiloh Church
Trinity Lutheran Church
Zion Church (2)
Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church

2. Saints' Names, not from the Bible (8)

St. Anthony's Church
St. Rosa of Lima Church
Cape Antoine
St. Theresa's Church
Cape St. Cousme
St. Vincent's Church
St. Boniface Church
St. Vincent's College

3. Other Religious Names (13)

Church of the Assumption
Little Flock Church
Church of the Nativity of
Little Vine Church
the Blessed Virgin Mary
New Life Church
(or Church of the Nativity)
Old Camp Ground
Glad Tidings Church
Scopus
Good Hope Church
Sisters of Loretto Academy
Holy Rosary Church
Sisters of Loretto Convent

C. Literary and Mythological Names (4)

Blackstone Lake
Gads Hill
Demon (if from Epitaphium
Ursa
Demonis)

D. Humorous Nicknames and Epithets (22)

Buzzard Hill
Jugtown
Buzzard's Hill
Lizard Lick
Devil's Tea Table
Lizard's Lick School
Devil's Washboard
Ned's Branch (?)
Exist
Needmore School
Gipsy
Poor Creek
Hamestring School
Punch River Creek
Hammertown School
Shakerag
Hancock Creek
Slabtown
Hog Eye Mill
Stringtown
Hideout
Tip Top School
E. Coined and Miscellaneous Names (6)

Faro

Kyles

Lodi

Marcoat

Saco

Zetonia

The Coined Names Belong to these groups: those names coined because they probably never existed or enjoyed actual existence that they have been forgotten; those coined because a new native's error has made them interesting and those involved regret the words have not corrected the informant who knows.

Dudley, Van, Pilot, Driscoll, Vosburg, Will, Nana, North, Shore Creek, and others belong to the first group of coined names. Is the spirit of the author.

The new words have certainly justified Dennis for Dennis (as they wrote Parks for Naples). Park Park may be the mistaken form of Barnes Park, a personal name.

There is no doubt that Mr. Jasper Cooper had a reason for submitting such to the postal authorities: Dennis, Oliver and Williamson knew why they chose the name Burlington for the school which has been Upper Clarwater, Upper Clarwater, and Frank Mills School. Oliver meant something by Jack Sheridney, David Boundary, Isaac Shepherd, and H. F. Dougerty probably chose carefully the name Dallas for Polk County's seat of justice: "old man" Lloyd gave the name to his father, and Mr. Blackman the name traveller with no definite purpose, but these purposes or reasons have been forgotten.
UNSOLVED NAMES (46)

The Unsolved Names belong to three groups: those unsolved because they probably never existed or enjoyed such brief existence that they have been forgotten; those unsolved because a map maker's error has made them unrecognizable; and those unsolved because the worker has not contacted the informant who knows.

Chenoa, Van, Flint, Circleville, Oriole, Whig, Mocs Town, Chore Creek, and Blush belong to the first group of unsolved names, in the opinion of the writer.

The map makers have obviously written Gizzard for Buzzard (as they wrote Perks for Barks). Barn Fork may be the mistaken form of Barnes Fork, a personal name.

There is no doubt that Mr. Jasper Cooper had a reason for submitting Arab to the postal authorities; Messrs. Greer and Wilkinson knew why they chose the name Burlington for the school which had been Upper Clearwater, Upper Coldwater, and Frank White School; Ladero meant something to Jack Sheridan; David Ramsey, Isaac Shepherd, and J. J. Daugherty probably chose carefully the name Dallas for Bollinger County's seat of justice; "old man" Lloyd gave the name Zephyr, and Mr. Clarkson the name Trallaloo with some definite purpose, but those purposes or reasons have been forgotten.
If one could contact the right person there are, no doubt, people whose names are retained in Boggs, Bowman's Chapel, Gaylor, Ned's Branch, Pierson, Platow (or Platow Switch), Croft, DeRay, Barks, Coffman, Falts, Jordon, May, Miles, Patton, Yorke, and Streile.

A. Unsolved Because Probably Non-Existent (7) (Map Makers' Errors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barn Fork</th>
<th>Fork Creek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chenoz</td>
<td>Haizon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gizzard Creek</td>
<td>Turtle Creek Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minopolis Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Unsolved Because Arbitrarily Assigned (5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arab</th>
<th>Ladero</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Unsolved Because of Lack of Information (36)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anchor Landing</th>
<th>Island School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barn Fork</td>
<td>Jordan Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barks (or Perks)</td>
<td>May School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blush</td>
<td>Miles School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boggs</td>
<td>Mocas Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowman's Chapel</td>
<td>Ned's Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken Branch</td>
<td>Oriole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choke Creek</td>
<td>Patton Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circleville</td>
<td>Pierson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffman</td>
<td>Platow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croft</td>
<td>Starland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeRay</td>
<td>Streile Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog Hollow</td>
<td>Trickey School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falts Branch</td>
<td>Van</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint</td>
<td>Whig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaylor</td>
<td>Yorke School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gimlet Creek</td>
<td>Zephyr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse Island</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER THREE

SPECIAL FEATURES OF PLACE NAMES

In this chapter we turn our attention to a phase of place names which is of special interest to students of language. The names are divided into five fields:
1. Composition of Place Names; 2. Special Linguistic Features, orthographical and phonetic; 3. Place Names of Non-English Origin; 4. Changes in Place Names; and 5. Folkways.
I. COMPOSITION OF PLACE NAMES

Place names are grouped in two classifications here: common elements and special compounds and combinations. Three hundred seven creeks, usually called "cricks," and ninety-three branches; thirty-six hills and thirty-nine hollows or "hollers" paint a vivid picture of the geography of this region and at the same time reveal the diction of the inhabitants. Capes, thirteen in number, tell of the influence of Cape Girardeau, the largest and oldest city in the group located on a prominent cape in the Mississippi River. A study of these elements also reveals the language influence. Bois, Belle, Pointe, Riviere, village and -ville appear in sixty-four names. In this list of names, too, we have three languages represented in the names for the same feature. Riviere, Rio, and River tell of the early French explorers, the Spanish government, and the American settlers.

Thirty-seven compounds and combinations peculiar to this section of the state are noted.

A. Common Place-Names Elements (2392)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academy (5)</th>
<th>Avenue (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Maple Avenue Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson Military</td>
<td>Bank (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayfield-Smith</td>
<td>Clark's Iron (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasant Hill</td>
<td>Iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisters of Loretto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barren or Barrens (6)</td>
<td>Black (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barren, The (2)</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barren Church</td>
<td>B. Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Fork</td>
<td>B. Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Hollow School</td>
<td>B. Mingo Bayou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary's-of-the-Barrens</td>
<td>B. Mingo Slough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery (1)</td>
<td>B. Mingo Swamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stony</td>
<td>B. Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay (7)</td>
<td>B. Mountain Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Hills</td>
<td>B. Mountain School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Hollow</td>
<td>B. River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Spring</td>
<td>B. River Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Springs</td>
<td>B. River Lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>B. River Township (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar B. Branch</td>
<td>B. Swamp (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar B. Hollow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayou (2)</td>
<td>Blue (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Mingo</td>
<td>B. Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cane</td>
<td>B. Hole, The</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bend (4)</td>
<td>B. Hole Hollow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big</td>
<td>B. Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granite</td>
<td>B. Mountain Lookout Tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed's</td>
<td>B. Shawnee Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed's B. School</td>
<td>B. Spring (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berg (4)</td>
<td>B. Springs Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnswald</td>
<td>Bluff or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankenberg</td>
<td>Bluffs (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannisberg</td>
<td>Bluff Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Johannisberg</td>
<td>Eagle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big (21)</td>
<td>Snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Bend</td>
<td>Bois (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Blue Branch</td>
<td>Bois Brule (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Brushy Church</td>
<td>B. Brule Bottoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Brushy Creek</td>
<td>B. Brule Baptist Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Creek (2)</td>
<td>B. Brule Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Creek Church (2)</td>
<td>B. Brule Township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Creek Township</td>
<td>-boro (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Four School</td>
<td>Smithboro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Hollow Branch</td>
<td>Bottom or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Lake</td>
<td>Bottoms (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Lake Church</td>
<td>Bois Brule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Lake Creek</td>
<td>Brazeeau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. L. School</td>
<td>Cedar B. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Lick</td>
<td>Mingo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Rock</td>
<td>Branch (93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Springs Cave</td>
<td>Andy's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Springs School</td>
<td>Bates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Swamp</td>
<td>Beckville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Whitewater Church</td>
<td>Bennett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Big Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Big Hollow</td>
</tr>
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</table>

-307-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Place Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Springs</td>
<td>Plum Branch Hollow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob Myrick</td>
<td>Peola (or Paola)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bollinger</td>
<td>Potter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Reagan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butts</td>
<td>Rum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Gulf</td>
<td>Seitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cave</td>
<td>Sheets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>Snowden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Bay</td>
<td>Slash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>Slater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christensen</td>
<td>South Branch of Bee Fork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combs</td>
<td>Starkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coon Hollow</td>
<td>Stilts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow</td>
<td>Streile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeCelis</td>
<td>Stroud</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dees</td>
<td>Spring</td>
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<td>Depner</td>
<td>Stroups</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doney's</td>
<td>Suses</td>
</tr>
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<td>Durrow</td>
<td>Sweasea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edgar</td>
<td>Taylor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Falts</td>
<td>Ten Mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funk</td>
<td>Thing's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garner's</td>
<td>Vincent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Vinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gizzard</td>
<td>Walker (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granny</td>
<td>Watery Webb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf</td>
<td>West Branch of Lost Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holbert</td>
<td>West Fork</td>
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King's
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Linville
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Paulius
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L. Muddy Creek
L. Rock Creek
L. St. Francois River
L. Tom Sauk Creek
L. Vine Church (2)
L. Vine School (2)
L. Whitewater Church
L. Whitewater R.
Lodge (2)
Daniel Boone
Lodge (?)
Log (2)
Lick Log Creek
Log Cabin Church
Lone (9)
L. Cedar School
L. Grove School
L. Rock
L. Rock Church
L. Rock Mill
L. Rock School
L. Star
L. Star Church
L. Star School
Lost (6)
L. Creek (2)
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L. Creek Township
L. Mine, The
L. Spring Creek
Lower (7)
L. Bee Fork School
L. Camp Creek School
L. Cedar Creek School
L. Coldwater School
L. Doe Run School
L. Rock Creek
L. Turkey Creek School
Memorial (1)
Mary Parkins Memorial Church
Middle (4)
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M. Fork
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M. McGee Creek
Mile (7)
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Twelve M. Church
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Mill (80)
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Bep
Berry's
Bishop's
Blum's
Bollinger
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Brady's
Burnt
Calloway
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Clipper
Cutlers
Damon Taylor
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Davis
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Delap's
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Heitmans
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Ingram's
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Mclanes
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Markham (2)
Mingo (7)
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  Black M. Slough
  Black M. Swamp
  Mingo
  M. Bottoms
  M. Creek
  M. Swamp
Mound (1)
  Oak M. School
Mount (12)
  Mt. Carmel Church
  Mt. Gilead Church
  Mt. Hope School
  Mt. Nebo Christian Church
  Mt. Olivet Church
  Mt. Pisgah Cemetery
  Mt. Pisgah Church (3)
  Mt. Pisgah School
  Mt. Tabor
  Mt. Zion Church
Mount (1)
  Vinemount
Mountain (28)
  Aley
  Black
  Black Mt. Church
  Black Mt. School
  Blue
  Buck
  Buckner's
  Bunyard
  Cedar
  Clark's
  Coleman
  Deguerre
  Dequire
  Goggins
  Grassy
  Gray's
  High Top
  Irish
  Lee
  Matthews
  Mud Lick
  Rock File
  Round
  St. Francois
  Silver
  Smith's
  Tin (2)
  Wilkinson

Wedleys
  Mill Creek (3)
Mill Creek
  M. Creek Cemetery
  M. Creek School
 Mill Dam
  M. Dam Creek
  M. Dam Hill
  M. Dam Road
Millheim
  Moore
Moses
  Munger's
Nealy's
  Nessheim's
Old Burnt
  Plunkett's
Powers'
  Price's
Reece's
Rhodes
  Rodney's
Screw-Augur
  Scott's
Snider's
  Stevenson's
Stroud
  Taylor
Thing
  Tuckers
Whitlock
  Wilkinson
Williams
  Mills (1)
Mills
  Egypt
Mine or
  Mines (12)
Barrett
  Buckeye
Catherine
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  Copper
  Copper M. School
Einstein Silver
  Lead
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<td>S. Liberty School</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Side Baptist Church</td>
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<td>3. Fork of Apple Creek</td>
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<td>3. Fork of Saline Creek</td>
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<td>Spring (49)</td>
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<td>Bay</td>
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<td>Bennett</td>
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<td>Blue (2)</td>
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<td>Bluff</td>
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<td>Boals'</td>
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<td>Bottomless</td>
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</table>
Brunot  Schlinder's
Burns    Twin
Cave Hollow  Spur (2)
Cave     Spur No. 2
Chalybeate  Thebes
Cold Water  Stadium (1)
Cool    House
Cool S. Cemetery  Station (4)
Cool S. Church  Railroad
Davidson Blue  Mine La Motte
Earswood    Pocahontas
Ellis  Taskee
English  Store (7)
Five S. Farm  Bridgeville
Keener  Bunyards (?)
Kelly  Davis
Kentucky  Grisham
Lucker  Sizses
McCorm  Warren's
McCullough  Younts
Markham  Swamp (6)
Mill  Black (2)
Mill S. Creek  Black Mingo
Mill S. Township  Cypress
Oliver  Dark
Peach Tree  Mingo
Piankisha  Sweetwater (2)
Pittman  S. Creek
Plum Branch  S. School
Prairie S. Creek  Switch (10)
Reed's  Barlow
Rhodes  Blum
Rodger's  Butler
Shady Dell  Carter's
Spout  Ferry's
Springville  Hiram
Stephens  Jewell
Stroud  Killian
Stroud S. Branch  Fond
Sulphur  Wilson's
Warner Bay  Sylvan (3)
Whiteacre  S. Ridge
Springs (12)  S. Ridge Church
Bay  S. School
Big S. School  3. School
Hager (3)  Table (3)
Lick  Devil's Tea
Lithium  Riviere
Moccasin  T. River
Moore S. Cave  Tank (1)
Schumer  Blum
Table (1)  Ten (1)
Ten Mile Branch
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<td>The Lost Mine</td>
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<td>The Narrows</td>
<td>Hubble</td>
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<td>The Village</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
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<td>Tower (6)</td>
<td>Logan (2)</td>
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<td>Blue Mountain Lookout</td>
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<td>Deer Run Lookout</td>
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<td>Marquand</td>
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<td>Jay Lookout</td>
<td>Mill Spring</td>
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<td>Gates Lookout</td>
<td>Mine La Motte</td>
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<td>Panther Hill Lookout</td>
<td>Pike</td>
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<td>Dees</td>
<td>Randol</td>
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<td>Mocas</td>
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<td>New</td>
<td>St. Michael</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old</td>
<td>Salem</td>
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<td>Scopus</td>
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<td>Sonderman</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
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<td>Carroll</td>
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<td>Castor (2)</td>
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<td>Cedar Creek</td>
<td>Twelve Mile (5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Twelve Mile (p.o.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cinque Hommes</td>
<td>T. M. Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clubb (2)</td>
<td>T. M. Creek (2)</td>
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<td>T. M. School</td>
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<td>T. M. Township</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Towns</td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twin (3)</td>
<td>T. Cities&lt;br&gt; T. Cities Park&lt;br&gt; T. Spring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union (13)</td>
<td>U. Church (3)&lt;br&gt; U. Grove Church&lt;br&gt; U. Hill School&lt;br&gt; U. Ridge School&lt;br&gt; U. School (2)&lt;br&gt; U. Town&lt;br&gt; U. Township (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper (8)</td>
<td>U. Camp Creek School&lt;br&gt; U. Cedar Creek School&lt;br&gt; U. Clark's Creek School&lt;br&gt; U. Coldwater School&lt;br&gt; U. Doe Run School&lt;br&gt; U. Dry Valley School&lt;br&gt; U. Dry Valley School&lt;br&gt; U. Turkey Creek School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valley (26)</td>
<td>Asher Creek&lt;br&gt; Dickens&lt;br&gt; Dickens V. Baptist Church&lt;br&gt; Dry V. School&lt;br&gt; Greenwood (2)&lt;br&gt; Greenwood V. Church&lt;br&gt; Greenwood V. School&lt;br&gt; Harrison&lt;br&gt; Harrison V. Church&lt;br&gt; Harrison V. School&lt;br&gt; Keelo&lt;br&gt; Kelo&lt;br&gt; Kelo V. Branch&lt;br&gt; Meador&lt;br&gt; Oak V. School&lt;br&gt; Pine (3)&lt;br&gt; Pleasant&lt;br&gt; Pleasant V. School&lt;br&gt; Spring V. Creek&lt;br&gt; String&lt;br&gt; Upper Dry V. Church&lt;br&gt; Webb&lt;br&gt; View (1)&lt;br&gt; Pine&lt;br&gt; Village (8)&lt;br&gt; Farmer's&lt;br&gt; Indian&lt;br&gt; Large Shawnee&lt;br&gt; Le Grand Village Sauvage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Shawnee</td>
<td>The Village&lt;br&gt; V. Creek&lt;br&gt; V. Sauvage&lt;br&gt;-ville (43)&lt;br&gt; Allenville&lt;br&gt; Allenville Covered Bridge&lt;br&gt; Barnesville&lt;br&gt; Beckville&lt;br&gt; Beckville Branch&lt;br&gt; Brewerville&lt;br&gt; Bridgeville Store&lt;br&gt; Burfordville&lt;br&gt; Burfordville Covered Bridge&lt;br&gt; Carterville&lt;br&gt; Centerville&lt;br&gt; Centreville&lt;br&gt; Circleville&lt;br&gt; Claryville (Claryville)&lt;br&gt; Cottonville&lt;br&gt; Critesville&lt;br&gt; Critesville School&lt;br&gt; Crossville&lt;br&gt; Dairyville&lt;br&gt; Danielsville&lt;br&gt; Edwardsville (2)&lt;br&gt; Gordonville&lt;br&gt; Grangerville&lt;br&gt; Greenville&lt;br&gt; Greenville-Williamsville&lt;br&gt; R.R.&lt;br&gt; Greenville-Williamsville- St. Louis R.R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hendricksville&lt;br&gt; Kurreville&lt;br&gt; Lesterville&lt;br&gt; Linnville&lt;br&gt; Marshville&lt;br&gt; Millersville&lt;br&gt; New Greenville&lt;br&gt; Old Greenville&lt;br&gt; Pickerville&lt;br&gt; Snowdenville Church&lt;br&gt; Snowdenville School&lt;br&gt; Springville&lt;br&gt; Stroddenville&lt;br&gt; Williamsville&lt;br&gt; Williamsville Baptist Church&lt;br&gt; Washboard (1)&lt;br&gt; Devil's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water or Water (10)</td>
<td>W. Fork (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Water</td>
<td>W. Fork of Lost Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clearwater</td>
<td>W. Fork of Shetley's Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clearwater Dam</td>
<td>W. Fork School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cold Water</td>
<td>W. Hollow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coldwater</td>
<td>W. Prong of Bear Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coldwater Church</td>
<td>W. Prong of Shetley's Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coldwater Hill</td>
<td>Wet (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower Coldwater School</td>
<td>W. Branch</td>
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<td>Upper Coldwater School</td>
<td>W. Fork Branch</td>
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<td>Whitewater</td>
<td>W. Hollow</td>
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<tr>
<td>West (10)</td>
<td>W. Lake Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Branch of Big Creek</td>
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</table>

B. Special Compounds and Combinations (37)

That the pioneer had a special feeling for the fitness of names we may easily suppose when we examine this list of names. "Punch Bowl Pond" he exclaimed, thinking he saw a marked resemblance in the shape of the pool of water and the punch bowl his wife had carefully brought from their former home. Three widows lived on one small stream, so what name could be more apt than Widow's Branch? There is a valley which would make a good hideout, so it becomes Hideout. This branch creeps through a slash in the woods, so Slash Branch it is.

Unusual features have always suggested the devil. In this group of names we have Devil's Tea Table and Devil's Washboard.

A reminder of the pioneer's mocking sense of humor is preserved in Lizard's Lick and Toad Suck.
Several names placed in this list are the results of map makers' errors. Doubtless there never was a Jackey or Gizzard Creek. These names suggest the common Turkey and Buzzard Creek.

Passover Church is an unusual name for a non-Jewish congregation to adopt, but there are two Passover churches in this group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alamode (if a la mode)</th>
<th>Lizard's Lick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barn Fork</td>
<td>Marcoat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barren Fork</td>
<td>Mayfield-Smith Academy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blum Tank</td>
<td>Menfro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull Run Camp</td>
<td>Minopola (Minopolis, or Monopoly) Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Devil's Tea Table</td>
<td>Mud Lick Canyon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Devil's Washboard</td>
<td>Fassover Church (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gizzard Creek</td>
<td>Peachtree Fork School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gravel Pit</td>
<td>Pinkroot Hollow School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graveyard Hollow</td>
<td>Pistol Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbrier</td>
<td>Punch Bowl Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henpeck Creek</td>
<td>Slash Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hideout</td>
<td>Spout Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hog Eye Creek</td>
<td>Squirrel Hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huzzah Creek</td>
<td>Toad Suck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Diggins</td>
<td>Tunnel Cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jugtown</td>
<td>Widow's Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lick Log Creek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. OTHER LINGUISTIC FEATURES

A. Spelling and Punctuation (65)

1. Orthographical Variants (38)

Albright for Allbright
Baker for Barker
Blue for Belew Mountain
Brazeau and C Brazeau Creek
Cape Girardat, Cap Girardo, Cabo Girardo for Cape Girardeau
Cape La Cruche Creek for Cape La Cruz Creek
Cedar Cabbin for Cabin
Clearyville to Claryville
Cotvalee for Colyatt Hollow
Gizzard Creek for Buzzard Creek
Gunnis for Gunnets Creek
Heitts for Hyatt's Creek
Helvel for Helvey
Hildebrand for Hilderbrand
Houck for Houk
Hubbell for Hubble
Huzzah for Osage Creek (?)
Jockey for Turkey Creek
Kelo and Keelo Valley
McGee for McGhee
Neu Wells to New Wells
Madansburgh and Madensburgh
Minopolis, Minopola, and Monopoly Lake
Oakley for Oakley
Paoa for Paola
Paton for Patton
Perks for Barks
Pocus for Pogue Hollow
Putzdorf for Peitzdorf
Randall's for Randol's
Rieman for Riemann (or Reimann)
Rolling Hill for Holland Hill School
Selitz for Seelitz
Swann to Swan School
Tesarow (Fr. Tesseaux)
Vincent for Vinson Branch

2. Omission or Insertion of Apostrophe (8)

Carters's Switch to Carter's
Dolles to Dolles Mill
Farrar's Landing to Farrar
Ferry's and Ferry's Switch for Ferry Switch
Green's Ferry to Green Ferry Road
Jack's Diggings to Jack Diggins
Neely's Landing to Neelys Landing, Neelys, Neelys School
O'Mete to Omete River or Creek

3. Consolidation of Detached Prefixes and Later Separation (19)

A la Mode to Alamode
Bee Fork to Beefork to Bee Fork
Clear Water to Clearwater
Cold Water to Coldwater
Edge Hill to Edgehill
Flat Rock to Flatrock
Gladden Dale to Gladdendale
Gravel Hill to Gravelhill to Gravel Hill
Mill Creek to Mill Creek
Oak Dale to Oakdale
Point Rest to Pointrest
Seventy-Six to Seventysix
Silver Lake to Silverlake
Silver Mine to Silvermine
Twelve Mile Creek and Twelvemile Creek
West Fork to Westfork to West Fork

B. Phonetic Peculiarities (47)

The local peculiarities of this section are similar to those in other hill regions of Missouri. Creeks are "cricks" and hollows are "hollers." Here, too, panthers are "painters"; briers are "brars"; barren is "barn"; and hurricanes are "harricanes or herricanes."
The ordinary Middle Western preference of ⟨ə⟩ for ⟨i⟩ in unstressed syllables, as well as the use of the sound ⟨ı⟩ for ⟨e⟩, is quite noticeable. When the verb exist became a noun, the accent was shifted to the first syllable.

One of the most interesting of "folk-etymologies" is found in Cape Cinque Hommes, a contamination of Cape St. Cosme. In the same way Below Mountain became Blue Mountain.

1. Anglicized Pronunciation of Foreign Words (42)
   a. Shift of Accent (1)

   !
   /Phillippi to Phillippi/

   b. Anglicization, or Substitution of Native for Foreign Sounds (8)

   Alamode ələ'mod for French a la'mod
   Deguire ədə'gwiə or ədə'gwiv for French de'giv
   Huzzah Creek from Osage
   Lodi (long i ⟨i⟩ instead of Italian i ⟨ı⟩ sound)
   Obrazo for Au Brazeau (?)
   Omete for Au Mette (?)
   Tewlow for Tessereau Creek

c. Other Peculiarities of Pronunciation (33)

   (I) The ordinary Middle Western Preference of ⟨ə⟩ for ⟨i⟩ in unstressed syllables, e.g.

   Allison Cut e¹l'san for 'e¹l'san
   Hillis School 'hɪlsəs for 'hɪlsəs
   Hovis School 'hɔvəs for 'hɔvəs
McGinnis  |  for margins
Trinity L. Church  |  for Trinity

(II) The common sound of i for e (5)

Big Bend  |  for bend
Bennett's Creek  |  for benets
Gregory  |  for Greg
Henson  |  for henson
Jenkins  |  for djenkinz

(III) The substitution of i for a or ia (5)

Chaoni  for Chaonia
Concordi  for Concordia
Cuby  for Cuba School

Cynth for Cynthia
Ezry  for Ezra

(IV) Various local peculiarities (18)

Arab  |  for arab
Barren Hollow  |  for bevon
Bollinger  |  for bulindz or bolindz
Boswell School  |  for bazwel
Dolles  |  for daliz
Dongoladangolo  |  for dangola
Edwards  |  for edowdz
Exist  |  for egzist
Greenbrier  |  for grin brau
Hiram  |  for haram
Hollow  |  see Holler
Hurricane  |  for haryken
James  |  for djamz
2. Contaminations, Blends, Popular Etymologies and Shortenings (5)

Blue Mountain for Bellow
Cape Cinque Hommes for Cape St. Cosme
Cape La Cruche for Cape La Cruz for Cape La Croix
Nieder-Prohna to Prohna
Patton (if from patting hands)

D. Dialect Words and Americanisms (153)

For list and explanations see Appendix C: Americanisms on pp.
### III. NON-ENGLISH WORDS

#### A. Indian (20)

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<td>Peola</td>
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<td>Chiliteaux</td>
<td>Piankisha</td>
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<td>Chaonia (?)</td>
<td>Pocahontas</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Shawnee</td>
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<td>Minopola (?)</td>
<td>Taskee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Unica</td>
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<td>Mocas Town (?)</td>
<td>Upalika (?)</td>
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<td>Mokita School</td>
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<td>Musco Creek</td>
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#### B. French (43)

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<td>Marquette</td>
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<td>Belgique</td>
<td>Obrazo</td>
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<td>Brazeau (5)</td>
<td>(La) Riviere Blanche</td>
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<td>Saint Cosme Hill</td>
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<td>Bishop Rosati's Sacristy</td>
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IV. CHANGES IN PLACE NAMES

"Time marches on" is a cryptic and familiar statement in our world. With the marching of time came inevitable changes; and these changes are reflected in changing place names as surely as in any other phase of life. One reason easily understood is mere forgetfulness of a person for whom a place was named. Sometimes the primary motive is the desire to honor a newcomer or a man of prominence.

Besides the personal reasons for changing names, there are material, practical, and aesthetic reasons. When a few families decide that a community store is a flourishing business and they need a post office, application is made and names are suggested. Perhaps the place has been known as Bunyard's Store or Davis Store, but expansion is indicated and so the names presented and accepted are Damon and McGee. (In presenting the latter the name in honor of Tom McGhee, the writer misspelled it McGee.) In Wayne County many sawmill camps known by members grew into permanent settlements and the names were changed. Such is the case with Cascade, Graphite, Highland, and York. On the other hand, the flourishing community sometimes dies, the post office is abandoned, and the name is preserved in the rural school. In this group are, for example, Highland, Schalls, Cashion, and Eureka.
For practical reasons many names are changed. In some cases this is to shorten and simplify or to avoid confusion. Appleton is simpler than Apple Creek; Hiram than Hiram Switch. If a post office with a similar name exists in some other section of Missouri, the change prevents confusion in the mail. Wellsdale became Chaonia for this reason; Appleton became Old Appleton; Dallas became Greene and Greene in turn became Marble Hill.

The foreign names in this section are rare, but in most of these cases the names have been Anglicized. Riviere a la Pomme became Apple River and Grand Marais is Big Swamp. On the other hand, Cinque Hommes and Bois Brule have remained on the tongues of Ferry Countians as nearly pure French as is possible for Americans.

It is somewhat difficult to understand why Shady Nook sounds more "literary" or aesthetic than Greenwood Valley School, but this is the reason assigned for the change. However, the preference for Womack to Pig Cemetery, for New Prospect Cemetery to Bounds Graveyard, and for Mountain View to Upper Camp Creek School is easily understood.

In this group a total of two hundred eighty-eight names have been changed, as follows: one hundred twenty for material reasons; thirty-two for practical reasons; fifty for personal reasons; twelve for aesthetic reasons; nineteen for various and unknown reasons; while fifty-five bear two or more names.
A. Material Reasons (120)

1. Changes in Location, Surroundings, and Extent (21)

Altenburg Seminary to Concordia Seminary
Bear Creek School to Davis School
Bellevue Collegiate Institute to Marvin Collegiate Institute
Big Bend to Cape Girardeau
Bounds Creek Church to New Prospect Church
Brady's Mill to Burnt or Old Burnt Mill
Butler School to Allison School
Cape Gulf R.R. to St. Louis San Francisco R.R.
Cool Spring Union Church to Cool Spring Church
Goshen Church to Oak Ridge Church
Greenville to Old and New Greenville
Greenville-Williamsville R.R. to Greenville-Williamsville-St. Louis R.R.
Hillis School to New Prospect School
Hovis School to Mt. Hope School
Mayfield-Smith Academy to Will Mayfield College
Mount Nebo Church to Lodi Nazarene Church
New Hope Church to Marble Hill Church
Saline Creek Baptist Church to The Barrens Church
Turkey Creek Church to Dry Creek Church

2. Growth of a Community as Signalized by the Incorporation or Establishment of a p.o. (43)

Bettis Ford to Greenville
Blum's Mill to Blum Switch
Bollinger's Mill to Zalma
Bunyard's Store to Damon
Camp No. 8 to York
Camp No. 9 to Highland to Burbank
Camp No. 32 to Thompson Holler School
Camp No. 33 to Graphite
Camp No. 34 to Cascade
Carter's Switch to Carterville to Carters
Cedar Creek Church to Coldwater Church
Danielsville to Piedmont
Davis School to Clubb School
Davis Store to McGee
Dixon Cemetery to Hiram Cemetery
Duckett Church to Williamsville Baptist Church
Fort Benton to Patterson
Good Hope Church to Williamsville Baptist Church
Harmon's Store to Taske
Hinkle School to Gipsy School
Hog Eye to Jim Town to Lowndes
Hunter’s Creek to Lodi
Isbell’s Store to Patterson
Johnson School to Alliance School
Lizard Lick to Oak Ridge
Lonesome Ridge School to Center Ridge School
Lost Creek School to Clubb School
McCullough Graveyard to Lowndes Cemetery
Moore’s Switch to Ojibway
Moser’s Mill to Gravelton
Oak Grove Church to Corinth Church
Oak Grove Church to Kime Baptist Church
Old Graveyard to Patterson Cemetery
Paitzdorf to Uniontown
Pine Grove Church to Shook Baptist Church
St. John’s School to Leopold
Scott School to Glennon School
Shiloh Baptist Church to Shook B. Church
Shiloh Church to Shook Union Church
Toad Suck to Millersville
Upper Cedar Creek School to Upper Coldwater School
Wilson Ford to Wilsons
Younts Store to Yount

3. Death of a Community or Institution and Later Reestablishment, or Retention in the School Name (7)

Carlisle Technical School to Jackson Military Academy
Cashion to Cashion School
Eureka to Eureka School
Highland to Highland School
Lower Camp Creek School to Camp Creek School
Ridge to Ridge School
Schalls to Schalls School

4. Change of Ownership, Management, or Citizenship (43)

Baird Cemetery to Dalton Cemetery
Blue Spring to Rhodes Spring
Bollinger Branch to Seitz Branch
Carter Graveyard to White Cemetery
Carter’s Lake to Black and Blackstone Lake
Cedar Bay Iron Mines to Clarkson Iron Mines
Cowan Cemetery to Bell Cemetery
Dee’s Branch to Cain Branch
Dee’s Switch to Moore’s Switch
Edgar Branch to Williams Branch
Edgar School to Lone Star School
Gad’s Hill to Zeitonia
Halbert Branch to Williams Branch
Hall's Mill to Nesselin's Mill
Hay's Ferry to Neely's Landing
Hughes School to Bennett School
Indian Graveyard to Williams Graveyard
Ivy to Clubb
Kentucky Hollow to Oscar Hollow
Kentucky Spring to Lurker Spring
Kimmel's Mill to Duggin's Mill
Lander's Creek to Middle McGee Creek
McCullough Graveyard to Lowndes Cemetery
McAllister Cemetery to Davis Cemetery
McCorm Spring to McCullough Spring
McKenzie Canyon to Bates Canyon to Lou Sanders Canyon
Manning Cabin Creek to Peter's Creek
Mill Creek to McClannahen Creek
Moser Branch to Stroup Branch
Powers Mill to Price's Mill
Powers Cemetery to Faullus Cemetery
Randol's Creek to Williams Creek
Redman's Ferry to Punch's Ferry
Rodgers Cemetery to Boals' Cemetery
Rodgers Spring to Boals Spring
Sweasea Branch to Crow Branch
Tucker's Mill to Bishop's Mill
Ward Cemetery to Rucker Cemetery
Whitlock Mill to Moore Mill
Williams Mill to Burns Mill to Markham Mill to Plunket Mill
to De Haven Mill
Zeitonia to Gad's Mill

5. Political Changes Because of Prejudice,
Reorganization of Townships or Counties;
By Act of State Legislature (6)

Arcadia Township
Clubb Township to Wayne and Fillmore townships
Ireland Township
German Township to Scopus Township
Marquand Township to Marquand Township
Third District State Normal School to Southeast Missouri
State Teachers' College

B. Practical Reasons (32)

1. To avoid confusion (6)

Appleton to Old Appleton
Chilton to Gaylor
Dallas to Greene (p.o.)
Greene to Marble Mill
Johnson School to Alliance School
Wellsdale to Chaonia
2. To Shorten and Simplify (18)

Allen Landing School to Allen School
Apple Creek to Appleton
Barker's Camp to Barker
Blum Tank or Blum Switch to Blum
Brewerville to Brewer
Catherine Place to Catherine
Chilton's Crossing to Chilton
Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary to
Church of the Nativity
Einstein Silver Mine to Silvermine
Farrar's Landing to Farrar
Hiram Switch to Hiram
Landing Seventy-Six to Seventysix
Leeper's Station to Leeper
Lower Camp Creek School to Camp Creek School
Mieder-Frohna to Frohna
Fond Switch to Fond
Pratte's Landing to Pratte's
Yount's Store to Yount

3. To Translate a Foreign Name (8)

Au Brazeau to Obrazo to Brazeau (?)
Au Mette to O'mete to Omete (?)
Grand Marais to Big Swamp
Le Grand Village Sauvage to Big Indian Village
Le Ska or Niska to Whitewater
Riviere a la Pomme to Apple River
Riviere Charles to Charles River
Riviere Table to Table River

C. Personal Reasons (50)

1. Dislike or Unpopularity or Mere Forgetfulness (18)

Bob Myric Branch to Plum Branch
Bollinger's Mill to Burfordville
Butts Branch to Little Creek
Collier Prong to East Prong
Cutler's Mill to Lone Rock
Davey's Branch (or Creek) to Camp Creek
Edgar School to Lone Star School
Ellis Spring to Coldwater Spring
Frank White School to Burlington School
Hendricksville to Dutchtown
Novis School to Mt. Hope School
Ivy to Clabb
Kemper Creek to Camp Creek
Landers Creek to Middle McGee Creek
Moser's Mill to Gravelton
Oak Grove and Union Church to Corinth and Pronabarger
Church
Street Branch to West Branch
Peachtree School to Peachtree School

2. To Show Honor (32)
Ashley to Jackson
Barnesville to Ellington
Bear Creek School to Davis School
Beaver Creek to Seitz Branch
Big Bend to Cape Girardeau
Blue Spring to Rhodes Spring
Bunyard Mountain to Finley Mountain
Byrd to Jackson
Camp Creek School to Paullus School
Carter Graveyard to White Cemetery
Davis Store to McGee
Exist to Burch
Flatwoods School to Scowden School
Highland or Highland Orchard to Burbank
Hog Eye to Lowndes
Holy Innocents Church to St. Rosa's Church
Hughes School to Bennett School
Ivy to Clubb
Jackson Academy to Carlisle Technical School
Logan's Creek to Barnesville
Lorimier to Jackson
Lost Creek School to Davis School
Lost Creek to Shook
Lower Cedar Creek School to Paullus School
Mayfield-Smith Academy to Will Mayfield College
Peoples to Gordonville
Riviere Charles to Randall's Creek
Rock Point School to Moore's Chapel School
Spring Valley School to Sherrick School
St. Michael's to Fredericktown
Upper Coldwater School to Frank White School
Vinemount to Leopold

D. Aesthetic Reasons (12)

1. To Advertise and Make More "High Sounding"
(12)
Bounds Creek Church to New Prospect Church
Bounds Graveyard to New Prospect Cemetery
Delmar to Dairyville
Ellington Park to Deer Run State Park
Greenwood Valley School to Shady Nook School
Moore's Switch to Ojibway
Pig Cemetery to Nommack Cemetery
Pine Grove Church to Shiloh Church
Possum Creek School to O'Possum Creek School
South Apple Creek Church to Pleasant Hill Church
Trallaloo (or Trallaloo) to Reynolds
Upper Camp Creek to Mountain View School

E. Various and Unknown Reasons

Barrens Church to Hezibah Church
Barrens to Flatwoods
Black Mingo Bayou to Black Mingo Slough
Bowman's Chapel to Dee's Chapel
Cedar Creek to Coldwater
Davis Hill to Peoples
Johannisberg to New Wells
Lorimount to Cape Girardeau
New California to Dallas
North Apple Creek Church to Apple Creek Church
McKenzie to Flatow
Oak Creek to Clark's Creek
Pink Root Hollow School to Bethel School
Pond Creek to Slash Branch
Rose Hill to Carrion
Southeast Missouri State Normal School to Southeast
Middle Missouri State Teachers' College
Table River to Indian Creek
Theresa to Blum
Upper Cedar Creek School to Upper Coldwater School

F. Two or More Names (55)

1. Used by the People (54)

Alliance and Jutown
Anchor Landing and Bois Brule (p.o.)
Barrens and Flatwoods
Bear Creek Church and White Hollow Church
Big Spring Cave and Shelby Cave
Black Mingo Bayou and Black Mingo Slough
Black Swamp and Dark Swamp
Blue Spring and Davidson Blue Spring
Brown Branch and East Prong of Lick Creek
Carson Hill and Ijames Church
Corinth and Fronabarger Church
Cottonbelt R.R. and St. Louis Southwestern R.R.
Cross Roads, Union, Wells Church
Crow and Sweazee Branch
Dale School and Upper Clark's Creek School
Davis School and Buzzard's Hill School
Doe Run State Park and Deer Run State Park
East Prong and Glover Prong
Edgar Branch and Williams Branch
Edwards and Edwardsville
Emmanuel B. Church and South Side B. Church
Ferry's and Ferry's Switch
Prye and Oklahoma School
Glad Tidings Church and Rucker Church
Grand Eddy and Great Eddy
Greenville-Williamsville R.R. and Holliday Road
Gribbler and Hare Creek
Grisham Store and Davis Store
Hillis School and Lone Star School
Iron Bank and Matthews Mountain
Jim Town and Lowndes
Kerrigan and Granite Bend
Lizard's Lick School and Rowland School
Lone Rock School and New Liberty School
Lone Star School and Hillis School
McCabe Creek and Hickory Flat Branch
McGee and New Hope Church
McGee Creek and McGinnis Creek
Miller Chapel School and Cook School
Mount Pisgah and Bounds Creek Church
Mud Lick Creek and Mud Lick Branch
Oak Grove and Corinth Church
Otter Creek and Otter Branch
Perry and Port Perry (?)
Round Pond and Spaugh Pond
Scott's Mill and Reed's Spring
Shirley School and North Patton School
Slater's Creek and Slater Branch
Street Graveyard and Peachtree Graveyard
Table River and Devil's Tea Table
Virgin Creek and Hawker Creek
Virginia Warriors' Path and Warriors' Path
West Prong of Bear Creek and White Hollow Creek
Widows Creek and Widows Branch

2. Map Maker's Errors (1)

Allen Lane School and Allen Landing School
V. FOLKWAYS (857)

Rural churches and rural schools dot the hillsides and valleys of this section of Missouri. One hundred eighty-eight churches, largely rural, provide religious atmosphere for the people. Three hundred fifty-seven rural schools provide educational opportunities.

Fifty-nine mills—grist mills, sawmills, carding mills—indicate the industries which predominated in pioneer days. Altogether, thirteen mines exist, and most of them are in Madison County, where the first settlement was made at Mine La Motte.

Twenty important roads or highways and five railroads (thirteen names) indicate the necessity for transporting inland goods to the rivers and ports. There are seventy-one railroad stops, forty-five of them permanent towns, on these railroads.

Two counties of this group are bounded on the east by the Mississippi River while the St. Francis River flows through Madison and Wayne counties so that some thirty-five places have been or are important in river traffic.

Local legends and superstitions abound in this group of counties. With some thirty-nine place names there are stories of this nature. Gad's Hill in Wayne County immediately calls to mind the James brothers' robberies. To
some it is a reminder of the home of Charles Dickens. Say "Tin Mountain" in Madison County and the reactions of the natives are violent, for it reminds them of the biggest fraud known to them. And so it goes with the folkways. These are the names which are homey and which the local historians savor as they tell us about them.

A. Local Institutions or Industries (794)
1. Churches (188)

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<td>St. Anthony's</td>
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### Madison County (30)

- Antioch (2)
- Bethany
- Bethel
- Beulah
- Big Creek
- Black Mountain
- Castor
- Ebenezer
- Greene's Chapel
- Little Vine
- Mary Parkins Memorial
- Miller Chapel
- Moore Chapel
- Mount Gilead
- Mt. Pisgah
- Mt. Zion
- Oak Grove
- Providence
- Reed's Bend
- Rhodes Chapel
- St. Francis
- St. Michaels
- Shady Grove
- Snowdenville
- Spring Valley
- Twelve Mile
- Union
- Wesley Chapel
- Zion

### Perry County (23)

- Barrens
- Bois Brule Baptist
- Brazasau
- Cedar Fork
- Church of Our Lady
- Church of the Assumption
- Church of the Nativity
- Dry Creek
- Emanuel
- Hager Spring
- Hepzibah
- Holy Innocents
- Holy Rosary
- Lady of Victory
- Pleasant Grove
- St. Boniface
- St. Joseph's (2)
- St. Rosa's
- St. Theresa's
- Saline Creek
- Schalls
- Trinity Lutheran

### Reynolds County (9)

- Bethlehem
- Dickens Valley Baptist
- Harrison Valley
- Locust Grove
- Oak Grove
- Pleasant Exchange
- Pleasant View
- Sinking Creek
- Upper Dry Valley

### Wayne County (76)

- Antioch (2)
- Bear Creek
- Bethel
- Beulah
- Big Brushy
- Big Creek
- Big Lake
- Bright Prospect
Carson Hill
Center Ridge
Chapel Hill
Clark's Creek
Cold Water
Cool Springs
Cool Springs Union
Corinth
Cross Roads
Damon Chapel
Dixon
Duckett
Fronabarger
Frye
Glad Tidings
Good Hope
Hickory Grove
Ijames
Kime Baptist
Lebanon
Liberty Hill
Little Brushy Baptist
Little Flock
Little Lake
Lodi Nazarene
Logan's Creek
Log Cabin
Lone Rock
Lone Star
McGee
Mckenzie Creek
Mars Hill Baptist

Mt. Olivet
Mt. Pisgah
Mt. Pleasant
Mt. Zion
New Home
New Hope (2)
New Life
New Prospect
Oak Dale
Oakdale
Oak Grove
Phillippi
Pine Grove
Pleasant Grove
Pleasant Hill
Reed Chapel
Rocky Grove
Rucker
St. Francois Baptist
Schular Chapel
Shiloh Baptist
Shiloh
Shook Baptist
Shook Union
Union (2)
Union Grove
Water Valley Presbyterian
White Holler
Williamsville Baptist
Wills
Zion
Zion Evangelical Lutheran

2. Schools (357)

Bollinger County (72)

Alliance
Baker Hills
Barber
Beal
Bollinger
Buck Creek
Burk
Cane Creek
Cedar Branch
Clubb Creek
Conrad
Cross Roads (2)
Eaker

Fish
Flatwoods
Garner
Gipsy
Glennon
Goose Pond Hill
Green
Greenwood
Gregory
Hamestring
Hammertown
Hartle
Hawn
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**Cape Girardeau County (71)**

<table>
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**Reynolds County (38)**

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<td>Riverside</td>
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<td>Gladden Dale</td>
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<td>Upper Dry Valley</td>
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<td>Mann</td>
<td>Webb</td>
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<td>Mayberry</td>
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**Wayne County (80)**

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<td>Bennett</td>
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<td>Bethel</td>
<td>Butler</td>
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<td>Buzzard's Hill</td>
<td>McGinnis</td>
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<td>McKenzie</td>
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<td>Mount Hope</td>
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<td>Phillippi</td>
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<td>Street</td>
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<td>Ijames</td>
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3. Mills (59)

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<td>Hubbells</td>
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<td>Damon Taylor</td>
<td>Ingram's</td>
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Kimmel's  
L'hote  
Lone Rock  
McBride  
McClanahan's  
McLanes  
Marlow  
Markham  
Medley's  
Moore  
Mose's  
Nunberg's  
Keeley's  
Nesslein's  
Old Burnt Mill  
Flunkett's  

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<th>4. Mining (13)</th>
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| Barrett  
Blue Hole  
Buckeye  
Catherine  
Copper  
Einstein Silver  
Jack Diggings  |
| Lead  
Marquette Cement Quarry and Plant  
Mine La Motte  
Revieille  
Silver Mine  
Tin Mountain  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Roads, Paths, Trails, Highways (20)</th>
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</table>
| Allen Landing Road  
Birmingham Road  
Capaha Trail  
Cape Rock Road  
Chester Road  
El Camino Real  
Green Ferry Road  
Halliday Highway  
Indian Road  
King's Highway  |
| Le Chemin du Roi  
Mill Dam Road  
Nachitoches Path  
St. Michael Trail  
Shawnee Path  
Shawnee Trace  
Three Notch Road  
U. S. Highway 61  
Virginia Warriors' Path  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. River Traffic and River Towns (35)</th>
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</table>
| Allen's Landing  
Anchor Landing  
Bainbridge  
Bailey's Landing  
Betts Ford  
Big Bend  
Bois Brule  
Br. Waters' Landing  
Butler Ferry  |
| Cape Girardeau  
Crawford's Landing  
Davis Landing  
Eastes Ferry  
Farrar's  
Green's Ferry  
Hay's Landing  
Hines Landing  
Holschen's Landing  |
### 7. Railroads (13)

| Cape Girardeau and Thebes Bridge Terminal | Missouri Southern
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<td>Ozark Valley</td>
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<td>Cottonbelt</td>
<td>St. Louis and Gulf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf Branch</td>
<td>St. Louis and Iron Mt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holliday Road</td>
<td>St. Louis and San Francisco (Frisco)</td>
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<td>St. Louis Southwestern</td>
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<td>Missouri Pacific</td>
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### 8. Railroad Stops (71)

#### a. Permanent Towns (45)

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<td>Laflin</td>
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<td>Bessville</td>
<td>Leeper</td>
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<td>Biehle</td>
<td>Lutesville</td>
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<td>Blomeyer</td>
<td>McBride</td>
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<td>Brewer</td>
<td>Menfro</td>
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<td>Bunker</td>
<td>Neely's Landing</td>
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<td>Oak Ridge</td>
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<td>Chaonia</td>
<td>Ojibway</td>
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<td>Corridon</td>
<td>Ferryville Junction</td>
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<td>Delta</td>
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<td>Reynolds</td>
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<td>Gordonville</td>
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b. Temporary Stops, Discontinued (26)

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<td>Hideout</td>
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<td>Hobart</td>
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<td>Chitwood</td>
<td>Meadors</td>
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<td>Melton</td>
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<td>Oakley</td>
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<td>Chimian</td>
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<td>Deray</td>
<td>Randles</td>
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<td>Reeds</td>
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<td>Rock Levy</td>
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9. Fortifications (5)

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<th>Fort C</th>
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10. Resorts (8)

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<td>Daniel Boone Lodge</td>
<td>Lou Sanders Canyon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Davidson Blue Spring</td>
<td>Melton's Tourist Camp</td>
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11. Other Occupations (25)

a. Agriculture (6)

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<td>Vinemount (?)</td>
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b. Pottery Making (1)

| Jug Town      |

| c. Railroad Building (3) |

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d. Forest Rangers' Lookout Towers (5)

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<th>Gates Lookout Tower</th>
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### e. State Parks (2)

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### f. Miscellaneous (8)

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### B. Local Traditions and Customs (24)

#### 1. Pioneer Customs (21)

##### a. Bridge Building (2)

- Allenville Covered Bridge
- Burfordville Covered Bridge

##### b. Dancing (1)

- Patton (?)

##### c. Hunting (9)

- Buck Creek
- Panther Creek

##### d. Church Meetings (4)

- Arbor (?)
- Camp Ground

##### e. "Ghost" Towns (5)

- Birmingham
- Decatur
- Houk

- Sheffield
- Stroderville

#### 2. Later Customs (3)

| Burg                       | Precinct                | Rum Branch |

#### C. Local Legends and Superstitions (39)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barlow</th>
<th>Devil's Tea Table</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bell (or Cowan) Cemetery</td>
<td>Devil's Washboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Cinque Hommes</td>
<td>Egypt Mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council Ridge School</td>
<td>Gad's Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demon</td>
<td>Gipsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Haven Mill</td>
<td>Grand (or Great) Eddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Tower</td>
<td>Mill Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray's Mountain</td>
<td>Ned's Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greasy Creek</td>
<td>Punch River Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammertown School</td>
<td>Roselle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henpeck Creek (?)</td>
<td>Rum Branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hog Creek</td>
<td>Shakerag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hog Eye Mill</td>
<td>Shock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Holler</td>
<td>Silver Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeper</td>
<td>Stephansburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeper's Ford</td>
<td>Stony Battery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodi</td>
<td>Thompson &quot;Holler&quot; School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost Creek</td>
<td>Tin Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost Mine, The</td>
<td>Tucker's Settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menfro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX A: A TABLE OF PERIODS

The historical names have been recorded in Chapter II; here we shall group all names as they appear in point of time, dividing them into periods. The purpose of this table is to show that the historical changes are reflected in the names.

Not many names remain from the Native or Indian Period (before 1698). This fact may be attributed to two causes: Not many places were named by the Indians, and not all Indian names have been retained.

The French and Spanish Period (1698-1802) is a long one; it begins with the voyage of Father St. Cosme in 1698 and continues through 1802. Cape Girardeau and Fredericktown (St. Michaels originally) and Nine La Motte are significant names in this period.

Partially overlapping the former period is one we shall call the period of Early Settlement (1793-1839), marked by several migrations: the French to Cape Girardeau and Madison counties; the Swiss or German Reformed church members to Cape Girardeau and Bollinger counties; and the Saxon migration to Perry County.
The period of Organization into Counties and Later Settlement extends from 1807, when Cape Girardeau County was organized and divided into townships, until 1851 when Bollinger County was organized.

The Period of Industrial Expansion may be said to extend from 1851 through 1915 when the lumber industry reached its peak in Reynolds and Wayne counties.

The last period, from 1915 until the present, shows a decline in the establishment of places, and although not all the facts are included in this table, this period shows a marked contrast to the preceding one in that many post-offices were discontinued and many sawmill camps were abandoned.
1. Native or Indian Period

Black Mingo Swamp
Capaha Trail
Nachitoches Path
Ne Ska or Unica River (Whitewater)
Village Sauvage (Large and Small Shawnee Village)
Warriors' Path

2. French and Spanish Period (1698-1802)

1698: Cape Antoine, Cape St. Cosme (Cape Cinque Hommes), Grand Tower
1700: Cape La Croix (Cape La Cruz)
1720: Mine La Motte (?)
1725: Castor River
Before 1766: Big Bend (Jerebet's trading post)
1767: Bois Brule (?)
1789: El Camino Real (Le Chemin du Roi)
1793: Grand Marais, Spanish District of Cape Girardeau, Riviere a la Femme
1797: Brazeau Creek (or Obrazo R.), Riviere Zenon, Riviere Table (or Devil's Tea Table)
1798: Belle Pointe

3. Period of Early Settlement (1793-1839)

1795: Daugherty's Creek, Giboney Creek, Ramsey Creek
1797: Allen's Landing, Cane Creek, Fenwick Settlement, McClainhaman Mill, Wallers Ferry
1798: Randolph's Creek
1799: Byrd's Creek and Settlement, Daugherty's Mill, Foster Creek, Mount Tabor
1800: The Barrens, Bollinger Mill, Bollinger's Mill, Clark's Creek, Coffman
1801: Big Lick, Bishop's Mill
1802: Decatur, St. Michaels
1803: Cedar Cliffs, Miller's Settlement (later Millersville), Young's Creek
1804: Bollinger's Mill, Davault Creek
1806: Bethel Church, McKendree Chapel
1807: Bois Brule Baptist Church
1808: Cowan Cemetery, Neely's Landing
1809: Tucker's Settlement
1813: Saline Creek Baptist Church, Turkey Creek Church
1814: Black River Church, New Village (St. Michaels), Providence Baptist Church, St. Francois B. Church, Salem Church, Village Creek
1815: Bennett's Creek, Dry Creek Church  
1816: Dry Creek Church  
1817: Hog Eye (later Lowdes)  
Before 1818: Bois Brule, Crooked Creek  
1818: Bishop Rosati's Sacristy, Black River Church, St. Mary's-of-the-Barrens  
Before 1819: Betts' Ford  
1819: Breezeau Church  
1820: Apple Creek B. Church, Jackson Academy, Mt. Pleasant Church  
Before 1821: Birmingham (?)  
1821: Birmingham Road, Ebenezer Church, Old Apple Creek Church, Pleasant Hill Church  
1822: Hager Spring, Hebron Church  
1823: Cane Creek  
1824: Antioch Church, Bethlehem Convent, Old Appleton  
1825: Cato Slough, St. Francois Church  
1826: Hog Eye Mill, Pratte's Landing, York Chapel  
Before 1827: Bainbridge  
1827: Baird Cemetery, Delap's Mill  
1828: St. Joseph's Church, Schnurbusch  
1829: McLane's Mill  
1830: Dees Chapel, Dry Creek Church, Williams Mill (later De Haven Mill)  
1832: Davis Landing, Heitman's Mill, Sisters of Loretto Academy, Whitewater Presbyterian Church  
Before 1835: Bear Creek Church  
1835: Big Creek Church, Dry Creek Church, Mt. Zion Church  
1836: Oak Grove Baptist Church (later Kime Church), Rodneys Mill  
1837: Church of the Assumption, Mary Parkins Memorial Church, Ferry (or Port Ferry)  
1838: Fryeberg, New Hope Church, Sheppard's Landing  
1839: Altenburg, Altenburg Seminary (later Concordia in St. Louis), Brazeau, Dresden, Frohna, Faitzdorf (later Uniontown), See-litz, Wittenberg, Wittenberg Road

4. Period of Organization into Counties and Later Settlement (1807-1851)

1807: Byrd Township, Cape Girardeau District, Cape Girardeau Township, German Township, Tywappity Township  
1812: Cape Girardeau County  
1815: Jackson, Wayne County  
1818: Castor Township, Madison County, St. Francois Township, St. Michaels Township
### 5. Industrial Expansion (1851-1915)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>Beulah Church, Fillmore Township, St. Louis Iron Mt. R.R., St. Vincent's Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Dalton Cemetery, Hanover Church, Oak Ridge, Whitewater Township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Alamo, Flat Rock, Hickory Ridge, Logan's Creek, Mill, Mill Dam, Springville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Antioch Church, Glen Allen, Greenwood Valley, Kage School, Otter Creek, Peoples, Perkins Creek, Port Ferry, Rosier's Landing, Shady Grove Church, Trinity Lutheran Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Allen School, Berry's Mill, Pocahontas, Seitz Branch, Ten Mile Branch, Wilkinson's Mill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1856: Millheim, voting precinct at Mine La Motte, St. John's Church, Vinemount
1857: New Prospect Church, Polk Township, Woods School, Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church
1858: Bees School, Edgehill School, Ireland Township
1859: Coldwater
Before 1860: Cedar Creek
1860: Claryville, Eagle Hill, Liberty No. 1 School, Lutesville, Three Notch Road
Before 1861: Aley's Mill, Antioch Church
1861: Forts A, B, C, D, St. John's Church
1862: Pine Grove Baptist Church (later Shook Church)
Before 1864: Hubble Creek Church
1864: Frankenberg
Before 1865: Circleville, Copper Region, Kemper Creek, Munger's Mill, Sheffield, Simms-town
1866: Bap Mill, Marvin Collegiate Institute, Reese Hill, Russell's Hill, Slabtown Valley, Whitewater (p.o.)
1867: Bethlehem Church, Cholybeate Springs, Collier, Emmanuel Lutheran Church, Farrer's Mill, Finley School, Good Hope Church (later Williamsville Church), Gravel Hill, Trinity Lutheran Church
1868: Big Lake Church, Dolles Mill, Marble Hill, St. Boniface Church
1869: Allenville, Allenville Covered Bridge, Bessville, Bollinger County Tunnel, Clearwater (p.o.), Fruitland Normal Institute, Glen Allen, Greenbrier, Mt. Carmel Church, Sturdivant
1870: Cape Girardeau Institute, Central Township, Hahn's Mill, Salem Township, Tin Mountain, Union Township, Zion Church
1872: Caney Fork Church, Crooked Creek Township, Dunvan Graveyard, Kinder Township, Lesterville Township, Lost Creek Township, Mill Spring Township, Moser's Mill, Peachtree School, Whitewater Township, Williams Township
1873: Abernathy Settlement and School, Apple Creek Settlement, Asher Creek and Asher Creek Valley, Bailey's Landing, Br. Waters Landing, Brunot, Camp Creek, Cedar Creek, Crawford's Landing, Friendlytown, Hughes Creek, Iona, Linhoff's Landing, New Bethel Church, Park Creek, Sumac
1874: Blum's Mill, Chenoz, Concordia College, Grangerville, Ebenezer Church, Jenkins
Before 1875: McKenzie Creek Church, Phillippi Church
1875: Liberty Hill Church, Logan's Creek Church,
New Prospect Church, Otter Creek B. Church,
Pleasant Grove Church
1876: Arnsberg, Bee Fork, Biehle, Carterville,
Jamison School, Leemon, Little Lake Church,
Lost Creek (p.o.), Silver Lake
1877: Concordia College, Hale College
1878: Boxdorfer's School, Cane Creek Church, Dale
School, Dees Chapel, Mayfield-Smith
Academy, Sinking Creek Church
1879: Big Brushy Church, Neely's Mill, Watervalley
Presbyterian Church
1880: Big Whitewater Church, Carter's Mill, Center
Ridge School, Chapel Hill Church, Estes
Ferry, Little Flock Church, Lone Star
Church, Mt. Nebo Church, Mt. Pisgah Church
1881: Black Mountain School, Burns School, Cedar
Bottom School, Missouri Pacific R.R.,
Moser School, Piney School, Shook Union
Church, South Missouri and Arkansas R.R.
1882: Campbell School, Lithium, McGee School
1883: Boswell School, Cousinville, Pleasant Hill
Church, St. Michaels School, Spring Valley
School
1884: Mill Dam Creek, Mt. Pisgah Church, Shady
Nock School, Wappapello, Whitlock Mill
1885: Captains Creek School, Cedar Grove School,
Mt. Pisgah Church, New Salem Church,
Sugar Grove Church, Twelve Mile Church
1886: Arbor, Bee, Bois Brule (p.o.), Brewer,
Buchanan, Cape Girardeau and Southwestern
R.R., Church of the Nativity, Crosstown,
Crump, Cynthia, Ebenezer School, Einstein
Silver Mine (p.o.), Jewett, Kerrigan,
Kurreville, Laflin, Lodge, Mayfield School,
Oriole, Patterson, Schalls, Scheperville,
Scooden, Seventysix, Trace Creek School,
Warren's Store, Young, Zion
1887: Bounds, Chaonia, Friedheim, Ivy
1888: Butler Ferry, Clearwater, Cool Springs
Church, Exchange, French Mills, Fruitland,
Prye School, Gad's Hill, Grand Eddy,
Greeley, Humboldt, Huskey's, Lovejoy,
Oates, Palmore Church
1889: Daisy, Egypt Mills, McDoe, Sereno, Stroder-
ville, Tilsit
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Beckville, Belgique, Blackstone Lake, Cedar Bay, Hickman Cemetery, Hickory Grove Church, Liberty No. 2 School, Shady Grove School, Saco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>Alliance, Barlow Switch, Dequire, Highland School, Skrainka, Stilts School, Zalma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Kyles, Pointrest, Randles, Redford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>Carsoon Hill Church, Christ Evangelical Church, Clones, Damon, Exist, Hann, Rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Highland, Hurricane, Lodi, Monterey, Moss, Tainter, Roselle, Rucker School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Lixville, Scopus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Huble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Clover Hill School, Corinth Church, De Ray, Dongola, Eads Creek School, Friedenburg, Martha, Pleasant Hill School, Sharpsboro, Shrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Huxie, Loyd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Clipperd, Corridor, Cross Roads Church, Gulf Junction, Smithboro, Tallent, Twelve Mile School, Will Mayfield College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Mt. Oak School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Anderson Cemetery, Barker's Camp, Davault Creek, Ferry's Switch, Lorimer's School, Palmore Church, Pleasant View Church, Precinct, Tralaloo, St. Theresa's Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Jefferson School, Jewell Switch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Cheek Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Broadway School, Bunker, Cape Girardeau and Thebes Bridge Terminal R.R., Dagonia, Pleasant Hill Church, Rocky Grove Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Allbright, Arab, Bowman, Burg, Cottonville, Crabtree, Gipsy, Kime, Marcoat, Menfro, Chilman, Schlatitz, Schaltitz School, Schumer Springs, Starrs, Trowel, Wills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Big Creek Township, Burbank, Central Township, Mine La Motte Township, Silva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Allison School, Camp Ground School, Carters Switch, Ezra, Granite Bend, Graphite, Hubert, Millcreek, Pond Switch, Schular Chapel, Schmaltz, Zephyr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Central School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Beulah Church, Boyd, Burton, Duncan, Guber, Meadors, Oakley, Mills, Richardson, Scrogan, Van, Wagner's Landing, Webb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Big Rock (p.o.), McGee, Union Hill School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Central High School, Washington School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Bay Springs, Edgar Chapel, Fruit City, Hadley, Sank, South Liberty School, Turkey Creek (p.o.), Vogt, West Fork (p.o.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Twentieth Century; Decline in Settlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event/Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Edwards, Pierson, Sam A. Baker State Park, Sawyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>New Hope Church, Oakdale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Bright Prospect Church, Grisham, May Greene School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>Franklin School, Hunter's Tourist Camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Glennon, St. Anthony's Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>South Side Baptist Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Melton's Tourist Camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Wappapello Dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Wappapello Lake</td>
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</table>
APPENDIX B: LOCAL PRONUNCIATIONS

In the following lists, by counties, an attempt has been made to give the actual and usual current pronunciation of all distinct and separate names, so far as it could be ascertained. Pronunciation has been indicated by using the IPA script, as modified in Kenyon's American Pronunciation, 6th edition, revised.

**Bollinger County**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Alliance</th>
<th>Buchanan</th>
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<tr>
<td>Anthony Creek</td>
<td>Burg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allie Creek</td>
<td>Burk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore Creek</td>
<td>Castor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker Hills</td>
<td>Cato Slough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber School</td>
<td>Cheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beal</td>
<td>Clippard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett Branch</td>
<td>Conrad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bop Mill</td>
<td>Crooked Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bessville</td>
<td>Cypress Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Hollow</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bollinger</td>
<td>Davault</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dolles Mill  
Dongola  
Baker  
Esra  
Garnor's Branch  
Gimlet Creek  
Gipsy  
Gissard  
Owen Allen  
Glennon  
Goose Pond  
Greenbrier  
Gregory  
Grisham  
Hahn  
Hamestring  
Hammertown  
Hartle  
Hawker  
Hawn  
Heitmam  
Henson  
Hinkle  
Hog Creek  
Hurricane  
Huskey's  
Huxie  
Jack Hawn  
James School  
Jamison  
Jenkins  
Laflin  
Leopold  
Liberty  
Limbauh's Creek  
Lixville  
Lodge  
Lorance  
Lloyd  
Lutesville  
McKelvey  
Malone's  
Marble Hill  
Mayfield  
Mingo Bottoms  
Myers School  
Panther Creek  
Patton  
Parker's  
Pound  
Precinct  
Probst  
Probst a Probst
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<td>Richardson</td>
<td>Siteshetz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roe</td>
<td>Slagle</td>
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<td>Sturdivant</td>
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<td>Sumas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sank</td>
<td>Sylvan Ridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scheperville</td>
<td>Tallant</td>
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<td>Schlitz</td>
<td>Thornburg</td>
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<td>Scopus</td>
<td>Trowel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seabaugh</td>
<td>Union</td>
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<td>Sedgewickville</td>
<td>Virgin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seller</td>
<td>Zalma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shirley</td>
<td>Zephyr</td>
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**Cape Girardeau County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Beebi</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abernathy</td>
<td>Bethel Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allenville</td>
<td>Big Bend</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apple Creek</td>
<td>Blomeyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appleton</td>
<td>Blue Shawnee Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arnsberg</td>
<td>Bollinger Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashley</td>
<td>Bowman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bainbridge</td>
<td>Buckeye Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barroll</td>
<td>Burstadville</td>
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<td>Place Name</td>
<td>Place Name</td>
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<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Byrd bad</td>
<td>Delta delto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Campster School</td>
<td>Doray dige</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cane Bayou</td>
<td>Dillard Creek del. d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capaha Trail</td>
<td>Dissen dissen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Girardeau</td>
<td>Diversion Channel dev. d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Girardeau Institute</td>
<td>Duskin Creek dussen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape La Croix Creek</td>
<td>Dutchtown dutchtown d. j.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape La Cruzo Creek</td>
<td>Ebenezer Church eb-ni-zo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape La Cruz Creek</td>
<td>Egypt Mille idyp m. i.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carola</td>
<td>El Camino Real (non-existent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor Township</td>
<td>Fairview Church foy. w.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chillicothe</td>
<td>Fallench Creek (non-existent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chillicotie</td>
<td>Farmer's Village farvec w.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Circleville</td>
<td>Flat Rock flat. v.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clippard School</td>
<td>Flora Creek flora utk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coker School</td>
<td>Foster Creek fost. h. fj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cousinville</td>
<td>Franklin School fonal. j.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford's Landing</td>
<td>Friedheim fred. f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critesville</td>
<td>Fulbright School fulbright. j.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croft kraft</td>
<td>Gordonville gordon. yl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crooked Creek</td>
<td>Goshen Church gos. j.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crump kamp</td>
<td>Grand Marais (non-existent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypress Swamp</td>
<td>Granny Creek gos. j.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daugherty's Creek</td>
<td>Gravel Hill grav. h. j.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decatur del. r.</td>
<td>Gulf Junction gulf. djonson. j.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delap's Mill del. m. 1</td>
<td>Hanover Church kempu. j.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hahn's Creek Kizz Kizz
Hay's Ferry Hez 'iz v
Hebron Church Hi bra
Heitman's Mill Hat manz
Helderman Creek Holdem
Hendricksville Hendrick's
Hickory Grove School Hick
Hickory Ridge Hicki yah
Hilderbrand Hold er brand
Hines Landing Hanz landin
Hobbs Chapel Habs
Horrel Creek Haf Kizz
Houck Hae
Houk Hae
Hubbel Creek Hub
Hubble Creek Hub!
Hughes Creek Hjuz Hjuz
Indian Village Indian
Ingram's Mill Ingram's
Iona A o n
Jackson Dz ox son
Jefferson School Dz ox son
Jenkins Creek Dz en kin z
Johannisberg non existent
Juden Creek Dz ud en
Kage School Kaj
Kimmelton Kimm It an
Kinder Township Kinder
Kurreville Kiz y l
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Le Chemin du Rol non existent
Lemon Lim en
Liberty Township La v
Link School Lank
Little Whitewater River Lit whit wa ter
Lizard Lick Liz ked
Lorance Township Lo cans
Lorimier L a ren
Lovejoy L a v diz
McFerron School M a ox p
McKendree Mex Kind er
McLane's Mill Mex lenz
Maple Grove School Map y gro
Marquette Cement Quarry and Plant Mark et siment K war
Millersville M i l ez y l
Moccasin Springs Mak ox son
Mosc Town Make son T am
Moore School Mov
Mount Tabor Mant to ber
Muddy Shawnee Creek Mud Shaw
Needmore School Mid mov
Madison County

Allbright's Mill
Ashlinger's Creek
Barns Creek
Barren Hollow Schoolhouse
Beulah Church
Blue Mountain School
Boswell School
Brewer's Creek
Buckeye Copper Mines
Buckhorn
Buckner's Cemetery
Calloway Mill
Campbell School
Captain's Creek
Castor Church
Catherine
Chore Creek
Cornwall
Deguire
Downs School
Ebenezer Church
Einstein Silver Mine
Faro
Farrar's Mill
Finley School
Friesburg
Gimlet Creek
Greasy Creek
Hacker Creek
Hahn's Mill
Higdon
Hussah Creek (non-existent)
Jack Diggins
Jewett
Leatherwood Creek
Madison County
Marquand
Matthews Mountain
Mier
Mine La Motte
Moore's Chapel
Mount Pisgah School
Mouser Cemetery
Musco Creek
Reveille Mines reveal
Reveille Cemetery reveal
Rhodes Chapel red
Roselle reveal
Saco 'Sa ko
St. Michaels Seminary, Saline Salin
Shetley's Creek South
Sherrick School
Skrainka 'skranks

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Snowdenville 'snodan vil
Sonderman sand - man
Stricklin Creek 'strick - lin
Tesor Creek 'tes - ro
Tessereau Cemetery 'tes - ro
Wash Creek was - kin
Wesley Chapel 'west - le
Whitner's Creek 'hwot - nes

Ferry County

Abernathy School 'ab bern - th
Allen School 'a - len
Altenburg 'alt en - burg
Altenburg Seminary 'alt en - burg
Apple creek 'appl - urin
Bailey's Landing 'ba - li
Barrens, The 'bar - renz
Baudendistel 'bawd - en - distel
Belgique bel - jik, a bel - dje
Bethlehem Convent 'beth - le - hém
Biehle 'bi - le
Birmingham 'bir - min - ham
Bishop's Mill 'bi - shaps mil

Bishop Rosati's Sacistry
'sbi - shop 'ros - ati 'sak - stri
Bois Brule
Boxdorfer School 'box - dor - fer
Brazeau 'bra - zö
Brewer Bru - v
Cape Antoine (Non. - patent)
Cape Cinque Hommes 'kap - saker emp
Cape St. Cosme kap sent kom
Cashion 'ka - shon
Christensen Branch 'kris - ten - sen
Cissell School 'sis - el
Claryville 'klar - vil
Coffman 'ka - fman
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<th>Concordia</th>
<th>Klump Cave Klump</th>
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<td>Dresden</td>
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<td>Diggins' Hill</td>
<td>Lithium Lithium</td>
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<td>Eureka juvin</td>
<td>Lukefahr School Lukefaw</td>
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<td>Falts Branch (Non-existent)</td>
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<td>Farrar farar</td>
<td>McClannahan Creek McClamahan</td>
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<td>Fenwick Settlement</td>
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<td>Frankenberg Frankenberg</td>
<td>Mertz Cave Mertz</td>
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<td>Friedenburg Friedenberg</td>
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<td>Millheim Millham</td>
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<td>Moranville Moranvil</td>
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<td>Gorman Cave Gorman</td>
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<td>Obrazo River Abvazo</td>
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<td>Hepsibah Church Hapsaba</td>
<td>Omele Creek Omelit</td>
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<td>Hoffman School Hafman</td>
<td>Paitzdorf Paitzdor</td>
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<td>Hoff School Hatf</td>
<td>Patton Creek Patton</td>
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<td>Holshon Landing Holson</td>
<td>Perryville Peeryvil</td>
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<td>Hooss Cave Hom</td>
<td>Prairie Spring Creek Prew</td>
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<td>Huber Island Huber</td>
<td>Pratte's Pruts</td>
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<td>Killian School Kiljon</td>
<td>Putsdorf Putsdor</td>
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<td>Kimmel's Mill Kimola</td>
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St. Cosme Creek St. Maro
St. Laurens Creek St. Lonitz
St. Lora River St. Lora
St. Theresa's Church St. Tuckler School Tuck

Saline Township Wagnus
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Schinder's Spring Lindaz
Schnurbusch Snobus
Schumer Springs Sumz

Reynolds County

Adair Creek Cde
Adams Hollow edomz hala
Alamode Zlomod
Barker's Camp bazaaz
Barnsville barnz vil
Barton School bap ton
Bethlehem Church be Ola hem
Bill's Creek bils
Bowles School bolz
Boyd bolt
Brawley Hollow broh hala
Buffington School batington

Buzzard Hill buzz
Carter's Mill kar te
Centerville sent o vil
Chitwood ch,wod
Clones Klonz
Coleman Hollow kol mon hala
Colyett Hollow kal jet
Coridon kor idon
Crabtree kreb tri
Cynthia sin dos en bi
Dagonia do gon jo
Daley da l
Delmar, Delmar
Edgehill, Edg Hill
Elberta, Elberta
Ellington, Ellington
Exchange, Exchange
Farris, Farris
Garwood, Garwood
Gladendon, Gladendon
Glen Dale, Glen Dale
Goasit Ford, Goasit
Grady, Grady
Greeley, Greeley
Guider, Guider
Gunnetts Creek, Gunnetts Creek
Gunnis Creek, Gunnis Creek
Hadley, Hadley
Harrison Valley, Harrison Valley
Helvey, Helvey
Humboldt, Humboldt
Hyatt's Creek, Hyatt's Creek
Imboden Fork, Imboden Fork
Leach Turkey Ranch, Leach Turkey Ranch
Lesinger, Lesinger
Little Tom Sauk Creek, Little Tom Sauk Creek
Locust Grove Church, Locust Grove Church
Logan Creek, Logan Creek
McDee, McDee
McMurtry Creek, McMurtry Creek
Marcott, Marcott
Meador, Meador
Medley's Mill, Medley's Mill
Middle Fork, Middle Fork
Missouri Southern Railroad, Missouri Southern Railroad
Mizora, Mizora
Mokita School, Mokita School
Monterey, Monterey
Munger, Munger
Oakley, Oakley
Oates, Oates
Olmans, Olmans
Pinkishia Spring, Pinkishia Spring
Poloa Branch, Poloa Branch
Focus Hollow, Focus Hollow
Focus Hollow, Focus Hollow
Potter Branch, Potter Branch
Radford School, Radford School
Reynolds, Reynolds
Robinson Hollow, Robinson Hollow
Rober Hill, Rober Hill
Rolland Hill School, Rolland Hill School
Ruble, Ruble
Russell's Hill, Russell's Hill
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<td>Summit</td>
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<td>Suses Branch</td>
<td>Warren's Store</td>
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**Wayne County**

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<td>Blum</td>
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<td>Bollinger Branch</td>
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<td>Bounds</td>
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<td>Bowman's Chapel</td>
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<td>Barrett Mine</td>
<td>Brunot</td>
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<td>Beaver Creek</td>
<td>Bunyard Mountain</td>
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<td>Beckville</td>
<td>Burbank</td>
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<td>Bennett's Creek</td>
<td>Burch</td>
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<td>Cain Branch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caldwell’s Creek (in English)</td>
<td>Eads Creek (in English)</td>
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<td>Cape Girardeau and Southwestern Railroad</td>
<td>Earwood Spring (in English)</td>
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<td>Durrow Branch (in English)</td>
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<td>Hovis Branch</td>
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<td>Ijames Church</td>
<td>Marsh Hill Baptist Church</td>
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<td>Melger Graveyard Milpah</td>
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<td>Julian Branch</td>
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<td>Keener Kinla</td>
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<td>Montgomery Chapel Manigoma</td>
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<td>Kime Kinla</td>
<td>Moser Branch, Ma.</td>
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<td>Kyles Kilo</td>
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<td>Ladero Lado</td>
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<td>Lon Sanders' Canyon</td>
<td>Phillipi Church, La.</td>
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Pierson Dixon
Platow Pieto
Plunkett's Mill Plagnott
Possum Creek Pasom
Powers' Mill Powell
Rhodes Spring Roda
Rodgers' Cemetery Rodga
Rowland School Rollan
Ruble Cemetery Rubl
Rucker Cemetery Rair
Schmutz'Smuts Smuets
Schular Chapel Schlap
Skowden School Skodan
Screw-Augur Mill Skauro Skaug
Scrogg's Skaugen
Seitz Branch Saitz
Shelton Gap Seton
Shiloh Baptist Church Selo
Shock Suk
Silva Silva
Spaughe Spo
Stilts Branch Stiltz
Stroud Strud
Stroup Strup
Sullivan Graveyard Saloue
Swenson Branch Swiza
Taskee Tasski
Thompson Holler School Taman
Twidwell Twidwo
Upalike Upa lone
Ursa Box
Wallis Graveyard Wales
Wappapol Wapopel
Wayne County Wen kauw
Wash Creek Was
Whiteacre Spring Whstappe
Whitlock Mill Whstplk
Widow's Branch Widoe brenitz
Willford Graveyard Wilford
Willard Graveyard Wilred
Womack Cemetery Waman
Yokum School Yokam
Zeitonia Zeitoni or Zeitone
APPENDIX C: DIALECT TERMS AND AMERICANISMS

Most of the dialect terms and Americanisms here listed have been fully treated in previous theses of the present place-name series; and for these it has not been deemed necessary to repeat material already given. Reference has accordingly been made to the latest thesis discussing the term, the following abbreviations being used:

P - 1945, thesis by Miss Pottenger
Z - 1944, thesis by Miss Zimmer
Hn - 1943, thesis by Miss Harrison
O'B - 1939, thesis by Miss O'Brien
Ht - 1938, thesis by Miss Hamlett

For terms not occurring previously relevant information has been supplied from the Historical Dictionary of American English (DAE) and other authoritative sources.

When the term is used in more than one place name, the number of times it is used is added in parentheses. If it is one of the common place-name elements listed in Chapter Three, sect. I (pp. 306-328), that fact is indicated by adding "See III.1" to the number. In the same way "See III.v" refers to Chapter Three, sect. V (pp. 343-355), where "Folkways" and the terms used to denote them are conveniently listed. In all other cases, the Dictionary in Chapter One may be consulted for full information.
about the origin of the name and the reasons, if known, why the dialect term was employed.
Alamo (town in Reynolds Co., possibly named for a fabric of cloth).
Cf. DAB: A light, glossy, black silk fabric for hoods, handkerchiefs, etc. c. 1686...
Avenue (Maple Avenue Church). Cf. P.
Bank (3; see III.1). Cf. Z.
Barlow (town in Wayne Co., possibly named for a "barlow" knife).
Cf. DAB: *Barlow Knife. A well-known make of pocket-knife in various sizes, having a single blade. 1779...
Barrons (6). Cf. P.
Battery (Stony Battery). Cf. Z.
Bay (3; see III.1). Cf. P.
Bayou (2; see III.1). Cf. P.
Bear (3). Cf. P.
Beaver (2). Cf. P.
Belt (Cottonbelt Railroad). Cf. Z.
Bend (4; see III.1). Cf. P.
Black (11).
In Black River, Black Swamp, etc., it refers to the dark color of the water from leaves or other matter. This usage not in DAB.
Blue (Blue Branch, Blue Hole, etc.) (7) It refers to the deep or blue-colored water. Cf. P.
Bluff (3; see III.1). Cf. P.
Bottoms (4; see III.1). Cf. P.
Branch (93; see III.1). Cf. P.
Brush (2). Cf. P.
Brushy (3). Cf. P.
Buck (3). Cf. P.
Buckeye (3). Cf. Hn, Ht.
Buckhorn (2). Cf. P.
-burg (4; see III.1). Cf. P.
Bussard (Bussard Hill, B. H. School). Cf. P.
Cabin (3; see III.1). Cf. O'B.
Camp (23; see III.1). Cf. P.
Camp Ground (3; see III.1). Cf. P.
Cane (7). Cf. P.
Caney (3). Cf. P.
Canyon (5; see III.1). Cf. Hn.
Cascade (for a town). Cf. Z.
Cat Tail (meaning a plant). Cf. P.
Cedar (24). Cf. P.
Cemetery (50; see III.v). Cf. P.
Chapel (17; see III.1). Cf. P.
Cherry (Cherry Grove School). Named for the wild cherry trees in the vicinity.
Cf. DAB: *Various wild or cultivated species of Cerasus or American species of Prunus. 1612...
Church (188; see III.v). Cf. P.
College (6; see III.1). Cf. P.
Coom (3). Cf. P.
Corner (Corners). Cf. P.
Cotton (2). Cf. P.
Council (Council Ridge School). Cf. Z.
County (7; see III.1). Cf. P.
Covered Bridge (2; see III.1).
Cf. DAE: «Covered bridge. A bridge protected from the weather by a shed or cover. 1863»
Crabtree (Crabtree in Reynolds Co.). Named for the crab-apple trees, or crabtrees, in the vicinity.
Cf. DAE: el. = Crab Apple. 1866...
Crane (3). Cf. P.
Creek (307); see III.1. Cf. P.
Crossing (see III.1). Cf. P.
Crossroads (5; see III.1). Cf. P.
Curve (Stephens Curve). A distinct curve on the railroad line. Not in DAE in this sense.
Cut (3; see III.1). Cf. P.
Cypress (2). Cf. P.
Dairy (Dairyville). Named for the industry.
Cf. DAE: «An establishment which produces, on a commercial scale, milk and milk products. 1789»
Diggins's (Jack Diggins). Cf. Z.
District (School district, as District 44, Third District Normal School). Cf. Z.
Dog (Dog Hollow). Cf. P.
Dogwood (Dogwood School). Cf. Ht.
Eagle (E. Bluff, E. Hill).
Cf. DAE: «A large bird of prey, esp. the bald eagle. 1616»
Elm (Elm Prong). Cf. P.
Evangelical Church. Cf. Hn.
Farm (Shady Dell Fur Farm). Cf. P.
Flatwoods (6). Cf. P.
Frame (New Frame School). Meaning a building made of wood as opposed to brick, stone, or other material.
Cf. DAE: «Frame, a. Framed. Used of wooden structures to distinguish them from those of brick or masonry. 1790»
Gap (2; see III.1). Cf. Hn.
Gimlet (two G. Creeks, in Bollinger and Madison counties).
Presumably named for their small size.
Cf. DAE: «Gimlet. A small tool for boring. 1645»
Gizzard (two G. Creeks, in Bollinger and Wayne counties).
Possibly named for a species of fish; cf. DAE: «Gizzard (shad). Any one of several American fishes of the genus Dorosoma having strong muscular stomachs resembling gizzards. 1820»
Goose (6). Cf. P.
Grangers (Grangerville). Cf. Z.
Granny (G. Branch, G. Creek). Named for a species of small fish found in the streams. Not in DAE in this sense.
Graveyard (24; see III.v). Cf. P.
Greasy (3). Cf. P.
Greenbrier. Cf. P.
Hideout. Cf. P.
Hog (5). Cf. P.
Hog Eye (5). Cf. Z.
Hollow (40; see III.1). Cf. P.
Hurricanes (3). Cf. P.
Indian (7). Cf. P.
Junction (2; see III.1). Cf. P.
Landing (18; see III.1). Cf. Z.
Leatherwood (L. Creek, L. School). Named for the shrub, also called moosewood.
Cf. DAE: +Leatherwood. 1. The genus Dirca; also, a small shrub or tree of this genus (D. palustris) with tough, pliant bark and branches. 1743...
Levee (Rock Levee). Cf. P.
Lick (9; see III.1). Cf. P.
Locust (2). Cf. Z.
Lodge (2; see III.1). Cf. P.
Log Cabin (L. C. Church). Cf. P.
Lockout (5). Cf. P.
Maple (2). Cf. P.
Marble (3). Cf. P.
Mound (Oak Mound School). Cf. P.
Mountain Oak (N. O. School).
Cf. DAE: Mountain oak. Any of various upland oaks. 1817...
Narrows (The N. in Madison Co.). Located where a stream passes between two mountains.
Cf. DAE: +Narrow, n. +Z. A narrow pass or way between mountains. Obs. Usually pl. 1788...1870.
Nazarene Church (Lodi N. Church).
Not in any dictionary as the name of a widespread and rapidly growing American denomination. Cf. Webster (2nd Ed.): 3. A sect of trinitarian Christians in Hungary.
Normal School (Third District State Normal School). Cf. Z.
Notch (Three Notch Road). Cf. Z.
Oak (20). Cf. P.
Opossum (O'Possum School). Cf. Z.
Oriole (a town in Cape Girardeau). Possibly named for the bird.
Cf. DAE: +Oriole. +Anyone of various American birds of the family Icteridae, closely allied to the finches. 1782...
Otter (5). Named for the animal.
Cf. DAE: +l. A well known amphibious fur-bearing mammal (Lutra canadensis) found throughout the United States. 1602...
Owl (Owl Creek). Cf. P.
Park (4; see III.1). Cf. P.
Pecan (Pecan Grove School). Named for the tree.
  Cf. DAE: *Pecan. 1. A species of hickory. 1792...
Persimmon (P. Branch). Cf. Mnt, Mt.
Pine (10). Cf. P.
Pink Root (P. R. Hollow). Named for the plant, whose root was boiled for tea.
  Cf. DAE: *Pinkroot. The root of an herb of the genus Spiraea, used as a vermifuge. 1764...
Place (Catherine Place). Cf. P.
Plant (Marquette Cement Quarry and Plant). Cf. P.
Plum (4). Cf. Z.
Point (2; see III.1). Cf. P.
Pond (16; see III.1). Cf. P.
Poplar (2). Cf. P.
Prairie (P. Spring Creek). Cf. P.
Precinct (P. in Bollinger Co.) So named because it was a voting precinct.
  Cf. DAE: *2. A political subdivision of a town, esp. such a division used as an election district; also the voting place of such a subdivision. 1833...
Prong (6; see III.1). Cf. P.
Railroad (20; see III.1). Cf. P.
Rattlesnake (R. Hollow). Cf. P.
Red Oak (Red Oak in Reynold's Co.). Cf. Mnt.
Roke (12; see III.1). Cf. P.
Saline (3). Cf. Z.
Screw-Augor (Screw-Auger Mill). Named for the type of machinery used.
  Cf. DAE: *Screw auger. An auger having spiral channels. 1792...
Seminary (4; see III.1). Cf. P.
Settlement (6; see III.1). Cf. P.
Shed (Shed School). Cf. Z.
Shock (4). The village was named for the local stave mill term, meaning a hogshead of staves and headings.
  Cf. DAE: *Shock, n. 1. A set of staves, boards, headings, etc., sufficient for a hogshead. 1819...
Shut-in (2). Cf. Z.
  Cf. DAE: *Sl. A rough, puncheonlike plank removed from the outside of a log in hewing it or sawing it into planks. 1666... (Slabtown not given in DAE.)
Slash (3. Branch). So called because it flows through a marsh.
  Cf. DAE: *Slash, n. 1. A low, wet, swampy, or marshy area, often overgrown with bushes, canes, etc. 1652...
Slough (2; see III.1). Cf. P.
Spout (S. Springs). Cf. P.
Spur (2; see III.1). Cf. P.
Stadium (Mouck Stadium).
   Cf. DAE: +Stadium. A structure of tiers of seats encircling an arena where athletic exercises or other public events are held. 1834 - 1900...
State (4). Cf. Z.
State Park (3; see III.1). Cf. State, above. This combination not in DAE.
Station (4; see III.1). Cf. P.
Store (6; see III.1). Cf. P.
String (String Valley). Cf. P.
Stringtown (Stringtown, Madison Co.). Cf. P.
Suck (Toad Suck). Cf. Z.
Sugar (Sugar Grove School). Cf. P.
Sumac (Sumac in Bollinger Co.). Cf. Ht.
Swamp (6; see III.1). Cf. P.
Switch (10; see III.1). Cf. P.
Tank (Blum Tank). Cf. P.
Toad Suck. Cf. Toadsuck, Ht.
Township (64; see III.1). Cf. P.
Trace (3; see III.1). Cf. P.
Trail (2; see III.1). Cf. Hm, Ht.
Turkey (9). Cf. P.
Turtle (Turtle Creek Church). Cf. P.
Walnut (2). Cf. P.
Wash (Wash Creek). Meaning swamp or low place.
   Cf. DAE: +The erosion of topsoil and upper layers of earth by rain or running water; a place where such erosion has occurred. 1835...
Washboard (Devil's Washboard).
   Cf. DAE: +A board having a ribbed or fluted surface upon which clothes are rubbed when being washed. 1845...
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PRIMARY SOURCES

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   D. Plats
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   F. Circuit Court Records

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### I. Personal

#### A. Interviews

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title/Position</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander, Fred</td>
<td>Rural mail carrier</td>
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<td>Allbright, Nettie</td>
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<td>Bess, Mabel</td>
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<td>Cotton, Mrs. Irene, Bounds</td>
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<td>Davidson, Dr. and Mrs. A. W.</td>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>Poplar Bluff, Mo.</td>
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<td>De Celia, Mr. and Mrs. E. A.</td>
<td>Pioneers</td>
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<td>Deguire, H.</td>
<td>Son of pioneer</td>
<td>Fredericktown, Mo.</td>
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<td>DeWitt, Ralph</td>
<td>Probate judge</td>
<td>Marble Hill, Mo.</td>
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<td>Diesel, G.</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>Gad's Hill, Mo.</td>
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<td>Duncan, Andrew</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>Piedmont (R.F.D.), Mo.</td>
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<td>Duncan, Mrs. Maggie</td>
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<td>Piedmont, Mo.</td>
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</table>
Dunn, D. B., Taskee, Mo. Resident.
Eaton, W. C., Piedmont, Mo. Resident.
Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A. M., Patterson, Mo. Residents.
Ellis, W. M., Fredericktown, Mo. Life-long resident.
Estes, Mrs. Phillip, Taskee, Mo. Resident.
Evans, E. L., God's Hill, Mo. Resident.
Ferguson, O. T., Fredericktown, Mo. Newspaper editor.
Pitspattrick, Robert, Marble Hill, Mo. Son of pioneer doctor.
Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. C. D., Taskee, Mo.
Francis, E. P., Fredericktown, Mo. Rural mail carrier.
Freemanger, Michael L., McGhee, Mo. Pioneer.
Gipson, Mrs. Elisa, Fredericktown, Mo. Resident.
Hahn, John, Sr., Fredericktown, Mo. Resident.
Hahn, Laurence, Marble Hill, Mo. Newspaper reporter.
Hahs, C. F., Marble Hill, Mo. Retired farmer.
Ham, K., Rombauer, Mo. Resident.
Harmen, Mr. and Mrs. John, Williamsville, Mo.
Hensle, John D., Centerville, Mo. General forest guard.
Hill, C. F., Hill Springs, Mo. Resident.
Hinchey, Allen, deceased, Cape Girardeau, Mo. Teacher.
Hopkins, C. F., Marble Hill, Mo. Merchant.
Hosenfeld, Minnie, Marble Hill, Mo. Housemaid.
Haward, Mrs. Josie, Madison Co. Housewife.
Hunter, Mrs. J. L., Greenville, Mo. Housewife.
Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. C., Grandin, Mo. Residents.
Ijames, John, Hill Spring, Mo. Pioneer resident.
Jones, Ray, Marble Hill, Mo. Merchant.
Jones, Mrs. Ray, Marble Hill, Mo. Wife and daughter of pioneer family.
Julian, Mrs. Mary, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Resident.
Kelley, Mrs. Cassie, Lodi, Mo. Resident.
Kiehme, Otte, Jackson, Mo. Co. Supt. of Schools.
King, Guendel Lee, Madison Co. Resident.
King, Luther, Fredericktown, Mo. Co. Supt. of Schools.
Koester, Mr. and Mrs. John, Burbank, Mo. Postmaster.
Ladd, James, Bellinger Co. Farmer.
La Plant, J. D., Madison Co. Resident.
Lett, Mrs. Vaile, Marquand, Mo. - Resident.
Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Lodi, Mo. Resident.
Lewis, Mrs. Ed. Madison Co. Resident.
Link, J. M., Ellismore, Mo. Resident.
McCann, W. P., Madison Co. Resident.
McCormick, Fredericktown, Mo. County surveyor.
McFarland, Mrs. Annah, Madison Co. Resident.
McGhee, Thomas, McGee, Mo. Pioneer.
Macke, J. L., Jackson, Mo. Postmaster.
McKibbin, R. E., Lesterville, Mo. Assistant Postmaster.
Manning, Samuel D., Hillsboro, Mo.
Manns, Wm. O., Poplar Bluff, Mo. Resident.
Marsh, Clay, Fredericktown, Mo. Resident.
Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel, Ojibway, Mo.
Morris, W. T., Coldwater, Mo. Resident.
Mounce, Earl, Fredericktown, Mo. Resident.
Mouser, Madison Co., Mouser Community. Resident.
Moyer, Ben, Madison Co., County Court Clerk.
Murray, E. A., Marble Hill. Retired farmer.
Myers, George. Lutesville, Mo. Retired county school commissioner.
Myers, Vest C., Cape Girardeau, Mo. Dean, Southeast Mo. State Teachers College.
Nichols, Miss Nettie, Hill Springs, Mo. Resident.
Nolde, Simon, Chaonia, Mo. Resident.
Nunn, J. N., Hill Spring, Mo. Resident.
Oliver, R. B., Cape Girardeau, Mo. Lawyer.
Ovensby, C. W., Greenville, Mo. Resident.
Parks, R. L., Reynolds Co. County Collector.
Paulus --, Coldwater, Mo. Judge, pioneer.
Paulus, Mrs. Mary, Coldwater, Mo. Wife of Judge Paulus.
Price, Mrs. Mary, Fredericktown, Mo. Dress shop proprietor.
Putz, John G., Jackson, Mo. Secretary Cape Girardeau County Historical Society.
Radke, Herman, Leeper, Mo. Resident.
Revelle, Bascom, Fredericktown, Mo. Carpenter.
Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. John F., Wayne Co. Residents.
Robbins, Monroe, Marble Hill, Mo. Retired County School Commissioner.
Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Burch, Mo.
Senthuff, Don, Ellington, Mo. County judge.
Sayles, J. W., Taskee, Mo. Resident.
Schulte, Jo., Fredericktown, Mo. Miner.
Settles, Wm., Greenville. Lawyer.
Shell, H. S., Marble Hill, Mo. Court House janitor.
Slower, Mrs. Cecil, Bollinger Co. Daughter of pioneer.
Smith, Henry B., Lowdes, Mo. Resident.
Sollars, James A., Chaonia, Mo. Resident.
Sonderman, Mrs. John, Fredericktown, Mo. Resident.
Stilts, Frank, Arab, Mo. Resident.
Stilts, Ben, Arab, Mo. Resident.
Statler, W. E., Marble Hill, Mo. Pioneer.
Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde, Fredericktown, Mo. Pioneer family.
Stevenson, Mrs. Laurence, Fredericktown, Mo. Resident.
Stroupe, John W., Gravelton, No. Resident.
Tallent, Orr, Marble Hill, Mo. County Supt. of Schools.
Taylor, Mrs. J. F., Chaonia, Mo. Resident.
Templeton, Arthur B., Greenville, Mo. Resident.
Teaseau, David, Fredericktown, Mo. Pioneer.
Thomas, D. J., Marble Hill, Mo. Mayor, businessman.
Toni, Dr. Geo., Piedmont, Mo. Physician.
Twidwell, Phillip, Clubb, Mo. Pioneer family.
Twidwell, Noel, Hiram, Mo. Minister.
Twidwell, A. G., Hiram, Mo. Resident.
Van Eaton, Mrs. J. J., Poplar Bluff, Mo. Resident.
Waggoner, E. T., Fredericktown, Mo. Deputy County Court Clerk
Wagner, John, Gravelton, Mo. Physician
Walker, John O., Fredericktown, Mo. State Patrol.
Wallis, Chas. W., deceased, Poplar Bluff, Mo. Minister.
Ward, Hampton T., Clubb, Mo. Resident.
Ward, Mr. and Mrs. W. T., Clubb, Mo. Pioneers.
Ward, Mr. and Mrs. F. M., Silva, Mo. Pioneers.
Watts, C. C., Fredericktown, Mo. Resident.
Wayland, D. C., Piedmont, Mo. Resident.
Wellhorn, C. L., Silva, Mo. Resident.
White, Paul, Fredericktown, Mo. Resident.
Whitener, Mr. and Mrs. C. L., Marquand, Mo. Pioneers.
Whitworth, L. O., Fredericktown, Mo. Pioneer.
Wiggs, William, Marble Hill, Mo. Newspaper editor.
Williams, W. A., Reynolds Co. County Supt. of Schools.
Wilkinson, G. F., Piedmont, Mo. Postmaster.
Yount, William B., Marble Hill, Mo. Pioneer, county official.

B. Correspondence

Buerck, Oscar J., Menifö, Mo.
Coffelt, Clara M., Silver Lake, Mo.
Dippold, L. F., New Wells, Mo. Minister.
Edmond, R. P., Yount, Mo.
Outh, Ora N., Perryville, Mo. County Supt. of Schools.
Hoffman, Leon H., Perryville, Mo.
Huber, G. B., Perryville, Mo.
Richardet, Mrs. W., Perryville, Mo.
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Sutterfield, C. L., Black, Mo. Pioneer teacher.

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A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

References to authorities are usually made by the author's last name; these may be located in the Bibliography. If the author has written or edited more than one book, however, the name of the book is used for all except the first or most important book; for example, Houck I, II, or III refers to Houck's History of Southeast Missouri and his other book is referred to as Spanish Regime.

Names of personal informants appear in the Dictionary, for complete information see the alphabetical list on pages 389 to 392. Abbreviations for the dictionaries and works on Americanisms are listed at the head of Appendix C: Dialect Terms and Americanisms, p. 380. Other abbreviations used in this thesis are as follows:

c. central
cf. compare
Co. county
e. east
mi. miles
Mo. Missouri
M.H.R. Missouri Historical Review
Mt. mountain
n. north
P.G. Postal Guide
p.o. post office
q.v. which see
R. River
R.R. Railroad
s. south
T. Township
Ts. Townships
w. west
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