

ST. LOUIS STREETS INDEX (1994)

by Dr. Glen Holt and Tom Pearson
St. Louis Public Library

Notes: This publication was created using source materials gathered and organized by noted local historian and author Norbury L. Wayman. Their use here was authorized by Mr. Wayman and his widow, Amy Penn Wayman.

This publication includes city streets in existence at the time of its creation (1994).

Entries in this index include street name; street's general orientation; a brief history; and the city neighborhood(s) through which it runs.

ABERDEEN PLACE (E-W). Named for the city of Aberdeen in north-eastern Scotland when it appeared in the Hillcrest Subdivision of 1912. (Kingsbury)

ABNER PLACE (N-S). Honored Abner McKinley, the brother of President William McKinley, when it was laid out in the 1904 McKinley Park subdivision. (Arlington)

ACADEMY AVENUE (N-S). The nearby Christian Brothers Academy on Easton Avenue west of Kingshighway was the source of this name, which first appeared in the Mount Cabanne subdivision of 1886. It was known as Cote Brilliante Avenue until 1883. (Arlington) (Cabanne)

ACCOMAC BOULEVARD and STREET (E-W). Derived from an Indian word meaning "across the water" and appearing in the 1855 Third City Subdivision of the St. Louis Commons. (Compton Hill)

ACME AVENUE (N-S). Draws its name from the word "acme", the highest point of attainment. Originated in the 1907 Acme Heights subdivision. (Walnut Park)

ADELAIDE AVENUE (E-W & N-S). In the 1875 Benjamin O'Fallon's subdivision of the O'Fallon Estate, it was named in honor of a female relative of the O'Fallon family. It was known as O'Fallon Avenue between the wharf and Broadway until 1881. Adelaide is the "French form of Old German Adalheit `nobility". Became well-known as the name of the wife of England's William IV. (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

ADELIA AVENUE (E W). In the 1870s subdivision of the Mary Payne estate, the name is a form of Adela, who was one of the daughters of William the Conqueror. The latter name is derived from Adelaide which is from an Old German word meaning "nobility." (Carondelet)

ADELINE STREET (E-W). Appeared in the Thomas Campbell subdivision of 1889, it is, like Adelia, an adaption of Adelaide, who was the wife of England's William IV. The name's greatest fame came with the publication in 1903 of the barbershop-quartet song, "Sweet Adeline." (Clifton)

ADKINS AVENUE (N-S). In the Newport Heights subdivision of 1905, this street honors Water Commissioner Benjamin C. Adkins who clarified the city's water supply in time for the World's Fair of 1904. (Morganford) (Oak Hill)

ADRIAN DRIVE (E-W). Materialized in the Riverview Gardens subdivision of 1917, it bears the name of several popes who held office between the eighth and twelfth centuries. It was known as Spring Drive until 1940. (Baden-Riverview)

AERO DRIVE (E-W). WARD 24, PRECINCT 5. (St. Louis High Area)

AGEE COURT (E-W). WARD 5, PRECINCT 2. Between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Street, O'Fallon and Biddle in the Carr Square Village project. Honors writer James Agee (1909-1955), whose prose works include *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*, a commentary on the tenant farmer. (Carr Square)

AGNES AVENUE (E-W). This name is derived from a French adjective meaning "pure" or "chaste". Probably named for a family member in Farrar's Addition of 1850. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

AL CLARE DRIVE (E-W). In the 1955 Al-Clare Meadows subdivision, this was a coined name honoring developers Alberta and Clarence Dalton. (Morganford)

ALABAMA AVENUE (N S). In the subdivision of the St. Louis Commons during the 1850s, the north south streets were designated as avenues bearing the names of various states of the Union. This street honors the state of Alabama. The state name comes from the Alabama Indians. Originally known as Seventh Street in the City of Carondelet, the street was renamed in 1902 to make it a southern extension of Alabama Avenue. (Carondelet) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Morganford)

ALAMO AVENUE (E-W). Appeared in the Hi-Pointe Subdivision of 1917 as a commemoration of the "cradle of Texas liberty" in San Antonio where heroic Texans fought a hopeless defense of the Alamo in February 1836. (Kingsbury)

ALASKA AVENUE (N S) Honors the territory of Alaska, a name derived from the Aleutian word meaning "mainland." Until 1902, sections of this avenue in the Carondelet and Morganford areas were named Ninth Street and Tenth Street, following a naming system that originated in the old French town of Carondelet. (Carondelet) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Morganford)

ALASKAN COURT (N-S) Ward 13, Precinct 3. (Carondelet)

ALBERTA STREET (E-W). Platted in the 1875 subdivision of James Dunnica Subdivision. Alberta is the usual feminine form of Albert from a word meaning "noble or bright". Little used now, Alberta became popular in 1840 when Queen Victoria married Prince Albert. The thoroughfare was called Rebecca Street between Grand and Meramec until 1920. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill)

ALBERTINE AVENUE (E-W). An unusual French feminine form of "Albert" that first appeared as a street in the Acme Heights subdivision of 1907. (Walnut Park)

ALBION PLACE (E W). Platted in Funkhouser's Lafayette Park Addition of 1875, Albion is the ancient, literary name for Great Britain. The name is drawn from a Celtic word meaning rock or mountain. (Lafayette Square)

ALCOTT AVENUE (N-S). Honors Louisa May Alcott (1832-88), an American writer of suspense stories. First appeared in 1892 in the Elmwood Park subdivision. (Walnut Park)

ALDINE AVENUE and ALDINE PLACE (E-W). This prestigious name, used by builders and developers in many cities, originated with the Aldine Press, which, after its establishment in Venice in 1490, for over a century published editions of Greek and Roman classics along with the works of Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio. Aldine Avenue was known as Lucky Street until 1929, and its eastern portion was called Victoria Avenue during the 1860s. (Grand Prairie)

ALEXANDER DRIVE (N-S). If this street is named for a family or a particular person, no public record exists. The name originated in the 1922 subdivision of Ellenwood. The name had its beginning in the Greek words meaning "defender of men." It was made famous by Alexander the Great about 340 BC. (Kingsbury)

ALEXANDER STREET (N-W). Received its present name in 1881 to honor B. W. Alexander, a 19th-century St. Louis banker, merchant, insurance company president and director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The section of the street from Chippewa and Keokuk in Oak Hill was called Lily Street in the James Dunnica Subdivision of 1875. (Morganford) (Oak Hill)

ALFRED AVENUE (N-S). First appeared in the 1889 Gartside Subdivision located in the old Prairie des Noyers Common Fields. Named for Alfred Payne, a relative of Thomas J. Payne, owner of the Payne Tract, a 40-acre parcel adjoining Tower Grove Park at its northwestern corner. By the end of 1926 a portion of the Payne Tract had been added to the park by condemnation and purchase. The remainder of the tract in the early 1920s was developed as Gurney Court and Heger Court. The section from Eichelberger to Chippewa was known as Christy Avenue until 1931. (Oak Hill) (Shaw)

ALGERNON STREET (E-W). In Carolina Pope's subdivision of 1891, it was titled for a son of John J. O'Fallon. Norman French origins meaning "with whiskers or moustaches." (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

ALHAMBRA COURT (N-S). Originally named Vanderburgh Avenue in the 1872 Alhambra Subdivision, the name was changed in 1920 to reflect the street's location behind the Alhambra Grotto building. The name has noble connotations: Alhambra was a palace of the Moorish kings near Grenada, Spain, built in the 13th and 14th centuries. (Compton Hill)

ALICE AVENUE (N-S). In the 1891 subdivision by Caroline Pope, it was named for her daughter Alice, an Old German name meaning "of noble kind." (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

ALLEMANIA STREET (E-W). Platted as part of the Helena Place Addition of 1904, this name is an Anglicized version of the French-language geographical name for Germany. (Morganford)

ALLEN AVENUE (E W). One of three streets bearing the names of Ann Russell Allen in the early 1850s subdivision of her land. This parcel, located originally in the Petit Prairie Common Field, was just wide enough to permit laying out three parallel east west streets. Ann Russell married Thomas Allen on July 12, 1842. (Benton Park) (Compton Hill) (Oak Hill) (Soulard)

ALLEN MARKET LANE (E W). A block-long street extending west from Twelfth just south of Allen Avenue. It was dedicated for purposes of establishing a public market in the neighborhood by the Thomas Allen family when they opened Allen's Second Addition in 1869. (Soulard)

ALMA AVENUE (E-W). First appeared in the Arcadia Heights subdivision of 1913, Alma is a Latin word meaning nurturing or kind. The name began to be popular after British troops fought at the Battle of Alma, a river in the Crimea, in 1854. (Morganford) (Oak Hill)

ALOE PLAZA - Unveiled in 1940; named for Louis P. Aloe. (Downtown)

ALPHA AVENUE (N-S). Alpha is the first letter in the Greek alphabet. Appeared in the 1921 North Pointe addition. (Walnut Park)

ALTMAN AVENUE (N-S). This unusual name for an American place or street appeared first in George W. Thatcher's subdivision of 1875. A German family name, it means "descendant of Aldman (old man)," or "the old man". (Baden-Riverview)

AMANDA STREET (E-W). Appearing in the Thomas Campbell subdivision of 1889, Amanda is a feminine form of a Latin word meaning "fit to be loved," or "worthy of love." It is the name of several saints and has been used frequently in poems, plays and literary works, including Tristram Shandy. (Clifton)

AMELIA AVENUE (E-W). From the Latin or German, the meaning of Amelia is associated with labor, as in industrious. In the 1926 Electra Park subdivision, it probably was named for a daughter of the Jennings family which owned the site of the subdivision. (Arlington) (Walnut Park)

AMHERST PLACE and TERRACE (N-S). In the private 1906 subdivision of Amherst Place, it commemorates Baron Jeffrey Amherst (1717-1747), a British army officer in the French and Indian war. (Cabanne)

ANCHOR STREET (N-S). A private street in the 7400 block of Gravois named by the property owner, probably symbolizing the solid quality found in a steamboat anchor. (Morganford)

ANDERSON AVENUE (E-W). Honored John J. Anderson, a developer and real estate man, in Hutchinson's Third subdivision of the Shreve Tract of 1885. It was January Avenue between Marcus and Shreve avenues until 1882. (Fairground)

ANGELICA STREET (E-W). Originating in the Yeatman and Holmes Addition of 1851, it honors Angelica, the wife of James C. Yeatman. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

ANGELRODT STREET (E-W). Beginning in George Buchanan's subdivision of 1852, it commemorates Eugene C. Angelrodt, one of the three founders of the town of Bremen. (Hyde Park & Bissell- College Hill)

ANN AVENUE (E W). One of the three parallel streets using the names of Ann Russell Allen which appeared in the early 1850s subdivision of her land. She was a daughter of

William C. Russell, a land speculator during the territorial period. The name Ann is an English form of the Hebrew "Hannah". (Benton Park) (Compton Hill) (Soulard)

ANNA AVENUE. (E-W) Ward 24, Precinct 13. The Greek from the Hebrew name Hannah, meaning "gracious." (Ellendale)

ANNETTA AVENUE (N-S). This female name has a long lineage, originating in the Hebrew "Hannah," which changes to Anne. That in turn was transformed into the French diminutive "Annette." The Latinized form of that name is "Annetta," which appeared in the 1935 re-subdivision of City Block 4286 South. (Baden-Riverview)

ANNIE MALONE DRIVE (N-S). Honors the black woman who founded Poro College, using profits from her beauty products business. Located on a former section of Goode, Annie Malone Drive runs between Sumner High School to the west and now-closed Homer G. Phillips Hospital to the east. Both institutions have played important roles in the cultural history of St. Louis blacks. This street was named by city ordinance #59867 in April 1986. (The Ville)

ANTELOPE STREET (E-W). This horned-rimmed ruminant is related to deer and mountain goats. Antelope Street showed up initially in the subdivision of Germantown of 1857. (Baden-Riverview)

ARCADE AVENUE (N-S). Created in the 1893 Arcade Addition of the Gay Estate, it is named for the old Arcade shopping building on the West End Narrow Gauge Railroad. (Cabanne)

ARCHIE MOORE PLACE (N-S). Formerly a section of Leffingwell Avenue between Cole Street and Cass Avenue, it is named in honor of Archie Moore, American light-heavy weight boxing champion from 1952 to 1961. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

ARCHWOOD LANE (N-S). The developer of the 1950 Parkway Gardens Subdivision named this street to suggest a rural landscape, a pathway under an arch formed by overhanging trees. (Southwest)

ARCO AVENUE (E-W). This name, derived from "arco," the Spanish word for arch, originated in the 1892 subdivision of Gibson Heights. (Central West End)

ARENDES DRIVE (N-S). Appeared in the Holly Hills subdivision of 1923 in tribute to August Arendes, one of the area's developers. (Morganford)

ARGUS PLACE (E-W) Ward 24, Precinct 12. (Clifton Heights)

ARGYLE AVENUE (E-W). An unusual place name that appears as a town name in Canada, Minnesota and Wisconsin, it honors a Scottish heritage. In the 16th through the 18th century, there were several famous dukes and earls of Argyll who are recognized in the west-central Scottish county of Argyllshire. It was created as a St. Louis street in Bixby's subdivision of 1916. (Central West End)

ARKANSAS AVENUE (N-S). In the platting of the St. Louis Commons in 1854, the city's street-naming policy called for north-south streets to be named after various states in the

Union, in this case Arkansas. The state name is from a Siouan word meaning "downstream people." (Compton Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee)

ARLINGTON AVENUE (N-S). John W. Burd in laying out his 1868 subdivision of Arlington Grove honored Henry Bennet (one t only), First Earl of Arlington (1618-85), who shared in the grant of the Colony of Virginia by King Charles II. (Arlington) (Cabanne) (Walnut Park)

ARMAND PLACE (E-W). In Sarpy's subdivision of 1886, This street appeared in Sarpy's subdivision of 1886 to honor Charles Armand, Marquis de la Rouerie, a French colonel in the American Revolutionary War. After the death of Casimir Pulaski in the 1779 siege of Savannah, Armand took command of Pulaski's legion. (Compton Hill)

ARMSTRONG AVENUE (N-S). Apparently named for David H. Armstrong (1812-1893), a St. Louis postmaster and police commissioner who served as a U.S. Senator from Missouri 1877-1879 (he had been appointed to fill the seat vacated by the death of Lewis V. Bogy). (Lafayette Square)

ARNOLD PLACE (N-S). Landowner Arnold Steinlage used his own first name when he laid out the private Arnold Place subdivision of 1876. This street is now part of the right-of-way for Interstate Highway 70. (Fairground)

ARSENAL STREET (E-W). Beginning as Arsenal Road, running westward from the St. Louis Arsenal on the riverfront, this street received its present name in 1881. That same year, the section of the street from Michigan to Grand was also named Arsenal to replace Susquehanna Street, named after a river in Pennsylvania. From the 1850s onward, Arsenal has been a major east west route through south St. Louis. (Benton Park) (Clifton) (Compton Hill) (The Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill) (Oakland) (Shaw)

ART HILL PLACE (N-S). Located in the 1924 Art Hill Terrace Subdivision, it recognizes Art Hill in nearby Forest Park. (Oakland)

ARTHUR AVENUE (E-W). In the 1888 subdivision of Harlem Place, it was named to honor Chester Alan Arthur, the 21st president of the United States who died in 1886. Probably from the Celtic word for "bear" or "stone," the name became especially popular in the 19th century after Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington (1769-1852), defeated Napoleon at Waterloo. (Southwest)

ARUNDEL PLACE (E-W). In the 1912 subdivision of Hillcrest, it was named for the municipal borough of Arundel in Sussex, West England. Its 12-century castle was the seat of the dukes of Norfolk. (Kingsbury)

ASHBY AVENUE (E-W). In the Kingshighway-Florissant Heights subdivision of 1908, it was named for Ashby-de-la-Zoust, an urban district in Leicestershire, England. Ashby is an unusual United States place name, appearing only in the Midwestern states of Minnesota and Nebraska. (Walnut Park)

ASHLAND AVENUE (E-W). In the James B. Clay subdivision of the old Orchard tract of 1876, it was named for "Ashland", the Henry Clay homestead in Lexington, Kentucky. In

the Arlington neighborhood, it was named St. Charles Road from Prairie to Marcus and Carolina Avenue from Marcus to Euclid until 1881. (Arlington) (Fairground)

ASHLAND COURT (E-W). Ward 4, Precinct 14, Census Tract 1067.
(Academy Sherman)

ASHLEY STREET (E-W). In the Smith, Bates and Lisa's Addition of 1843, it was the street which ran from the Mississippi River to the house of William Henry Ashley (1778-1838), American fur trader and U.S. representative from Missouri. After 1821, he sent expeditions to the upper Missouri River region. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

ASTRA AVENUE (E-W). Derived from a Greek word meaning star-like, in the 1921 North Pointe addition. (Walnut Park)

ATCHISON PLACE (N-S). Named for David Rice Atchison (1807-1898), Missouri state representative and U.S. senator from Missouri (1843-1855). (West Downtown) (Carr Square)

ATHLONE AVENUE (N-S & E-W). Named for Colonel John O'Fallon's home town in Ireland by son Benjamin O'Fallon when the latter man laid out his subdivision east of Bellefontaine Road. Part of this street was known as Turner Avenue between Lee and Penrose until 1909. (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

ATLANTIC STREET (E-W). In Charles Larned's Addition of 1859, this street paralleled the old Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Until 1881, sections of it were known as Larned Street and Randolph Street. (Midtown)

AUBERT AVENUE (N-S). Named for Jean Louis Aubert (1731-1814), a French writer whose works brought praise from Voltaire. Aubert was a professor of literature in the Royal College and editor of the Gazette de France. The street received its name on the original plat of the Aubert Place subdivision in 1857. (Fairground) (Grand Prairie) (Walnut Park)

AUBERT COURT (N-S). Ward 18, Precinct 10. (Cote Brilliante) See also explanation for AUBERT AVENUE.

AUDUBON AVENUE (E-W). Honored John James Audubon (1780-1851), American naturalist and artist, when it appeared in the 1885 subdivision of Audubon Place. It was known as Duncan Avenue between Euclid Avenue and Kingshighway until 1894. (Central West End)

AURORA AVENUE (E-W). Located in the Garden subdivision of 1868, it honored the Roman goddess of dawn. It was known as Francis Street until 1881. (Baden-Riverview)

AUSTIN AVENUE (E-W). Commemorates Moses Austin who, after making a fortune in Philadelphia merchandising and Virginia lead mines, obtained a Spanish mining grant in 1796 to mine lead in what is now Missouri. He founded the town of Potosi. After losing his fortune in the panic of 1819, Austin applied to the Spanish government for permission to establish 300 families in Texas. His death in 1821 prevented this mission, which was accomplished by his son, Stephen F. Austin, a hero of the Texas revolution. (Downtown)

AUSTRIA STREET (E-W). Named for the Austrian nation in the 1904 Helena Place Addition. (Morganford)

BACON STREET (N-S). Banker Daniel D. Page honored his associate, Henry D. Bacon, when he laid out the Second Western Addition of 1855, Page was a promoter of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

BADEN AVENUE (E-W). Part of Peter R. Kenrick's 1868 Addition to Baden, it was named for the community of Baden, which was so named by its founder, Frederick Kraft, in 1852 in honor of his home town, the German spa of Baden-Baden. (Baden-Riverview)

BAILEY AVENUE (E-W). Named by landowner George Bailey when he dedicated his First Addition of 1863. (Fairground)

BAISCH LANE (E-W). First appeared as an unnamed alley in the 1889 Shields subdivision of the Bingham Estate. It received its present name in 1928, probably for an adjacent German property owner. (Oak Hill)

BALDWIN STREET (N-S). J.H. Baldwin was a St. Louis Jacksonian politician who participated in the United States Bank issue of 1832. The name showed up initially in Taylor's West Union Addition of 1857. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

BALSON AVENUE (E-W). Real estate dealer William L. Balson in 1885 developed Balson's Subdivision where the street is located. (Oakland)

BAMBERGER AVENUE (N-S). Philip A. Bamberger named this street when he dedicated his Vineyard Subdivision of 1874. The developer operated a pleasure garden called Bamberger's Grove on the present site of the K-Mart Shopping Center. North of Gravois, this street was named Hunt Avenue until 1882. (Oak Hill)

BANCROFT AVENUE (E-W). First appeared in the 1896 subdivision of Southampton as an honor to the eminent historian and statesman George Bancroft (1800-1891). (Southwest)

BANDERO DRIVE (N-S). Ward 11, Precinct 11; Census Tract 1015. (Carondelet)

BANKS AVENUE (E-W). See C. D. BANKS AVENUE.

BARAT HALL COURT (E-W). Ward 17, Precinct 6. (Central West End)

BARNES HOSPITAL DRIVE (E-W). Ward 17, Precinct 6. (Central West End) See also BARNES HOSPITAL PLAZA.

BARNES HOSPITAL PLAZA (E-W). Originally a part of Kingshighway, which was relocated during Highway 40 reconstruction in the 1960s. It was named for Robert S. Barnes, part of whose fortune was used to create adjacent Barnes Hospital. (Central West End)

BARRACKS AVENUE (N S). Named in 1852 as part of a projected road to Jefferson Barracks. A section of it was called First Street until 1851. (Marquette-Cherokee)

BARRETT STREET (E-W). As part of the Fair Place Addition of 1860, this street name honored Colonel J. Richard Barrett, state representative and a leader in the movement for the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association Fair in 1855. (Fairground)

BARRON AVENUE (N-S). Called Gratiot Street from Manchester to Wise until 1881, when it was renamed to honor Samuel Barron, city inspector of public buildings. (Oakland)

BARRY STREET (E W). Honors James W. Barry (1800-1880), mayor of St. Louis in 1849. During his one-year term, Barry had to deal with a cholera epidemic, a major riot, and the Great Fire of 1849. (Soulard)

BARTLE AVENUE (N-S). Originally platted in the Chouteau Mill Tract Subdivision of 1853 and named for W. G. Bartle, a property owner in the area in the 1870s. Bartle is descended from Bartholomew. (Central West End)

BARTMER AVENUE (E-W). On St. Louis maps since the 1870s, it is named for Henry W. Bartmer, an early land owner in the vicinity. In 1887, it became a major street in the Chamberlain Park subdivision. (Cabanne)

BARTON STREET (E W). Memorializes David Barton, who presided at Missouri's first constitutional convention held at the Mansion House Hotel in St. Louis during June 1820. He became one of the state's two original United States senators. (Benton Park) (Soulard)

BATES STREET (E W). Called B Street in the 1832 plat of the town of Carondelet. After Carondelet's incorporation as a city in 1854, the section of this thoroughfare from the river to present-day Virginia Avenue was named to honor Frederick Bates, second governor of Missouri. The segment west of Virginia was called Pennsylvania Avenue until 1880 when it too was renamed Bates. (Carondelet) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Morganford) (Oak Hill)

BAY STREET (E W). As the only street in Bay's Subdivision of 1854, this street was named for the developer, attorney William Bay. (Marquette-Cherokee)

BAYARD AVENUE (N-S). A street on the original Aubert Place subdivision plat of 1857, titled in honor of Thomas Francois Bayard (1828-1898), a member of the United States Senate from Delaware for 16 years. It is a private street. (Fairground) (Grand Prairie)

BEACH AVENUE (N-S). In the Maryville Addition of 1875, it honors Moses Yale Beach (1808-1868), an American journalist who published the New York Sun. It was known as Sycamore Street until 1883. (Cabanne)

BEACON AVENUE (N-S). When this street appeared in the Strodman Heights First addition of 1905, it was named for the nearby Beacon Masonic Lodge. (Walnut Park)

BEAUMONT STREET (N-S). Originally platted in Stoddard's Addition in 1851 and named to honor St. Louis medical man, Doctor William Beaumont (1785-1853), who

gained fame for his research on the human digestive process. (Midtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

BECK AVENUE (E-W). Laid out in the Fred C. Beck Subdivision of the Tholozan Tract in 1871 and named after the developer. (Oak Hill)

BECKET HEIGHTS COURT (N-S). Ward 20, Precinct 4. (Penrose)

BEETHOVEN AVENUE (E-W). German composer Ludwig von Beethoven (1770-1827) was honored in this street name in McDermott and Hayden's Beethoven Heights Subdivision of 1906. (Oak Hill)

BELL AVENUE (E-W). Named originally for Daniel W. Bell, a prominent wholesale dry goods merchant in St. Louis during the mid-19th century. It appeared in George Buchanan's Addition to Bremen in 1851. (Grand Prairie) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)
BELL CENTER. See ONE BELL CENTER.

BELLE GLADE AVENUE (N-S). As the principal street in the Prairie Place subdivision of 1855, Belle Glade remains a symbol of the picturesque Victorian period when classical allusions and flowery prose were in style. Of French derivation, the name describes a beautiful sylvan vista. (Grand Prairie)

BELLE PLACE, WEST (E-W). See WEST BELLE PLACE.

BELLERIVE BOULEVARD (E W) Honors Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, the last French commander at St. Louis. Began as C Street in Carondelet in 1832 and then renamed Cedar Street in 1854, it was christened Caldwell Street in 1881 and Kingshighway Southeast in 1907. It received the name of Kingshighway Park in 1917 and its present title in 1930. (Carondelet) (Morganford)

BELMONT STREET (E-W). Originally upgraded from an unnamed alley in 1859, this street probably was named for August Belmont (1816-1890), who founded a New York banking business as representative of the Rothschild financial interests and who was a Democratic Party leader from 1860 to 1876. (Downtown)

BELT AVENUE (N-S). Named for the developer in Henry B. Belt's subdivision of 1870. In the Cabanne neighborhood, it was called Gay Avenue between Page and Easton until 1881. A part of it was called Florence Avenue until 1893 in honor of a daughter of John W. Burd. Until 1881, in the Central West End, it was named Alfred Avenue for Alfred M. Waterman between Kingsbury Avenue and Forest Park. Other parts of this street at various times had the names of Florence, Gay and Forest avenues. (Arlington) (Cabanne) (Central West End)

BENDICK AVENUE (N-S). Named for John H. Bendick, one of the developers, in Fay's Subdivision of 1911. (Southwest)

BENEDICT AVENUE (N-S). In the 1849 plat of the town of Lowell, it honors St. Benedict, founder of the Benedictine Order. It was known as Main Street from Grand to Adelaide until 1881. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

BENJAMIN STREET (E-W). Benjamin Farrar, son of Doctor Bernard Farrar, is memorialized in the Second Addition to Salisbury Heights of 1864. Until 1881 it was known as Edward Street. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

BENNETT COURT (N-S). Named for its subdivision, Bennett Court, in 1907. The name Bennett is derived from "Benedict" and like it means "blessed." (Clifton)

BENT AVENUE (N-S). Located in the subdivision that Lucy Bent Russell dedicated in her own name in 1884. She was the widow of James Russell, founder of the Parker-Russell Mining Company, who discovered coal on his property in 1820. (Oak Hill)

BENTON PLACE (N S). An early private place laid out by Julius Pitzman in 1867. Named to honor Thomas Hart Benton, United States Senator from Missouri from 1821 to 1851. Benton supported legislation favoring Western development and expansion. (Lafayette Square)

BENTON STREET (E-W). Dedicated in 1816 as part of the Chambers, Christy and Wright's Town of North St. Louis, it was named in honor of Thomas Hart Benton (1782-1858), American statesman and United States Senator from Missouri who advocated measures to benefit the common man and supported legislation favoring Western development and aiding settlers. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

BENTON TERRACE (N-S). In the 1908 Kreickenbaum's Subdivision, it was named for its vicinity, long known as Benton Station, which in the 1850s was the Pacific Railroad's second station west of its downtown St. Louis starting point. The station appellation honors Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton, a strong backer of the Pacific Railroad. (Oakland)

BENVENUE DRIVE, NORTH AND SOUTH (E-W). "Benvenue" is a misspelled form of the French word ("bienvenue") for "welcome" which appeared as a street name in the Glasgow Woods subdivision of 1928. (Baden-Riverview)

BERGER AVENUE (N-S). First appeared in 1931 and named for Jacob J. Berger, a vice-president of the First National Bank. (Southwest)

BERNARD STREET (E-W). Materialized on St. Louis maps in the Adams Addition of 1855 in tribute to Father Bernard de Limpach, a German Capuchin monk who was first pastor of the parish of St. Louis in 1776. (Midtown)

BERRA COURT (N-S). In the 1955 Fairmont Terrace Subdivision, it was named for the late Louis G. (Midge) Berra, a prominent Italian-American politician and civic leader from The Hill neighborhood. (The Hill)

BERTHA AVENUE (E-W). Originally named Geraldine Avenue for a daughter of the developer of Watson's 1874 subdivision of Fruit Hill. It was renamed Bertha in 1893. Old German name for a female deity from a word meaning bright. It was a very popular female name in the decade when this subdivision came into existence. (Cabanne)

BERTHOLD AVENUE (E-W). Named for the family of Bartholomew Berthold, an early St. Louis settler and fur trader, who owned land in the Gratiot League Square. The title appeared on street maps as early as 1856. (Oakland)

BESSIE AVENUE and PLACE (E-W). In the private Bessie Place subdivision of 1932, it is a private-street extension of Bessie Avenue. Bessie appeared in the 17th century as a pet form of Elizabeth. (Fairground)

BESSIE COURT (E-W). Ward 21, Precinct 11; Census Tract 1077. (Penrose)

BEVERLY PLACE (N-S). A variant spelling of the English borough of Beverly, county seat of the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, it first occurred in the Beverly Place subdivision of 1905. It has been applied to numerous American subdivision and town developments because of its English sound. (Cabanne)

BEWEN AVENUE (E-W). A private street in the 7400 block of Gravois probably named for the property owner. (Boulevard Heights)

BIDDLE STREET (E-W). In the 1830 subdivision of Biddle and Wash, it honors area landowners, Major Thomas Biddle and Mrs. Anne Biddle, the sister of Bryan Mullanphy. It was Willow Street from 1826 to 1842. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

BIDDLE STREET PEDESTRIAN (E-W). Ward 6, Precinct 2, Zip 63101. See also explanation for BIDDLE STREET.

BILLON AVENUE (N-S). See WEST BILLON AVENUE.

BILLUPS AVENUE (N-S). Named for Kenneth Browne Billups, a former director of music in the St. Louis Public Schools (who died October 28, 1985). The street runs just west of Sumner High School on a section of what formerly was Pendleton, extending from Kennerly on the north to Dr. Martin Luther King on the south. It was formed by city ordinance #59859 (April 1986). (Grand Prairie)

BINGHAM AVENUE (E-W). In the 1875 subdivision of the John Bingham estate, this avenue was given the family name. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill)

BIRCHER BOULEVARD (E-W). Seen first in Mrs. Mary C. Goodfellow's Second subdivision of the Council Grove tract of 1879, it was named for Doctor Rudolph Bircher who owned a farm in the vicinity. It was called Bircher Road until 1882. (Arlington) (Fairground) (Walnut Park)

BIRCHER STREET (E-W). Ward 20, Precinct 7, 8. See also explanation for BIRCHER BOULEVARD. (Arlington) (Walnut Park)

BISCHOFF AVENUE (E-W). A tribute to Ferdinand Bischoff, a city engineer of the time in the 1868 subdivision of Fairmont Heights. (The Hill)

BISCHOFF PLACE (E-W). In the 1885 subdivision of Clifton Heights, it is a western extension of Bischoff Avenue. (Clifton)

BISHOP P. L. SCOTT AVENUE (N-S). Formerly a section of Warne between Dr. Martin Luther King Drive and Natural Bridge Avenue, it was renamed for a prominent St. Louis Black clergyman. The ordinance forming this avenue (#59870) passed in April 1986. (Grand Prairie)

BISHOPS PLACE (E-W). Located originally in the St. Louis Hills Estates Number Two of 1945, the name acknowledged that it abutted property owned by the Archbishop of St. Louis, the future site of St. Raphael's Church. (Southwest)

BISQUE STREET (N-S). A "bisque" is a heavy creamed soup of pureed shellfish, game, or vegetables. (Baden-Riverview)

BISSELL STREET (E-W). In the 1873 subdivision of Bissell's Park, it commemorates Captain Lewis Bissell, a veteran of the War of 1812 and a founder of Fort Clark at the site of Peoria, Illinois. (Hyde Park & Bissell - College Hill)

BITTNER STREET (E-W). Jacob Bittner was a landowner and grower of grapes in the vicinity of P. R. Kenrick's 1868 addition to Baden. (Baden-Riverview)

BLACKSTONE AVENUE (N-S). Named for Sir William Blackstone (1723-1780), an English jurist and legal authority, in the 1890 subdivision of Mount Gamble. (Cabanne)

BLAINE AVENUE (E-W). For James G. Blaine, the Republican opponent defeated by Democrat Grover Cleveland in the presidential election of 1884. Blaine earlier served as a senator from Maine and as secretary of state under Benjamin Harrison. Blaine was a staunch supporter of Latin American diplomatic efforts, which led to the Pan-American Union. This was regarded with great favor by late-19th century St. Louisans who wanted to expand trade south of the border. (Shaw)

BLAIR AVENUE (N-S). In Farrar's Addition of 1850, it honors the memory of Francis Preston Blair, Jr., (1791-1876), American soldier, lawyer and congressman. It was Henry Street from Grand to Prairie until 1882 and Eighteenth Street from Biddle to Wright until 1883. Until 1883 it was known as Fifteenth Street from Hebert to Branch and as Twelfth Street between Branch and College Avenue. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

BLASE AVENUE (E-W). Developer and landowner William Blase gave his family name to a street in his 1889 subdivision. (Baden-Riverview)

BLEECK AVENUE (E-W). Honored Oscar W. Bleeck, a city surveyor of the 1880s, in the 1884 subdivision of the Buchanan tract. (Oakland)

BLENDON PLACE (N-S). Named for the 1885 Blendon Place Subdivision. Probably used here directly from the German "blendon," meaning "to dazzle." The other German meaning is "to blind." (Oakland)

BLOW STREET (E W). Originated in Carondelet. Called R Street in 1832 and Randolph Street in 1854 as far west as Virginia Avenue. Between 1852 and 1881, the appellation of Blow Avenue was applied to the section of the street from Virginia to Morganford Road. In the latter year the name was extended to include the full length of the street. The name honors Henry Taylor Blow who organized the Republican Party among Carondelet's Germans during the 1850s. Blow was a delegate to nominate Lincoln for President in 1860 and was made ambassador to Venezuela. His daughter, Susan, started the first kindergarten in the Des Peres schools in 1873. (Carondelet) (Morganford) (Southwest)

BLUFF DRIVE (E-W). In the Riverview Gardens subdivision of 1917, it was named for its location on the river bluffs. Until 1940 it was known as Garden Drive. (Baden-Riverview)

BLUFFVIEW DRIVE (E-W). In the 1917 Riverview Garden's subdivision, it was named for the vista from its bluff-top situation. (Baden-Riverview)

BOARDMAN STREET (N-S). For Charles W. Boardman, a real estate agent active in the area, in the 1868 subdivision of Fairmont Heights. (The Hill)

BONITA AVENUE (E-W) From the Spanish, feminine of bonito, or pretty, in the 1913 Arcadia Heights Subdivision. West of Kingshighway, it was named Wieseham Avenue until 1920. (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

BOTANICAL AVENUE (E-W). Originally appeared in the Shaw neighborhood, where it was named by the developers of the Tyler Place subdivision in the 1880s as one of several streets leading to the Missouri Botanical Garden. The developers wanted to emphasize the development's proximity. Extended west into the Hill community in Cline's Subdivision of 1891. (The Hill) (Shaw)

BOWEN STREET (E W). Originated in Carondelet as an impassable street labeled G and Grundy, it then became Market until 1881. Next its moniker was changed to honor John S. Bowen, who resigned from the United States Army to practice architecture and become a Confederate General in the Civil War. (Carondelet) (Morganford)

BOWMAN AVENUE (N-S). Located in the Clifton Heights subdivision of 1885, it was named for a prominent land owner in the area. The English origin is literally the man who fought with or made a bow. (Clifton)

BOYCE STREET (E-W). In Boyce's South Subdivision of 1879, it honored Henry Boyce, a lawyer and jurist who was more known in Louisiana than in Missouri but who had a strong association with St. Louis because he married one of John Mullanphy's daughters in 1841. Judge Boyce died in 1873. The name first appeared in Boyle's South Lindell Subdivision of 1879. (Central West End)

BOYLE AVENUE (N-S). Judge Wilbur F. Boyle named this street to honor his father, Methodist minister Joseph Boyle, who served in various pulpits throughout the state and started a conference journal. The son, Wilbur, was elected a judge of the Circuit Court in 1876, a post which he held until his resignation in 1892. In the Central West End, some sections of this street were named Duncan and Virginia until 1881. (Central West End) (Shaw)

BRADLEY AVENUE (E-W). First appeared in the adjacent Bradley and Dillon's subdivisions of 1884 on either side of Jamieson Avenue. Named for Charles E. Bradley, a real estate man who developed the property to the east of Jamieson. (Clifton)

BRANCH STREET (E-W). Named for nearby Rocky Branch Creek In Louis A. Benoist's Addition of 1842. It was Harrison Street from the wharf to Thirteenth Street until 1852. (Hyde Park & Bissell -College Hill) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

BRANNON AVENUE (N-S). Originally platted in the 1871 subdivision of St. Louis Heights and named for John B. Brannon, a city deputy sheriff in the 1850s. (The Hill) (Southwest)

BRANTNER PLACE (E-W). In Bissell's Second Addition of 1852, it honors Reverend William H. Brantner, pastor of St. Teresa's Catholic Church. It was known as Division Street from Webster to Francis until 1879 and was also Glasgow Place from Garrison to Webster until 1936. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

BREMEN AVENUE (E-W). For the city of Bremen, Germany, in Clark and Dillon's Addition of 1849. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

BRENNAN AVENUE (E-W). For the developer of the Homesites Subdivision of 1919, the J. Wallace Brennan Real Estate Company. (Arlington)

BROADWAY (N-S). As the first road connecting St. Louis and the nearby French town of Carondelet, this street was called Carondelet Avenue. Through the downtown district, Broadway was established as Fifth Street by city ordinance in 1826. The segment within Carondelet was known as Main Street until 1883 when the entire thoroughfare was designated as Broadway by a St. Louis city ordinance. Its name probably honors the famed street of that name in New York City, where the street was lined with financial institutions. During the last decades of the 19th century, Broadway became the city's most fashionable commercial street, with its major stores between Olive Street and Washington Avenue. In Old North St. Louis, the street originally carried the name of Bellefontaine Road. (Baden-Riverview) (Carondelet) (*Downtown) (Hyde Park & Bissell - College Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman) (Soulard) (Walnut Park)

BROCK STREET (N-S). Represents a contraction of the name of the developer of the 1911 Brockschmidt's Second Subdivision. (Oakland)

BROCKSCHMIDT PLACE (E-W). Named for Herman Brockschmidt, the owner of a stone quarry at Russell and Summer streets. The street came into existence in the private Brockschmidt Subdivision of 1875. (Oakland)

BROOKLYN STREET (E-W). Signified the nearness of the town of Brooklyn, Illinois, when it appeared in the Western Addition laid out by Charles Collins in 1845. Brooklyn was named Bogy Street from the Wharf to Twelfth until 1883. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

BROWN AVENUE (E-W). In Slevin's subdivision of 1886, it probably is not named for the color but for the name Brown which appears without a first name on early maps designating area landholders. (Arlington)

BRUNO AVENUE (E-W). Commemorates Jean Baptiste Bruno, whose farm dating from 1840 covered 135 acres in what is now the city of Maplewood. (Oakland)

BUCHANAN STREET (E-W). In George Buchanan's Addition to Bremen in 1851, it honors this subdivision's developer, who was one of the incorporators of the town of Bremen. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

BUCKINGHAM COURT (N-S). Named for the nearby Buckingham Hotel at Kingshighway and West Pine. It showed up initially in Dameron's Subdivision of 1916. (Central West End)

BUCKNER STREET. Ward 1, precinct 7; Zip 63120. Named for John D. Buckner, principal of Sumner High School. (Mark Twain- I-70).

BUENA VISTA AVENUE (N-S). For the town of Buena Vista ("Good View") in northern Mexico, where General Zachary Taylor won a decisive battle in the Mexican War. Appeared in the 1917 subdivision of Hi-Pointe. (Kingsbury)

BULWER AVENUE (N-S). Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton (1803-1875), the celebrated English novelist, was honored in the 1870 subdivision of John O'Fallon's estate. Until 1881, it carried the names of Lincoln Avenue between Humboldt and Calvary and Fourth Street from Grand to Luther. (Baden-Riverview) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

BURD AVENUE (N-S). Real estate man and land owner John W. Burd named this street for himself when he laid out the subdivision of Arlington Grove in 1868. (Arlington) (Cabanne)

BURGEN AVENUE (E-W). In the 1909 Burgen Place subdivision, this street takes its name from the Burgenland province in eastern Austria. (Morganford)

BUSCH PLACE (N-S). Ward 9, Precinct 1, 2. Part of Anheuser-Busch; right in front of Headquarters Building. (Soulard)

BUSCHMANN STREET (N-S). Honored the subdivision developer and landowner, Henry Buschmann, caretaker of Hyde Park, in the 1867 Buschmann's Addition. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

BYRON PLACE (N-S). Platted in the 1891 Greenwood Subdivision, it honors Lord George Gordon Byron (1788-1824), the English Romantic poet. (Oakland)

C. D. BANKS AVENUE (E-W). Name given to this street in 1981 to honor Cornelius David Banks, a black youth leader for the Y.M.C.A. Formerly called Fairfax Avenue, a name that originated with Baron Fairfax, a neighbor of George Washington. (Grand Prairie)

CABANNE AVENUE (E-W). The main street in the 1877 Cabanne Subdivision laid out by Dr. John S. Cabanne, owner of a long, narrow strip of land running westward from Union Boulevard. The doctor's home was located on this street. (Cabanne)

CABANNE COURT, CABANNE PLACE, and CABANNE TERRACE. See WEST CABANNE COURT, WEST CABANNE PLACE, and WEST CABANNE TERRACE.

CABANNE WAY (N-S). In the 1885 subdivision of Clemens Place, it was dedicated as a public alley in 1907. Like the earlier Cabanne Avenue, it honored Dr. John S. Cabanne. (Cabanne)

CADET AVENUE (E-W). This short street is in the Gibson Heights subdivision of 1891. It was named after Pierre "Cadet" Chouteau (1789-1865), who owned the property

earlier in the 19th century. Chouteau was a fur trade partner with his brother-in-law, Bartholomew Berthold. In 1820 he served on the committee that helped write the Missouri Constitution. (Shaw)

CAHOKIA STREET (E-W) In Kayser, Kennett and Smith's Marine Villa Addition of 1859, this street leading to the river was named for the Cahokia Ferry which crossed the Mississippi to join the village of Cahokia with the southern part of St. Louis. (Marquette-Cherokee)

CAIRNS PLACE (N-S). In the Oakland Park Number Two addition of 1924, it honors Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns, founder of the Forest Park University for Women, which formerly occupied the site. (Oakland)

CALHOUN STREET (E-W). Named for John C. Calhoun, American statesman, politician and philosopher who advocated for the Southern cause in Congress before the Civil War. (Soulard)

CALIFORNIA AVENUE (N-S). One of the principal north-south lanes in the 1836 survey of the St. Louis Commons, it was named for the new state of California in the street platting of the Commons accomplished during 1854. (Compton Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Midtown)

CALL STREET. (N-S). Appearing in the Stoddard Addition of 1851, it is named for Richard Keith Call (1791-1862), territorial governor of Florida who led a campaign against the Seminole Indians. Although no signs can be found for this street, it still shows on the St. Louis Police Book. One directory lists it as located at the "first alley west of Leffingwell from Mills Street," at 2850 west and 100 north. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

CALVARY AVENUE (N-S). In the Grand Addition of 1869, it bears the name of the place of Christ's crucifixion probably due to its proximity to nearby Calvary Cemetery. Named Bellefontaine Avenue from the wharf to Natural Bridge Road until 1881. (Walnut Park)

CALVIN AVENUE (E-W). In the Penrose Park Addition of 1917, Calvin owes its origin to the Latin Calvinus, from calvus, meaning "bald." (Fairground)

CAMBRIDGE LANE (E-W). Named for the city of Cambridge, England, the seat of famed Cambridge University, founded in the 12th century. The street appeared in the 1890 subdivision of Inglesyde. (Baden-Riverview)

CAMELLIA AVENUE (N-S). In the John J. Anderson and John S. Deardrick's subdivision of the White Farm of 1858, it was named for the showy many-petalled flower of an evergreen shrub. The camellia, in turn, is named for Jesuit missionary G. J. Camellus (1661-1706), who brought the variety to Europe. (Fairground)

CAMPBELL AVENUE (E-W). For Robert Campbell, the 19th-century St. Louis capitalist who made his fortune in the fur trade. Appeared in the Harlem subdivision of 1870. (Baden-Riverview)

CANAAN AVENUE (E-W). McDermott's Addition to Baden of 1905 had this street name which in oral tradition is said to acknowledge a colony of Jews that settled in the area about 1910. Canaan was the ancient Israelite name of Palestine. Between Newby Street and Halls Ferry Road this street was known as Estella Avenue until 1932. (Baden-Riverview)

CANTERBURY AVENUE (E-W). Located in the Moses Greenwood Sub-division of 1891, it honors the borough of that name in Kent, England, which is the spiritual center of England and seat of the archbishop of Canterbury. (Oakland)

CARDINAL AVENUE (N-S). In Stoddard's Addition of 1851, it commemorates Jean Marie Cardinal, an early French settler who was killed in the St. Louis Common Fields during the Indian attack of 1780. Sections of this street were named Julia Street and Maguire Avenue until 1881. (Midtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

CARLSBAD AVENUE (N-S). First appeared in the 1906 Kings Heights subdivision, it is derived from the city of Carlsbad, a prominent Austrian spa. (Morganford)

CARNEGIE PLACE (N-S). A former site of a public market at Indiana Avenue and Utah Street. Covering 2.07 acres, it was donated to the city in 1899 for use as a public park. Its name honors Andrew Carnegie, the American steel maker and philanthropist who donated many libraries to St. Louis and other cities and towns. (Benton Park)

CAROLINE STREET (E-W). The name Caroline is "the Italian feminine form of Charles, introduced to Britain by George II's queen." A street bearing this name, therefore, has a royal touch of class. Appeared in Toney's Addition of 1855. (Midtown)

CARONDELET BOULEVARD (E-W). Named for the French colonial village of Carondelet, which in turn took its name from Baron de Carondelet, Governor-General of Louisiana. The street parallels the River des Peres drainage canal eastward from Morganford Road. (Morganford)

CARPENTER PLACE (N-S). Developed as a one-block private sub-division in 1876, this street was named for the owner of the development site, J. C. Carpenter. It was intended to be an echo of nearby Vandeventer Place opened six years earlier. (Grand Prairie)

CARR DRIVE (E-W) See explanation for CARR STREET. Zip 63106

CARR LANE (N-S) Like Carr Street and Carr Alley, this thorough-fare, established in the Glasgow Woods Subdivision of 1928, bears the name of prominent early St. Louisan, William C. Carr (1783-1851), a lawyer, circuit judge and philanthropist who came to the city soon after the Louisiana Purchase. The name should not be confused with Carr Lane Avenue, quite a different street named for a very different man. (Baden-Riverview)

CARR LANE AVENUE (N-S). Honors Dr. William Carr Lane, first mayor of St. Louis. The name first appeared in the North Compton Hill Subdivision of 1866. (Compton Hill) (Terry Park)

CARR LANE DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park named for William Carr Lane, first mayor of St. Louis. (Kingsbury)

CARR STREET and CARR DRIVE (E-W). In the 1830 subdivision of Biddle and Wash, it honored William C. Carr (1783-1851), a St. Louis lawyer and circuit judge, and philanthropist who came to St. Louis soon after the Louisiana Purchase. The name first appeared in the Downtown area. In the original 1826 nomenclature, the street was designated Pear between the levee and Seventh Street. It was renamed to honor Carr who subdivided frontage along the street in 1834 and donated a park, Carr Square, to the city in 1842. (Downtown) (Midtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

CARRIE AVENUE (E-W). First appearing in the Harlem subdivision of 1870, it is named for a daughter of Colonel John O'Fallon. Carrie is "a pet form of Caroline." (Hyde Park & Bissell- College Hill)

CARROLL STREET (E-W). Named by Julia C. Soulard to honor Daniel Carroll, brother of America's first Roman Catholic bishop, John Carroll of Baltimore. (Soulard)

CARTER AVENUE (E-W). In J.G. Bryan's Estate Second Subdivision of 1865, it commemorates Walker R. Carter who had extensive land holdings in the vicinity. It was Barrett Avenue from John to Alice until 1881 and was Ferry Street from Grove to Grand and Guy Street from Grand to Warne, until 1893. (Fairground)

CARVER LANE (E-W). Honors George Washington Carver (1864-1943), a Black American agricultural chemist, scientist and benefactor of humanity (and faculty member at Tuskegee Institute). (Downtown)

CASS AVENUE (E-W). In Joseph Johnson's Addition of 1836, it honors Lewis Cass (1782-1866), American statesman who served as territorial governor of Michigan from 1813 to 1831, Secretary of War, minister to France, and U.S. Senator from Michigan between 1845 and 1847. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for President in 1848. (Grand Prairie) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

CASTLEMAN AVENUE (E-W). Named for George A. Castleman, a prominent St. Louis lawyer who died in 1897. He served in the Missouri General Assembly and the State Senate before Governor David R. Francis appointed him a judge on the criminal court of St. Louis in 1891. (Shaw)

CATALAN STREET (E-W). When the city limits of Carondelet were extended south to the River des Peres in 1851, they included an old French settlement known as Prairie Catalan, founded by the pioneer Louis Catalan. He is honored by this street name. (Carondelet)

CATALPA STREET (N-S). In the Maryville Addition of 1875, it is named for the catalpa tree. (Cabanne)

CATES AVENUE (E-W). Named for Catherine Cates, a daughter of Mrs. Eliza Clemens, the land owner, in the 1885 subdivision of Clemens Place. One of its sections earlier was called Fairmount Avenue. (Cabanne)

CATHERINE AVENUE (E-W) Appearing in Steinlage's subdivision of 1928, the name has its roots in the Greek Aikaterina. The Romans linked its meaning with their word for "pure." (Fairground)

CAVE STREET (E-W). A short street near Broadway and Cherokee named for nearby Cherokee Cave, an early local landmark. (Soulard)

CECIL PLACE (E-W). Originally Hapsburger Avenue in the 1906 subdivision of Austria Heights, the street was renamed in 1918 in tribute to Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, (1864-1958), the British statesman who collaborated in drafting the League of Nations Covenant. (Morganford)

CEDAR STREET (E-W). In 1826 the east-west streets in the present downtown area were named after trees while the north-south streets were numbered. This scheme followed the pattern in downtown Philadelphia, the former hometown of the city's first mayor, Dr. William Carr Lane. Located at 800-south, along the wharf, Cedar was designated as "H" Street for five years before it received its arboreal name in the 1826 ordinance. (Downtown)

CENTER COURT (N-S). A short street in the Kingshighway Forest Subdivision of 1928, it was developed in an area formerly occupied by part of St. Paul's Cemetery. (Oak Hill)

CENTER CROSS DRIVE (N-S). The drive within Tower Grove Park which is one block east of Tower Grove Avenue, connecting North Drive and South Drive. The street marks the apparent center of the park. (Shaw)

CENTERRE PLAZA (E-W). So named for its connection to Centerre Bank. (Downtown)

CENTRAL AVENUE (N-S). The "Central Avenue" in the Victoria Place Subdivision of 1906. (Oakland)

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL DRIVE (N-S and E-W). Formerly an avenue of the same name, it runs between the main line of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad and the Missouri Pacific Railroad in the area between Lafayette and Chouteau east of Vandeventer. The street name appeared in the 1920s as efforts were made to develop in-city industrial districts. (Shaw) (Midtown)

CERRE STREET (E-W) One of the city's earliest French settlers, Gabriel Cerre came to St. Louis from Kaskaskia. A merchant, he invested his fortune in local real estate. He and a few other St. Louis merchants gained stature in 1778 when they used their stores to outfit George Rogers Clark for this successful march to take Vincennes. Cerre Street first appeared on St. Louis maps during the 1830s. (Downtown)

CHAIN OF ROCKS DRIVE (E-W). In the former Paschall H. St. Cyr tract, it was named for the Chain of Rocks geographical formation in the Mississippi River. (Baden-Riverview)

CHAMBERLAIN AVENUE (E-W). Initiated as a street in the 1887 subdivision of Chamberlain Park, it was named for S. Chamberlain, an area landowner whose name and first initial appeared initially on an 1878 map of St. Louis. (Cabanne)

CHAMBERS ROAD (E-W). Named for B. M. Chambers, a property owner near Ferguson at the west end of what became Chambers Road in 1878. It is a common English name meaning "the officer in charge of a private household of a king or important nobleman," or simply a worker in a chamber as a domestic servant. Until 1929 Chambers carried the name of Gibson Road after James B. Gibson, a nearby property owner. (Baden-Riverview)

CHAMBERS ROAD SOUTHEAST (E-W). A cutoff for Chambers Road. (Baden-Riverview)

CHAMBERS STREET (E-W) Initiated in Tyler's Addition of 1850 honors Colonel William Chambers who took as partners William Christy and Christy's father-in-law, Major Thomas Wright, and laid out the Town of North St. Louis in 1816. This street was known as Howard Street from 16th to 17th until 1893. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

CHANNING AVENUE (N-S). Venerates William Ellery Channing (1780-1842), American author, Unitarian minister and writer on labor problems, education and religious tolerance. Originated in the 1854 subdivision of Section 16 of the City Commons by Reverend William G. Elliot, the noted St. Louis pastor and educator. (Midtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

CHARITON STREET (E-W). The east west streets in the St. Louis Commons were designated by the names of rivers or Indian tribes in the 1854 platting of the Commons. Named for the Chariton River in Missouri, which in turn was named after Jean Chariton, an early French trader in that area. (Marquette-Cherokee)

CHARLESS STREET (E-W). A short street in the Devolsey Addition of 1848, it was named for Joseph Charless, who in 1808 published the Missouri Gazette, the first St. Louis newspaper. (Benton Park)

CHECKERBOARD SQUARE (N-S). Called South 9th Street from Gratiot to Chouteau until 1969 when it was named for the new Ralston Purina corporate headquarters located there. (Downtown)

CHEROKEE STREET (E-W). One of the principal streets platted in the original survey of the St. Louis Commons. As with many other east west streets in the commons, it was named for an Indian tribe. East of Broadway, it was called Harney Street until 1881. (Benton Park) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Soulard)

CHERRY LANE (E-W). In James Reese's subdivision of 1890, it probably was named for cherry trees grown in its vicinity. (Oak Hill)

CHESTER STREET (N-S). Honored former President Chester Alan Arthur when it appeared in the 1885 Chouteau Estate subdivision. (Arlington)

CHESTNUT STREET (E-W). One of the first named east-west streets in Colonial St. Louis was La Rue Missouri. After American takeover in 1804, it became North "A" Street. In 1826, as part of the general scheme to name east-west streets for trees, it became Chestnut. This spelling was changed to Chestnut in 1893. (Downtown) (Midtown)

CHEVROLET AVENUE (N-S). In the General Motors Park subdivision of 1920, it was named for the nearby Chevrolet plant. (Arlington)

CHILDRESS AVENUE (N-S). Originally appeared on St. Louis maps in the Carlisle Subdivision of 1890, honoring John C. Childress, a civil engineer of that period. It was extended into the Clifton neighborhood in 1925 where it appeared in the Arsenal-Watson Park subdivision of that year. (Clifton) (Oakland) (Southwest)

CHIPPEWA STREET (E-W). Originally named in the 1854 subdivision of the St. Louis Commons, where the east-west streets were named after Indian tribes, in this case the Chippewa. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

CHOUTEAU AVENUE (E-W). Honors Auguste Chouteau, co-founder of St. Louis, who as a 14 year old boy supervised the construction crew which erected the first buildings in the French colonial village of St. Louis. After American takeover in 1804, the section of this street west of Broadway was called "K" Street, with K being the twelfth letter of the alphabet for the twelfth street south of Market Street, the city's north-south mid-line. When streets were given three names in 1826, the section of "K" from the wharf to Broadway was called Hazel. It was renamed Chouteau in 1857. (Downtown) (Lafayette Square) (Midtown) (Shaw) (Soulard)

CHRISTIAN AVENUE (E-W). For Christian Oberbeck, a landowner in the vicinity, in the Blase subdivision of 1889. (Baden-River-view)

CHRISTIANNE COURT (E-W). A feminine form of "Christian" appearing first in the Hillcrest Park subdivision of 1951. (Morganford)

CHRISTY AVENUE (N-S). Named for William Tandy Christy, who founded the firm which became the Laclede-Christy Fire Brick Company. It was platted in the Humboldt Heights Subdivision of 1906. Between Gravois and Eichelberger, it was named Elenore Avenue until 1932. (Oak Hill)

CHRISTY BOULEVARD (N-S). Like Christy Avenue, it was named for William T. Christy. It was named Kingshighway Southwest from Holly Hills Avenue to Kingshighway Boulevard until 1931. (Oak Hill)

CHURCH ROAD (N-S). First appeared in the 1854 subdivision of Henry Gimblin's estate, it recognized Holy Cross Church in Baden. (Baden-Riverview)

CINTRA AVENUE (N-S). In Hutchinson's Second Subdivision of the Shreve Tract of 1883. Cintra ("curvature of the bow") is an older form of the Portuguese town of Sintra, located a few miles northwest of Lisbon. French, English and Portuguese military leaders signed a convention there in 1808. (Fairground)

CLAMORGAN ALLEY (N-S). Named for Jacques Clamorgan (?-1814), early St. Louis businessman and fur trader. (Laclede's Landing)

CLARA AVENUE (N-S). Named in honor of a daughter of John W. Burd, the developer of Burd's Arlington Grove subdivision of 1868. In the Cabanne neighborhood and the Central West End, until 1881, it was named Gamble Avenue between Page and Easton.

It showed up in the Central West End in Clemens' Olive Street Addition of 1880. (Arlington) (Cabanne) (Central West End)

CLARA PLACE (N-S). The street appeared in Slevin's subdivision of 1886, undoubtedly named for a different "Clara" than the one honored in Clara Avenue. The name Clara originated in the Latin Clara, feminine of clarus, meaning "bright, shining, clear". (Fairground)

CLARENCE AVENUE (E-W & N-S). In Benjamin O'Fallon's subdivision East of Bellefontaine Road of 1873, it honors a son of Colonel John O'Fallon. It was Moore and Hayes Avenues from Ashland to Margaretta until 1881. (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell - College Hill)

CLARENDON AVENUE (N-S). Honored George William Frederick Villiers, the fourth Earl of Clarendon (1800-1870), English statesman who kept the Anglo-French alliance in the Crimean War. Seen first in the 1886 subdivision of Mount Cabanne (Cabanne)

CLARK AVENUE (E-W). For William Clark, co-leader of the Lewis and Clark expedition and territorial governor of Missouri. The portion of the street west of Seventh became Clark in the 1830s. Between 1821 and 1826, the portion of the street between the wharf and Broadway was named South "C." It was called Myrtle, after the Mediterranean shrub, between 1826 and 1881 and Clark Avenue thereafter. (Downtown) (Midtown)

CLARKSON PLACE (N-S). Adjoining Carpenter Place on the east, this private subdivision also was opened in 1876. Its site was owned by the family of the wife of William Palmer Clarkson, nee Marie Soulard Turner. Then a rising young St. Louis attorney, Clarkson developed the subdivision (Grand Prairie)

CLAXTON AVENUE (N-S). In the West Harney Heights subdivision of 1906 was named for Kate Claxton, a popular 19th-century actress who appeared in St. Louis. It was known as Union Avenue from Bircher to West Florissant until 1916. (Walnut Park)

CLAY AVENUE (N-S). When James B. Clay subdivided the Old Orchard Tract of 1876, he applied his family name to this street. The developer was the son of American statesman Henry Clay. (Fairground)

CLAYMORGAN ALLEY. See CLAMORGAN ALLEY.

CLAYTON AVENUE (E-W). So named because it was a direct route from St. Louis to the farm of Ralph W. Clayton in St. Louis County during the 1860s. Part of his farm became the site of the county seat of Clayton in 1876. (Central West End) (Kingsbury) (Oakland)

CLAYTON ROAD (E-W). Also named for Ralph W. Clayton (see above). (Hi Pointe)

CLEARY AVENUE. Ward 5, Precinct 4. Probably named for Maurice J. Cleary, Missouri state representative from the 1st District (1934-1938).

CLEMENS AVENUE (E-W). Named for land owner Mrs. Eliza Clemens, widow of James Clemens, a cousin of Mark Twain, when it was laid out in the Clemens Place subdivision of 1885. (Cabanne)

CLEVELAND AVENUE (E-W). Named to honor Grover Cleveland who was nominated for president in the Democratic National Convention held in St. Louis in 1888, at the time the Tyler Place subdivision was opened. Cleveland was president of the United States from 1884 to 1888 and from 1892 to 1896. In 1888 he was defeated by the Republican candidate, Benjamin Harrison. Developers of Tyler Place tried to use the 1888 convention to build excitement in their subdivision. (Shaw)

CLEVELAND PLACE (N-S). Also named for President Grover Cleveland, it is a block-long residential place extending northward from Cleveland Avenue. (Shaw)

CLIFTON AVENUE (N-S). Originally appeared in the Clifton Heights Subdivision of 1885. The name Clifton Heights appeared earlier as a town in Delaware County southeastern Pennsylvania. Like most places named Clifton, this one had some cliffs in the area. Clifton is a popular American place name applied to more than a dozen towns in as many states, including Clifton City in Cooper County, Missouri. (Clifton) (Southwest)

CLIFTON HILLS DRIVE (E-W). Named after the subdivision in the 1953 subdivision of Clifton Hills. (Clifton)

CLIFTON PARK TERRACE (E-W). Also named for the Clifton Hills subdivision. (Clifton)

CLINTON STREET (E-W). Located in Chambers, Christy and Wright's town of North St. Louis of 1816, it was named in honor of De Witt Clinton (1769-1828), mayor of New York City for ten terms, promoter of public education and city planning, sponsor of the Erie Canal and governor of New York State. He was an unsuccessful presidential candidate in 1812. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

CLIPPER COURT (N-S). Platted in the 1955 subdivision of Carondelet Gardens Number Five, this short street commemorates America's famous 19th-century clipper ships. (Morganford)

CLYDE TERRACE (E-W). Dedicated in Winkle's Subdivision of 1914. The Winkle family ran the Winkle Terra Cotta Company. (Oakland)

CLYMER COURT (N-S). Appeared in the Carondelet Gardens Number Five subdivision of 1955, the street is probably named for a developer. Clymer is a prominent American family name. George E. Clymer (1739-1813) was a prominent Philadelphia merchant, member of the continental and U.S. Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. (Morganford)

COAL BANK ROAD (E-W). In the subdivision of the Watkin's estate, a name designating the location of coal deposits in the river bluffs, it appeared in the subdivision of the Watkin's estate in 1872. (Baden-Riverview)

COCHRAN PLACE. Ward 5, Precinct 2; Zip 63106. This is one of two new streets created in both the 1983-85 O'Fallon Place townhouse development and in the nearby apartment development by McCormack, Baron & Associates. These streets run east and west of Sixteenth Street north of O'Fallon Street and south of Cass Avenue.

Cochran Place, the southernmost of the two, is named for the late John J. Cochran, former United States Representative from Missouri. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

COCKRILL STREET (N-S). Paralleling the right-of-way of the old West End Narrow Gauge Railroad (HODIA-MONT), it was named for Christopher Cockrill, an associate of Erastus Wells in the establishment of the commuter line. (Cabanne)

COLE STREET (N-S). From 1821 to 1826, this street was known as north "J." In the latter year, it was named for the hickory tree. In 1842, the city changed the name from Hickory to Wash to honor Robert Wash, a prominent landowner who was appointed a federal district attorney by President James Monroe and who served on the Missouri Supreme Court. In 1941, the street was renamed for Richard H. Cole (1855-1927), a prominent black educator who served as a St. Louis school principal for fifty years. (Downtown)

COLEMAN STREET (N-S). Named for Francis Coleman, a landowner in the vicinity, when it appeared in Daniel D. Page's Third Western Addition of 1855. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

COLLEGE AVENUE (E-W & N-S). In the Second subdivision of the College Farm of 1873, it memorializes an abandoned site for St. Louis University formerly used as a Jesuit grounds. In the Fairground neighborhood, this street was known as Centre Street from Natural Bridge to Margaretta until 1881. It is now located within Fairground Park. (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell- College Hill)

COLLEGE DRIVE (E-W). So named because it is the main drive into the campus of Forest Park Community College (it is a westward extension of Macklind). (Cheltenham)

COLLEGE LANE (E-W). So named because of its location on the east campus of St. Louis University. (Midtown)

COLLETTA DRIVE (E-W). A frequent alternative spelling of Colette, the French pet form of "Nicolette. It came into existence in the Clifton Hills Subdivision of 1953. The name gained popularity because of the work of the French novelist Sidonie Gabrielle Colette (1873-1954). (Clifton)

COLLINS COURT (N-S). An English family name, "son of little Cole, a pet form of Nicholas (people's victory)". Originated in the 1956 Collins Court Subdivision. The name of Collins Court does not appear linked in any way to that of Collins Street. (Oak Hill)

COLLINS STREET (N-S). Thomas Collins opened two subdivisions in St. Louis in 1839 and 1845. Named respectively the Collins Northern and Western Additions, the developments were in the vicinity of Second and Brooklyn Streets. Collins participated in the opening of the Northern Cross Railroad near Meredosia, Illinois, in 1838. In Old North St. Louis-Yeatman, Collins Street first appeared in a subdivision of part of the Mullanphy Estate of 1843. (Downtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

COLOGNE AVENUE (N-S). Located in the Humboldt Heights Subdivision of 1906, it was named after the city of Cologne, Germany. (Oak Hill)

COLORADO AVENUE (N-S). Originally named Ninth Street in the village of Carondelet, this street was renamed as a tribute to the state of Colorado in 1902. (Carondelet) (Morganford)

COLUMBIA AVENUE (E-W). As one name of the United States of America, Columbia is a popular American place name. Its use originated the poem, "American Liberty," written in 1775 by Philip Freneau inspired when he heard of the Battle of Lexington when Boston still lay under siege. Freneau's lines ran,

What madness, Heaven, has made Britannia frown?
Who plans or schemes to pull Columbia down?

Then, lest his allusion not be understood, Freneau added a footnote which read, "Columbia, America sometimes so called from Columbus, the first discoverer." In Missouri Columbia became the county seat of Boone County in 1819. Columbia Avenue was originally platted in the 1871 subdivision of St. Louis Heights. Sections of this street were known as Magnolia and Manchester avenues until 1881. (Clifton) (The Hill)

COLUMBUS SQUARE (E-W) Named for the famed explorer. (Central Business District)

COMMERCIAL STREET (N-S). Originated in the 1840s as an alley paralleling Front Street. The name, Commercial Street, first appeared on St. Louis maps in the mid-1850s. It originally extended from Chestnut Street in Washington Avenue, but in later years the name is shown on extensions south to Elm Street and north to Carr Street. Although this street is difficult to find, small pieces of it still exist along the northern riverfront. (Downtown) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman) (Soulard)

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE (N-S). One of several streets in the Greenwood Subdivision of 1891 named after prominent streets in major cities, in this case for Commonwealth Avenue in Boston. (Oakland)

COMPTON AVENUE (N-S). Attorney and St. Louis mayor (1864-1868) James S. Thomas made this thoroughfare the principal street in his Compton Hill Subdivision of 1854. This avenue was probably named in honor of Compton Place, a seat of the Duke of Devonshire in England. The section of the street from Bellerive Boulevard to Wilmington Avenue in the Morganford community was known as East Virginia Avenue until 1928 when it was rechristened Compton Avenue. A section of the street in the Old North St. Louis neighborhood originated in 1852 as Alby Street in Smith's subdivision by A. R. Easton. This name persisted until 1867 when the current name was bestowed. (Compton Hill) (Lafayette Square) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Midtown) (Morganford) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

COMPTON HILL PLACE (N-S). Also probably named for Compton Hill (see above). (Compton Hill)

COMSTOCK DRIVE (E-W). Appeared in Carondelet Gardens Number Five subdivision of 1955. Comstock is an old English name meaning "dweller in a deep valley" or "one who came from Comstock (monastery in a narrow valley)." In the United States the name gained fame in the Comstock Lode, the richest known silver deposit in America,

discovered in Western Nevada in 1859, and in the personage of author and reformer Anthony Comstock (1844-1915). (Morganford)

CONCORD PLACE (N-S) The Concord grape was developed in the United States between 1855 and 1860, and this name commemorates the many grape vineyards formerly located in the area. The name appeared in the 1913 subdivision of Gast Place. (Baden-River-view)

CONCORDIA AVENUE (E-W) First appeared in the Concordia Heights private subdivision of 1910, which was named for the nearby Concordia Cemetery. Concordia was the ancient Roman goddess of harmony or peace. (Morganford)

CONCOURSE DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park named for a concourse, i.e. a gathering place, in this case a broad thoroughfare for carriages. (Kingsbury)

CONDE STREET (N-S). In the 1873 Second subdivision of the College Farm, it honors a family of early French settlers of St. Louis. It was Grattan Street between Linton and Adelaide to 1881 and Callahan Street from Linton to Warne until 1882. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

CONDUIT DRIVE (N-S). Follows the route of a major water conduit between the Bissell Point waterworks and the Baden pumping station. The conduit's construction path became a service road, then a street. (Baden-Riverview) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

CONFEDERATE DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park named for the nearby Confederate Memorial Monument, a reminder of the deep divisions that existed in St. Louis during the Civil War. (Kingsbury)

CONGRESS STREET (E-W). One of two east west streets in the Fairmount Addition of 1850, it was named for the United States Congress. (Benton Park)

CONNECTICUT STREET (E-W and SW). Rather obviously, this name is connected with the state of Connecticut and the Connecticut River. This particular name, however, honors the Connecticut Insurance Company which financed the development of the Tower Grove and Grand Avenue Addition of 1881. Sections of this street were known as Magnolia and Manchester avenues until 1881. (The Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill)

CONVENT STREET (E-W). Named in honor of the old Sacred Heart Convent which was located nearby on the west side of Carondelet Avenue (now Broadway). (Soulard)

CONVENTION PLAZA (E-W). The section of Delmar Boulevard between Broadway and Tucker boulevard was renamed as Convention Plaza in 1977 at the time of the opening of the Cervantes Convention Center, which fronts on the street between Seventh and Ninth streets. (Downtown)

COOK AVENUE (E-W). For John E. Cook, who owned a farm on this land, along Finney Avenue east of Vandeventer. Cook platted this subdivision in 1876. (Grand Prairie) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

COPELIN AVENUE (E-W). The only thoroughfare in the Rae Place Subdivision of 1885, this street was named by the widow of John G. Copelin when she dedicated the development. (Compton Hill)

CORA AVENUE (N-S). The name first appeared in Benjamin F. Hammett's subdivision of the Gay tract in 1886. Hammett probably followed a typical street-name custom and named Cora for a female relative. Cora is the "Greek `maiden', a name which seems to have been invented by James Fenimore Cooper, in *The Last of the Mohicans* (1826). Cora reached the apex of its popularity as female name in the decade after 1880 just at the time when Hammett laid out his development. (Fairground) (Grand Prairie)

CORNELIA STREET (E-W). Cornelia, in Latin the feminine form of Cornelius, was the popular wife of Titus Sempronius Gracchus. Originated in Bissell's Second Addition of 1852. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

CORONADO AVENUE (N-S). Named by the developers of the Holly Hills subdivision of 1923, because their first organizational meeting was held in the Coronado Hotel, which was named for Francesco Vasquez de Coronado (1510-54?), an early Spanish explorer of the American southwest. (Morganford)

COTE BRILLIANTE AVENUE (E-W). Meaning "bright hill" or "shining hill" in French, the name described an Indian mound near Easton Avenue and Kingshighway Boulevard. The same name was given to the nearby Cote Brilliante subdivision by its developers, brewer and savings and loan institutional head Felix Coste and attorney Charles Gibson. Cote Brilliante Avenue was a street within this fashionable development. (Arlington) (Grand Prairie)

COTTAGE AVENUE (N-S). Derived its name from the Cottage Place subdivision in the vicinity of Marcus and Kennerly Avenues. It was developed by brothers A. O. and T. F. Terry in 1890. At the time, the dwellings along the street sold for \$4,000 or more. (Grand Prairie)

COURTOIS STREET (E-W). Known as Franklin Street from the wharf to Ivory Avenue until 1881, this street was renamed for the pioneer French habitant, Louis Courtois, who donated a block of ground to be used forever as the Carondelet market house square. (Carondelet) (Morganford)

COWAN STREET (E-W). Appeared in the 1854 subdivision of West Lowell. The name originated in the Irish and Scottish as "dweller in a hollow; worker in metal, a smith". There is a Cowan, Tennessee, and a town and lake in Canada named Cowan. No specific personal attachment has been found for a St. Louisan, however. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

COZENS AVENUE (E-W). Commemorates a surveyor for the city of St. Louis, William H. Cozens. Born in St. Louis, Cozens apprenticed with Rene Paul, the first surveyor to be hired by the local government after St. Louis was incorporated. Cozens surveyed many real estate developments in St. Louis from the late 1840s through the mid-1860s. (Grand Prairie) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

CRANE CIRCLE (N-S). In the St. Louis Hills Estates Number 4 in 1950, it commemorates the family of Cyrus Crane Willmore, the developer of St. Louis Hills. (Southwest)

CREIGHTON DRIVE (N-S). In the 1946 subdivision of Villa Nona, it may be named for Creighton University in Omaha, Nebraska, a Jesuit institution founded in 1878. The name first appeared in Missouri in 1855 to denote the town of Creighton in Cass County. (Southwest)

CRESCENT AVENUE (E-W). In the 1885 Berthold's Subdivision, a section of Gratiot League Square, it is named for the Crescent City of New Orleans. (Oakland)

CRICKET DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park named for the nearby cricket field. (Kingsbury)

CRITTENDEN STREET (E-W). First appearing on local maps in the 1850s, this street honors John Jordan Crittenden (1787-1863), United States Attorney General from 1850 to 1855 and Senator from Kentucky from 1855 to 1861. He unsuccessfully sought to conciliate the slavery issue through the Crittenden Compromise, a scheme which used constitutional amendments. His nephew, Thomas J. Crittenden, was governor of Missouri from 1880 to 1884. (Benton Park) (Compton Hill) (Soulard)

CROSBY DRIVE (E-W). A "Crosby" is "one who came from Crosby (village at the cross), the name of several villages in England and Scotland. Appeared in the Carondelet Gardens Number Four subdivision of 1955. (Morganford)

CUBA COURT, NORTH AND SOUTH (E and W). Platted in the 1924 sub-division of Cuba's addition. The country of Cuba experienced enormous popularity during the 1920s, part of the general tourist discovery associated with land booms in Florida, Cuba and Central America generally. (Clifton)

CULVER WAY (N-S). A public walkway at 4,000-west on Olive Street northward to Delmar Avenue, it was named for L. L. Culver, a property owner in that area during the 1880s. (Central West End)

CUPPLES PLACE (E-W). Memorializes Samuel Cupples, a St. Louis industrialist who made his fortune in the manufacture of wooden-ware and later developed the Cupples Station warehouse complex at the south edge of downtown. A landowner in the Cupples Place area, the manufacturer also is memorialized in the Samuel Cupples School. (Grand Prairie)

CUSHING STREET (E-W). Originally named Cabanne Street in the Kingsbury Addition of 1856, this street was renamed in 1881 to honor Caleb Cushing (1800-1879), an American statesman who negotiated the opening of Chinese ports to United States trade. Cushing was U.S. Attorney General from 1853 to 1857. (Benton Park)

CUTTER AVENUE (N-S). Located in the area of Ringiose D. Watson's 1852 subdivision of the Glades, a portion of Gratiot League Square, the street was platted in 1900 and named for J. Henry Cutter of the St. Louis Embroidery Company. (Oakland)

D'AMATO COURT (E-W). D'Amato in Italian means "the descendant of Amato," or "beloved," so the name means "beloved court," a quite classy promotional name that got its start in the Goodfellow Park subdivision of 1924. (Baden-Riverview)

DAGGETT AVENUE (E-W). For John D. Daggett, mayor of St. Louis in 1841. Laid out in the Fairmount Heights Subdivision of 1868. (The Hill)

DAHLIA AVENUE (E-W). Named for the dahlia flower plant, developed by 18th-century botanist A. Dahl, when it appeared in the Rosa Park Subdivision of 1906 (Oak Hill)

DAKOTA STREET (E-W). Dating from the platting of the St. Louis Commons in the 1850s, this street was named for the Dakota Territory and the Dakota Indian Tribe, a western division of the Sioux. (Marquette-Cherokee)

DALE AVENUE (E-W). Known as Valley Road between Manchester and McCausland until 1881, when it was given its present name for the neighborhood topography. The street first appeared in the Mark McCausland Subdivision of 1859. (Oakland)

DALTON AVENUE (N-S). For John D. Dalton in the 1868 subdivision of his estate in the Cooper Tract. (The Hill)

DAMON AVENUE (E-W). The name "Damon" is from the Latin and means "spirit" or "demon." A fairly famous person in St. Louis history was Father Francis Dahmen, a 19th century St. Louis priest who gave his sermons in German. (Mark Twain I-70)

DANIEL BOONE EXPRESSWAY (E-W). Original name of U. S. Highway 40, named in 1952 to honor the American pioneer and explorer from Kentucky who migrated to Missouri about 1800. (Central West End) (Downtown)

DARBY AVENUE (N-S). Named for former mayor of St. Louis, John E. Darby, who served for four terms in the 1830s and 1840s. Appeared in the 1919 Homesites subdivision. (Arlington)

DAVIS STREET (E-W). Honors John Davis, an early merchant and prominent citizen of Carondelet in the 1850s. (Carondelet) (Morganford)

DAVISON AVENUE (N-S). Originated in the 1892 subdivision of Elmwood Park. The English name, Davison, is "the son of Davy or Davie, pet forms of David (commander; beloved; friend)." (Walnut Park)

DAYTON STREET (E-W). In the Stoddard Addition of 1851, it honors Bernard B. Dayton, an associate developer of the Union Addition of 1850. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

DE BALIVIERE AVENUE (N-S). The daughters of James W. Kingsbury paid tribute to Madame De Baliviere, the mother-superior of a convent in Paris which they had attended earlier when they laid out this street in his Kingsbury Place Subdivision of 1873. (Kingsbury) (Central West End)

DE KALB STREET (N-S). Pays homage to Baron Johann De Kalb (1721-1780), a French Army general (German by birth) who fought for the American patriots during the

Revolutionary War. He was killed in a battle at Camden, South Carolina. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Soulard)

DE MENIL PLACE. See DeMENIL PLACE.

DE TONTY STREET (E-W). For Henri de Tonty, the Italian-born lieutenant of Rene Robert Cavalier Sieur de la Salle, the Frenchman who explored the Mississippi Valley in the late-17th century. Among the Indians of the Valley, De Tonty was known as "Iron Hand" because his right hand, blown off in battle, had been replaced with one made of metal. (Shaw)

DECATUR DRIVE (N-S). In the 1955 Carondelet Gardens Number Five Subdivision, this street honors Stephen Decatur (1779-1820), American naval hero who first rose to fame in 1804 in the Tripolitan War. (Morganford)

DEER LAKE DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park named for Deer Lake, an early site for a deer paddock that no longer exists. (Kings-bury)

DEER STREET (N-S). Named as the reminder of an old deer trail. Until 1881 it was known as Clay Avenue. (Grand Prairie)

DEGIVERVILLE AVENUE (E-W). Originated in the 1873 subdivision of the estate of James W. Kingsbury, where it was named in honor of Armond Francois Robert, Count De Giverville, husband of Mary Virginia Kingsbury. Between Union and De Baliviere, this street carried the name of De Giverville until 1910, when it was renamed Berlin, which became Pershing Avenue in 1918. West of De Baliviere, the name of De Giverville was given to a new curving street which followed the north bank of the Wabash Railroad right-of-way to Delmar. It was platted in the Washington Heights First Addition of 1909. (Kingsbury)

DEKALB STREET - See DE KALB STREET.

DEL MONTE COURT (N-S). Recognized the adjacent Delmonte Theatre and apartments when laid out in the private Delmonte Subdivision of 1920. (Central West End)

DELMAR BOULEVARD (E-W). A coined name combining the first three letters of Delaware and Maryland, those being the home states of the owners of two abutting tracts of land along the street. The section of Delmar between the wharf and Grand Boulevard was known as Morgan Street until it received its present name in 1933. The section west of Taylor in the Central West End was known as Olive Street or the Central Plank Road until 1881. (Cabanne) (Central West End) (Downtown) (Grand Prairie) (Kingsbury) (Midtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

DELOR STREET (E-W). Honors Clement Delor de Treget, who in 1767 founded the settlement which later became Carondelet. Until 1893, a section of Delor was called Termination Street because it marked the northern limit of the Carondelet Commons. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

DeMENIL PLACE (N-S). This one block long segment of South Thirteenth Street was renamed in the 1970s to honor Dr. Alexander N. DeMenil, a Confederate sympathizer

whose ante bellum mansion on this street is a famous St. Louis landmark. (Benton Park)

DEMPSEY AVENUE (E-W). Named in the Columbia-Macklind Heights Subdivision of 1922 to honor Father Timothy Dempsey, pastor of St. Patrick's Church and prominent in Catholic charitable work. (The Hill)

DES PERES AVENUE (N-S). Platted in the 1909 Washington Heights First Addition, it did not become a street until after the completion of the River des Peres Drainage Work in 1932, when it was made into a street running atop the buried sewer from Delmar to Lindell. Its name derives from the settlement of Des Peres Catholic priests that at one time sat directly across the Mississippi River near the mouth of this river. (Kingsbury)

DESOTO AVENUE (E-W). Honored Hernando De Soto (1500-1542), the Spanish explorer who discovered the Mississippi River, in the College Hill subdivision of 1859. It was known as Hall Avenue between the wharf and Broadway until 1881. (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

DESTREHAN STREET (E-W). In Destrehan's Addition of 1858, it was named for Nicholas A. Destrehan, developer of this subdivision and one of the founders of the town of Bremen. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

DETONTY STREET - See DE TONTY STREET.

DEVLIN AVENUE (N-S). Carried no title until 1882 when it was designated for the developer of the 1875 Devlin Subdivision. Of Irish origin, a Devlin is the "descendant of the plasterer" or "one who came from Dublin (black pool)." (Oakland)

DEVOLSEY STREET (N-S). Platted in the Devolsey Addition of 1848, along four blocks of Gravois Road. The property originally was owned by Pierre Francois Devolsey, an early French landowner. (Benton Park)

DEVONSHIRE AVENUE (E-W). Named for the county of Devonshire, England, home of Everard Horton, owner of the tract developed as the Southampton Addition in 1896. (Southwest)

DEWEY AVENUE (N-S). Honored Admiral George Dewey (1836-1917), the hero of the battle of Manila Bay in the Spanish-American War, in the 1905 Murphy Estate Subdivision. Between Eichelberger and Meramec streets, it was known as Fifteenth Street until 1911. (Morganford) (Oak Hill)

DEXTER STREET (E-W). Showed up in Leroy Kingsland's subdivision of 1865. Dexter is of English origin (it was a term used to designate a cloth dyer). (Midtown)

DIANTHAN LANE (N-S). Apparently a modern coined name, originating either from the ancient Roman goddess, Diana, or from the plant genus Dianthus, of the pink family. Laid out in the Hillcrest Park subdivision of 1951. (Morganford)

DICK GREGORY PLACE (N-S). Named for civil rights activist and black comedian Dick Gregory in 1976. Formerly called Wagoner Place for Jewett Wagoner, St. Louis pickle, sauce and vinegar manufacturer who opened this street in 1891. (Grand Prairie)

DICKSON STREET (E-W). For Charles K. Dickson, an associate developer of the 1851 Stoddard Addition. It was known as Bates Street from the wharf to Broadway to 1881. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

DIDIER ROAD (E-W). Platted in the 1936 subdivision of City Block 3298, it commemorates the Didier family, early French landowners in the vicinity of Carondelet. (Morganford)

DISCHINGER COURT (N-S). An Americanized ending to the German name of "Disch," which means "one who made cabinets," or "a joiner." Originated in the 1940 Riverview Terrace subdivision. (Baden-Riverview)

DIVISION STREET (E-W) Marks the division between the properties of the Carr and Biddle families in the 1858 subdivision by Picott and Biddle. It still exists between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

DOCK STREET (E-W). In the 1843 subdivision of Blocks A, B, and C of the William Christy Heris Addition, it was named for the adjacent site of floating docks for steamboat construction. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

DODDRIDGE STREET (E-W). When Thomas Hornsby laid out his 1868 addition to Baden, he named this street for his brother, Doddridge Hornsby. (Baden-Riverview)

DODIER STREET (E-W). Appearing in the East Union Addition of 1850, it honored the widow of Auguste Dodier, a pioneer French householder and slave owner in 1770. She owned the strip from Lot Number 35 in the St. Louis Common Field. In the Fairground neighborhood, it was Jasmine Street between Leffingwell and Glasgow until 1881 and was University Street from Glasgow to Grand until 1882. (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

DOLAN PLACE (E-W). Named in 1951 for the Dolan Real Estate Company. Previously known as Dillenberger Avenue after it was platted in the Dillenberger Place Subdivision of 1911. (Oakland)

DOLMAN STREET (N-S). First laid out as a street in the subdivision of Lot 2 of the St. Louis Commons by Louis La Beaume and John Withnell in 1845. It was named for John A. Dolman of the real estate firm of Dolman & Obear. (Soulard)

DONNELL AVENUE (E-W). In the 1947 Riverview Terrace First Addition, it honored Missouri governor Forrest C. Donnell (1941-45) who had left office only two years earlier. (Baden-Riverview)

DONOVAN AVENUE (N-S). Honors Daniel H. Donovan of the Donovan and Son Real Estate Company during the post-Civil War period. (Southwest)

DONOVAN PLACE (E-W). Materialized in the 1900 private sub-division of the same name. This is an Irish name, originating as the "grandson of Donndubham (born Dubhan)" or the "grandson of Donndamhan (little brown poet)". (Central West End)

DORCAS STREET (E-W). Named for Dorcas Bent Carr, wife of William C. Carr, an early St. Louis merchant. Until 1881 the section of Dorcas Street between Tenth Street and Broadway was known as Lancaster. (Soulard)

DOUGLASS STREET (E-W). A tribute to Frederick Douglass (1817-1895), American abolitionist and editor, in the Lewis Bissell's Fourth Addition of 1872. Douglass was made secretary of the Santo Domingo Commission the year before this subdivision was laid out. Born of a black mother and a white father, Douglass took his name from Sir Walter Scott's hero in *Lady of the Lake* after he escaped from slavery and fled north. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

DOVER PLACE and DOVER STREET (E-W). Originating in the old city of Carondelet and perpetuated in the Dover Place subdivision of 1894. The street started its life titled D Street in the 1832 plat of Carondelet; it was named Dover when the city of Carondelet adopted names for streets in 1854. The name harkens to Dover, capital of Delaware, the home state of Edward and Frederick Bates, both ardent supporters of public schools. (Carondelet) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Morganford)

DOWLING PLACE (N-S). In the area of the subdivision of the Henry Gimblin estate of 1854, it was named later to honor Edward Dowling, a pioneer Baden settler. (Baden-Riverview)

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING DRIVE (E-W). Named in 1972 to honor the assassinated civil rights leader who won a Nobel Prize in 1968 for his work for black equality. First named North "I" Street in 1821, it was designated Cherry Street in 1826. It was later changed to Franklin Avenue as a tribute to the Revolutionary War publisher, philosopher and diplomat. (Downtown) (Midtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

DRESDEN AVENUE (N-S). A tribute to the city of Dresden, Germany, in the 1906 Humboldt Heights Subdivision. (Morganford) (Oak Hill)

DRESSELL AVENUE (N-S). Emerged in the Homesites subdivision of 1919. Dressel originated as an English name for a person who finished textile fabrics so they had a nap or smooth edge. (Arlington)

DRURY LANE (N-S). Named for a famous London street, locale of the famed seventeenth-century Drury Lane Theater, as part of the Inglesyde subdivision of 1890. (Baden-Riverview) (Oakland) (Walnut Park)

DRYDEN AVENUE & COURT (N-S). In the Scanlon Place subdivision of 1893, it was known as Scanlon Place from Kossuth to Margaretta Avenue until 1931, when it was re-named for Ewing R. Dryden, president of the Dryden-Dyer Construction Company. (Fairground)

DUCHOUQUETTE STREET. (Ward 7, Precinct 6.) Named for John B. Duchouquette, a large landholder in early St. Louis (he owned what later became the Lesperance, Picotte, Papin, and Duchouquette additions).

DUGAN AVENUE (E-W). For Thomas A. Dugan, president of Dugan, Walfort and Dugan, Inc., manufacturers' agents, in the 1923 subdivision of Submoor. (The Hill)

DUKE STREET (E-W). An honor for the family of Mrs. Sara Christy Duke, a member of the founding family of the fire clay products company. The name originated in the Ellenwood Park Second Addition of 1910. (Oak Hill)

DUMBARTON CIRCLE DRIVE (E-W). Dumbarton is a city in Scotland (Dumbarton Oaks is a mansion in Washington, D.C., where FDR, Churchill, and Stalin met in 1944 to plan the post-war world). (Academy-Sherman)

DUNCAN AVENUE (E-W). Had its origin in Peter Lindell's Second Addition of 1865, who named it to honor James Duncan, a partner in Barr's Dry Goods Company. This is an Irish and Scottish name meaning "descendant of Donnchad (brown warrior)." It was known as Bates Avenue from Vandeventer to Euclid until 1881. (Central West End)

DUNN ROAD (E-W). Named for George T. Dunn, state senator from the 11th District 1892-1896. (Riverview)

DUNNICA STREET (E-W). So named in the 1875 subdivision of the estate of Judge James Dunnica, a wealthy land owner and steamboat captain. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill)

DURANT AVENUE (N-S). Tribute to William C. Durant, founder of the General Motors Corporation, in the Durant Park subdivision of 1920. (Walnut Park)

DYSON AVENUE (E-W). The only street platted in the 1932 private subdivision of Dyson Place. An English name meaning "the son of Dy or Dye, pet forms of Dionysus (Grecian god of wine; judge of men)." (Oakland)

EADS AVENUE (E-W). Received its present name in 1874 to honor Captain James B. Eads, the builder of Eads Bridge which was opened in that year. When the thoroughfare was first dedicated as a public way in 1854, it was called Susan Street, after a daughter of James S. Thomas, who platted Compton Hill. (Compton Hill)

EADS BRIDGE. Has its own zip code (63102) and post office address. (Central Business District)

EAST BLOW STREET. See BLOW STREET (E-W).

EAST BOWEN STREET. See BOWEN STREET (E-W).

EAST CATALAN STREET. See CATALAN STREET (E-W).

EAST CLARENCE AVENUE. See CLARENCE STREET (E-W).

EAST COLLEGE AVENUE. See COLLEGE AVENUE (E-W).

EAST COURT (N-S). A short street in the Kingshighway Forest Subdivision of 1928 on Holly Hills avenue west of Gravois. (Oak Hill)

EAST COURTOIS STREET. See COURTOIS STREET (E-W).

EAST DAVIS STREET. See DAVIS STREET (E-W).

EAST DOVER STREET. See DOVER STREET (E-W).

EAST EICHELBERGER STREET. See EICHELBERGER STREET (E-W).

EAST ELWOOD AVENUE. See ELWOOD STREET (E-W).

EAST ESPENSCHIED STREET. See ESPENSCHIED STREET (E-W).

EAST FAIRFAX COURT. See FAIRFAX COURT (E-W).

EAST FILLMORE STREET. See FILLMORE STREET (E-W).

EAST FOURTEENTH STREET (E-W). That section of Fourteenth which extends from Biddle Street to Mullanphy. North of Mullanphy it becomes Fourteenth. See Also FOURTEENTH STREET (E, N, & S).

EAST GATE AVENUE. See EASTGATE AVENUE (E-W).

EAST GRAND AVENUE. See GRAND AVENUE (E).

EAST GRAND BOULEVARD. See GRAND BOULEVARD (E, N, & S).

EAST HAVEN STREET. See HAVEN STREET (E-W).

EAST HILL STREET. See HILL STREET (E-W).

EAST HOLLY HILLS STREET. See HOLLY HILLS AVENUE & BOULEVARD (E-W) for explanation.

EAST HURCK STREET. See HURCK STREET (E-W).

EAST IOWA AVENUE. See IOWA AVENUE (E-W).

EAST IRON STREET. See IRON STREET (E-W).

EAST JAMIESON AVENUE. See JAMIESON AVENUE (E-W).

EAST KOELN STREET. See KOELN AVENUE (E-W).

EAST KRAUSS STREET. See KRAUSS STREET (E-W).

EAST LOOKOUT COURT. See LOOKOUT COURT & DRIVE (E-W).

EAST LOOKOUT DRIVE (E-W). See LOOKOUT COURT & DRIVE (E-W) for explanation. (Baden-Riverview)

EAST LOUGHBOROUGH AVENUE. See LOUGHBOROUGH AVENUE (E-W).

EAST MAEDER STREET. See MAEDER STREET (E-W).

EAST MARCEAU STREET. See MARCEAU STREET (E-W).

EAST MICHIGAN AVENUE. See MICHIGAN AVENUE for explanation (N-S).

EAST MOTT STREET. See MOTT STREET (E-W),

EAST NAGEL AVENUE. See NAGEL AVENUE (E-W).

EAST NORWOOD DRIVE. See NORWOOD AVENUE, DRIVE, & COURT (E-W).

EAST POEPPING AVENUE. See POEPPING AVENUE (E-W),

EAST PRAIRIE AVENUE. See PRAIRIE AVENUE (E-W)

EAST PRIMM STREET. See PRIMM STREET (E-W).

EAST QUINCY STREET. See QUINCY STREET (E-W).

EAST RAILROAD AVENUE (N-S). Paralleled the North Missouri Railroad tracks as part of the 1856 Railroad Addition to German-town. (Baden-Riverview)

EAST ROAD (N-S). The original name of this street (it was part of the 1852 subdivision of Gratiot Square). (Oakland)

EAST ROBERT AVENUE. See ROBERT AVENUE (E-W).

EAST SCHIRMER STREET. See SCHIRMER STREET (E-W).

EAST SOPER STREET. See SOPER STREET (E-W).

EAST STEINS STREET. See STEINS STREET (E-W).

EAST TAYLOR AVENUE (E-W). The portion of Taylor east of West Florissant to the Mississippi River. See TAYLOR AVENUE (E, N, & S) for full definition.

EAST TESSON STREET. See TESSON STREET (E-W).

EAST THIRD STREET. See THIRD STREET (E, N, & S).

EAST UPTON STREET. See UPTON STREET ((E-W).

EAST VIRGINIA AVENUE. See VIRGINIA AVENUE (E-W, N-S).

EAST VIVIAN AVENUE. See VIVIAN AVENUE (N-S).

EAST WALSH STREET. See WALSH STREET (E-W).

EAST WARNE AVENUE. See WARNE AVENUE (E-W).

EASTGATE AVENUE (E-W). Marks the location of the east gate to the old Delmar Gardens Amusement Park and race track. (Cabanne)

EASTON AVENUE (E-W). Honored Rufus Easton, who was named St. Louis' first postmaster in 1805. He also served as Missouri's first attorney general and gained recognition as one of the leading lawyers of his day. The name Easton still occasionally appears on city street maps even though Easton Avenue is now officially known as Dr. Martin Luther King Drive. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

ECOFF AVENUE (N-S). Asa B. Ecoff, then city inspector of boilers, was honored by this street in Balson's Subdivision of 1885. (Oakland)

EDELLE AVENUE (E-S). Feminine spelling of "Edel" or "Edelle," English for "descendant of Edel (noble); the nobleman". Developed in Dougherty's Goodfellow Avenue private subdivision of 1907. (Arlington)

EDMUND AVENUE (N-S). Name of a 9th-century saint, king of the East Angles, whose popularity helped the name survive the Norman Conquest. It translates from the Old English as "rich protector." Opened in the 1866 subdivision of the Briggs Estate. (Central West End)

EDNA STREET (N-S). From the Hebrew "ednah" meaning "pleasure, delight." In the 1905 subdivision of Hornsby Heights. (Baden-Riverview)

EDWARDS STREET (N-S). In the Fairmont Heights Subdivision of 1868, it honors Albert Gallatin Edwards, a Civil War general and assistant United States Treasurer at St. Louis. He was the founder of the banking and brokerage house of A. G. Edwards and Company. (The Hill)

EDWIN STREET (N-S). From the Old English name "Edwine" meaning "happy friend." (Midtown)

EICHELBERGER DRIVE (E-W). Platted in the Villa Nova Subdivision in 1946. Like its predecessor, it honors Doctor George F. Eichelberger. (Southwest)

EICHELBERGER STREET (E-W). Originally named in an early platting of the Carondelet Commons in honor of Doctor George F. Eichelberger, a member of Carondelet's first city council. From Morganford Road to the River des Peres, it was Clark Road until 1881. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

EIGHTEENTH STREET (N-S). This street came into existence in the mid-1830s as Tayon Avenue, the spelled-as-pronounced name of Joseph Taillon, an original French settler who in 1765 built a dam to power the city's first flour mill at the east end of Mill Creek Valley. In Old North St. Louis, it was Nineteenth Street from Washington to North Market Street until 1883. South of downtown, from Chouteau to Sidney Street, it was known as Second Carondelet Avenue until 1883. (Benton Park) (Downtown) (Lafayette Square) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman) (Soulard)

EIGHTH STREET (N-S). One of the first additions to St. Louis west of the 1822 city limits was the John B. C. Lucas subdivision of 1833. In its street layout, the next parallel street west of Seventh Street was designated as Eighth Street. This street's southern extension into Soulard was known as Fulton Street until 1883. (Downtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman) (Soulard)

EILER STREET (E-W). Originally "A-N1 Street" in the old town of Carondelet, this street was given the name of Adams Street during the 1850s and was changed to Eiler Street in 1881 to honor Laurentius M. Eiler, who made the survey of the town of Carondelet in 1832. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill)

EITMAN AVENUE (E-W). The German "Eit" is descended from "Eid", meaning fire, burn or hearth. Appeared in Eitman's Addition of 1890 and named for the family of the developer. (Clifton)

ELENORE AVENUE (N-S). A section of this street from Gravois Avenue to Eichelberger Street in the 1906 Humboldt Heights Subdivision was named Elenore Avenue until 1932 when the name was changed to Christy Avenue. The original name probably honored a female relative of the developer. Between Delor Street and Wilcox Avenue, in the Kingshighway Terrace Subdivision of 1922, it also was named Elenore until 1932 when it became Christy. The name of Elenore was restored in 1937. (Oak Hill)

ELEVENTH STREET (N-S). First appeared on the map of St. Louis in the plat of the John B. C. Lucas Third Addition of 1841. The section of the street between Clark and Elm was named Coursault Street in the Joseph Charless Addition of 1835 but had reverted in Eleventh by 1850. Between Gratiot Street and Chouteau Avenue, it was named Beckwith Street from 1865 to 1881. In Hyde Park, this street was known as Belleview Street from Bellefontaine Road to Gano Avenue to 1883. In the Soulard neighborhood, various sections of this street were named Rosatti, Menard and Stoddard before 1883. (Downtown) (Hyde Park & Bissell - College Hill) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman) (Soulard)

ELIAS AVENUE (E-W). Greek form of Hebrew Elijah, "The Lord is God'." Appeared in McDermott's Addition to Baden of 1905, it is said to be associated with the settlement of a Jewish colony in the area in earlier years. (Baden-Riverview)

ELIZABETH AVENUE (E-W). Originally appeared on St. Louis street maps in 1878 in the subdivisions of property of Gabriel Jones and others. Elizabeth traces its origin to the Hebrew Elisheba, "possibly 'oath of God' or "God is satisfaction/perfection'." In the Biblical Old Testament, the Book of Exodus, Elizabeth was the wife of Aaron. (Clifton)

ELLA AVENUE (E-W). John A. Watson named this street in his 1874 subdivision of Fruit Hill. During the 1870s, Ella came back into common usage, probably as a pet form of Eleanor. (Cabanne)

ELLENDALE AVENUE (N-S). Located in the 1884 subdivision of Ellendale, it honors Ellen, the daughter of St. Louis publisher and author William L. Thomas, who developed the subdivision. (Oakland)

ELLENDALE PLACE (E-W). Platted in the 1886 amended plat of Ellendale. Like the earlier avenue of the same name, it honors Ellen, the daughter of William L. Thomas. (Oakland)

ELLENWOOD AVENUE (E-W). Appeared in the Ellenwood Park Sub-division of 1909, this street and the subdivision were named in honor of Mrs. Ellen P. Christy, widow of

the founder of the fire clay products company. It combines her name, Ellen, with "wood" to denote the original wooded area of this section prior to development. (Oak Hill)

ELLIOTT AVENUE (N-S). Named in honor of Richard Smith Elliott, a real estate man and partner of Hiram W. Leffingwell, in the Stoddard Addition of 1851. (Fairground) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

ELMBANK AVENUE (E-W). Took its name for a plateau with a stand of elm trees in the 1890 Magnolia Terrace subdivision. It was named McCaffery Place from Cora to Marcus until 1929. (Arlington)

ELMER AVENUE (N-S). A very popular male name at the end of the 19th century, Elmer originated in the Old English Aethelmaer meaning "noble" or "famous". Appeared in the 1910 Hadley Park Subdivision. Elmer is not a popular place name in the United States, although there is a town named Elmer in Macon County, Missouri. (Southwest)

ELWARD AVENUE (E-W). The family name Elward comes from both German and English origins as "descendant of Aylward," meaning "noble or awe". Appeared in Dougherty's Goodfellow Avenue private subdivision of 1907. (Arlington)

ELWOOD STREET (E-W) Originally E Street in the town of Carondelet. It received its present name in 1854 to honor Elwood Miller, brother of Carondelet mayor Madison Miller. (Carondelet)

EMERSON AVENUE (N-S). Ralph Waldo Emerson, (1808-1882), American poet, essayist and philosopher, was honored by this street in the 1906 subdivision of West Harney Heights. (Walnut Park)

EMILIE STREET (E-W). The French form of Emily, which is from the Latin Aemilia, feminine of Amilius, the name of a Roman clan. Originated in the Ellendale Subdivision of 1884. (Oakland)

EMILY STREET (N-S). Named for a daughter of Doctor John Gano Bryan in the College Hill subdivision of 1859. It was Curran Street from Prairie to Warne until 1883. (Hyde Park & Bissell -College Hill)

EMMA AVENUE (E-W). In the 1888 subdivision of Jennings Heights it was named for a daughter of the Jennings family. The name goes back to Emma, queen to Ethelred the Unready and later to King Canute. (Walnut Park)

EMMET STREET (E-W). Ward 7, Precinct 6 & 7. From the Hebrew word "emet" meaning truth. (Soulard)

ENRIGHT AVENUE (E-W). Previously known along some of its sections as Morgan Street, Hogan Avenue and Von Versen Avenue, this street was named in honor of Alice Von Versen, a daughter of Mrs. Eliza Clemens, in her 1885 subdivision of Clemens Place. From Grand Boulevard west to the city limits, the street name was changed during the anti-German hysteria of 1918, to honor Jack Enright, one of the first Americans killed in World War I. (Cabanne) (Clifton) (Grand Prairie)

ERA AVENUE (N-S). In the Coshocton Heights subdivision of 1911, it was named for the new era presented by the twentieth century. (Walnut Park)

ESPENSCHIED STREET (E-W). Named for the Espenschied family, early German settlers in Carondelet who were famous as manufacturers of high quality covered wagons used to carry settlers to California. (Carondelet)

ESPLANADE STEEET (E-W). In the Greenwood Subdivision of 1891, it was named for Esplanade Avenue, a prominent street in New Orleans. An esplanade is any large open space, especially one serving as a public walk or drive. (Oakland)

ESSEX PLACE (E-W). In the Essex Place private subdivision of 1961, it was named by the developer. Essex is a county in southeastern England. It is a popular name for counties, appearing in no less than five states along with towns in Connecticut, Maryland and Vermont. (Fairground)

ESTHER AVENUE (N-S). Originates in the Persian word for star, meaning the planet Venus. It also is a Biblical Old Testament name. Showed up in Campbell's Subdivision of 1889. (Clifton)

ETHEL AVENUE (E-W). Had its beginning as a pet form of various Old English names like Ethelinda and Ethelberta. In each case, Ethel meant "noble". Occurred first in the 1910 subdivision of Justin Place. (Oakland)

ETON LANE (N-S). Appearing in the Inglesyde subdivision of 1890, it is named after an urban district in Buckinghamshire, England, that is known as the location of Eton College. (Baden-Riverview)

ETZEL AVENUE (E-W) and TERRACE (N-S). In the 1885 subdivision of Gambleton, it was named for Susan R. Etzel, the land owner. Until 1881, it was named Gay Avenue from Page to Hodiament. (Cabanne)

EUCLID AVENUE (N-S). Originally known as Lake, Lay and Carolina in various sections of Grand Prairie, this street was named Euclid Avenue in 1881-82 as part of a city-wide scheme to avoid street name duplications for mail delivery. The name is a transplant from the famed Euclid Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio, and the nearby town of the same name that originated in 1798. The most famous Euclid, of course, was the Greek geometrician and educator at Alexandria about 300 BC. (Central West End) (Grand Prairie) (Fairground) (Walnut Park)

EUCLID TERRACE (E-W). A short segment along the old Hodiament streetcar line right-of-way, it is named for a large apartment building, the Euclid Terrace Apartments, located at the southeast corner of Euclid Avenue and the old car line. Although not listed on the official city street map, this street name designation has been on St. Louis maps for many decades. (Grand Prairie)

EUGENE AVENUE (N-S). Memorializes the St. Louis-born poet, Eugene Field, in a subdivision platted by his father, Roswell M. Field, in 1872. (Morganford)

EUGENIA STREET (E-W). A one-block-long street which appeared in the 1845 West End Addition by Louis A. LaBeaume and Archibald Gamble, it was named for one of

their favorite relatives. Eugenia is the feminine form of Eugene from the Greek Eugenious, which in turn came from an adjective meaning "well-born." (Downtown) (Midtown)

EUREKA PLACE (N-S). This block-long, one-time private street was named for "Eureka," the state motto of California which entered the union as part of the Compromise of 1850. The street originated as a private subdivision partitioned in 1871. The exclamation, translated "I have found (it)," is attributed to Archimedes (287?-212 B.C.), Greek mathematician and inventor, when he discovered a method for determining the purity of gold. Although hard to find because of a lack of street signs, the thoroughfare still exists on the city's official street map. (Grand Prairie)

EVANS AVENUE (E-W). East of Grand Avenue, Evans originated in Old North St. Louis-Yeatman, as a street in Daniel D. Page's Third Western Addition to St. Louis of 1855, honoring A.H. Evans, landowner and developer of Evans Place subdivision in U.S. Survey 1461. West of Grand it had its beginning in Grand Prairie as the principal street in the Evans Place subdivision, a 12-block development north of Page between Prairie and Taylor Avenues dedicated to urban settlement by David F. Evans and Montgomery Blair in 1872. Between Deer Street and Marcus Avenue, the street's name was changed from Lewis Avenue to Evans Avenue in 1881. (Grand Prairie) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

EVELINE STREET (E-W). Appeared in Thomas Campbell's Subdivision of 1889. The name originated in the Old German "Avelina" and had grown popular in Norman times in England. (Clifton)

EVERGREEN PLACE (N-S). In the 1908 Kreikenbaum private subdivision (named for evergreen trees). The Kreikenbaums operated a wholesale paper company. (Oakland)

EWING AVENUE (N-S). Laid out as part of the Stoddard Addition of 1851, it was named for Thomas Ewing, a member of a prominent St. Louis family and a Union Army general in the Civil War. (Mid-town)

FAIR AVENUE (N-S). When he laid out his subdivision of the White Place farm in 1859, Captain J.M. White named this street for the nearby fairgrounds of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association in what is now Fairground Park. The street was known as Caroline Avenue from Natural Bridge to Penrose until 1882 and as Ruth Avenue from Rosalie to Algernon and between Broadway and Hall to 1893. (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

FAIRFAX COURT (E-W). A residential court extending through a low-rise housing development between C. D. Banks and West Belle Place from Pendleton and Newstead. (Grand Prairie)

FAIRGROUNDS PLACE (N-S). In the private Washington Place sub-division of 1890, it was known as Washington Place between Kossuth and Sherman Place until 1929 when it received its present name for nearby Fairground Park. (Fairground)

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE (N-S). Sited in McDermott's 1905 Addition to Benton, it was named for Philadelphia's Fairmount Park. It later appeared in the 1916 Oakland Terrace First Addition. (Oakland)

FAIRMOUNT COURT (N-S). It appeared in the 1946 subdivision of Louisville Heights as an extension of Fairmount Avenue. (Oakland)

FAIRVIEW AVENUE (E-W). This street first appeared on St. Louis maps in the 1856 Robert W. Hunt Subdivision, between Grand and Gustine avenues. Its name was derived from the beautiful vista that could be seen from its elevated location. (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

FALL AVENUE (N-S). Received its name as a counterpart to Spring Avenue located one block west. The contrast was inaccurate, however, because Spring Avenue was named for a water spring, not a season of the year. (Grand Prairie)

FAMOUS AVENUE (E-W). Platted in the Ritter Place Subdivision of 1887 and named after the Famous Shoe and Clothing Company. (Clifton)

FANNIE AVENUE (E-W). Ward 11, Precinct 1. A pet form of Frances, from the French meaning "free". (The Patch)

FARLIN AVENUE (E-W). In John W. Farlin's subdivision of 1860, it was named for the land owner. It was known as Slevin Avenue from Euclid to Geraldine until 1926. (Arlington) (Fairground)

FAQUIER DRIVE (E-W). Commemorated Francis Faquier (1704-1768), English statesman and lieutenant-governor of the royal colony of Virginia, when it appeared in the Ellenwood subdivision of 1922. (Kingsbury)

FARRAGUT STREET (E-W). In Weber and Siegfried's subdivision of 1870, it honors Admiral David G. Farragut (1801-1870), the naval hero of the Civil War battles of New Orleans and Mobile Bay. It was known as Perry Street from Fourteenth to Twentieth streets until 1893. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

FARRAR STREET (E-W). Honored Dr. Bernard G. Farrar, owner of the land and a pioneer physician in St. Louis, in the Farrar Addition of 1850. He died in the St. Louis cholera epidemic of 1849. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

FASSEN STREET (E-W). In the 1859 subdivision of the St. Louis Commons north of the River des Peres, this street was named Allen Street. It was named for Louis Fassen, a local land owner, in 1882. (Marquette-Cherokee)

FAULKNER DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park named for William Faulkner, a proponent of locating the Mounted Police Station in the park. (Kingsbury)

FEDERER PLACE (E-W). A tribute to William Federer, a south side real estate man and one of the principal developers of Holly Hills. The street originated in the Holly Hills subdivision of 1923. Between Leona and Carlsbad, this street was named Iron Street until 1936. (Morganford)

FENDLER PLACE and COURT (N-S). Fendler Place was platted in the 1925 F. J. Fendler's Subdivision, and Fendler Court was laid out in the Fendler Court Subdivision of 1953. (Oak Hill)

FERN STREET (N-S). A plant name used infrequently as a feminine name which occurred first in the 1884 subdivision of Ellendale. (Oakland)

FERRIS AVENUE (E-W). If from the Irish, a variant of Farris. If from the English, then from the word "ferrier," or one who shoes horses or works with iron. First appeared in the Homesites subdivision of 1919. (Arlington)

FERRY STREET (E-W). Originated in Bissell's Second Addition of 1852, taking its name from the location of the Madison County Ferry to Venice, Illinois, which landed at the foot of this street. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

FIELD AVENUE (N-S). Named for the family of Roswell M. Field in his 1872 subdivision of the Carondelet Common Fields. (Morganford)

FIFTEENTH STREET (N-S). First appeared under its present name in the Charles H. Lucas Addition of 1841. Five years earlier the segment of 15th that extended southward from Clark Avenue to Chouteau's Pond was named Reilly in J. P. Reilly's Addition. With the draining of Chouteau's Pond, the name was changed to 15th Street in 1851. In Old North St. Louis, it was Sixteenth Street from Carr to Chambers until 1883. (Downtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

FIFTY-NINTH STREET (N-S). So named because it marked the beginning of the block located at 5900 west. Until 1925, it was known as Woods Street. (The Hill)

FILLMORE STREET (E-W). Honors Milliard Fillmore, thirteenth president of the United States (1850-1853), who offered St. Louisan Edward Bates a cabinet appointment which the Missourian declined. Fillmore Street originally was F Street in the town of Carondelet. (Carondelet) (Morganford)

FINE ARTS DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park which runs past the St. Louis Art Museum. (Kingsbury)

FINKMAN STREET (E-W). Originally appeared in the 1860 sub-division of H. Louis Finkman's Garden Lots, but it was unnamed until 1892. Finkman is listed as a "peddler" and "huckster" in various city directories of the 1860s. (Southwest)

FINNEY AVENUE (E-W). John Finney, a merchant who arrived in St. Louis in 1821, owned a strip of land known as the Dunegand tract. The strip was subdivided in 1868 and the street named for the owner. (Grand Prairie)

FIRST STREET. (N-S). As the most important street in colonial St. Louis, it was called La Grande Rue. After American takeover in 1804, the name was Anglicized to Main Street and then changed to First Street by city ordinance in 1881. (Downtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman) (Soulard)

FLAD AVENUE (E-W). For Henry Flad, civil engineer, water commissioner and assistant engineer to James B. Eads during the construction of the Eads Bridge between 1867 and 1874. (Shaw)

FLORA AVENUE (E-W). See explanation for FLORA PLACE (E-W).

FLORA COURT (E-W). A short extension of Flora Place, east of Grand. (Compton Hill)

FLORA PLACE (E-W). A name chosen by Henry Shaw, Flora extended westward from Compton Hill and Grand Boulevard to the main (east) entrance of his Botanical Garden. The street ran along the south edge of a narrow common field. Flora is derived from the Latin word for flower. (Shaw)

FLORIDA STREET (E-W). Honored the state of Florida in the 1850 subdivision of Thomas Payne's property in Central St. Louis. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

FLORISS PLACE (E-W). In Hedmann's O'Fallon Park Addition Number One of 1923, it was named for its proximity to Florissant Avenue. (Fairground)

FLORISSANT AVENUE (N-S). In the 1845 subdivision by the heirs of John Mullanphy, it marked the start of the road from St. Louis to Florissant, which means "flowering" in French. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

FLORISSANT AVENUE NORTH (N-S). See explanation for FLORISSANT AVENUE (N-S). (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

FLOY AVENUE (N-S). First occurring in the 1911 Coshocton Heights subdivision honors James Floy (1806-1863), American Methodist Episcopal clergyman and author. (Walnut Park)

FOLSOM AVENUE (E-W). When the Democratic National Convention of 1888 was held in St. Louis, developers of the newly opened Dundee Place and Tyler Place subdivisions sought to attract interest in their house lots by naming streets for Grover Cleveland and his wife, Frances Folsom. (Shaw)

FORDEY STREET (N-S). Laid out in the 1856 Germantown subdivision, from Thatcher to Antelope streets, it was called Centre Avenue until 1887. Fordey is an unusual American name, perhaps an Americanized version of the English "Forde" or the Norwegian "Forde" (Baden-Riverview)

FOREST AVENUE (N-S). Appeared on St. Louis maps in the early 1890s in a subdivision of the James V. Prather Estate that was dedicated originally in 1871. (Oakland)

FOREST PARK AVENUE and PARKWAY (E-W). Originally platted in the 1884 Laclede Avenue and Forest Park Boulevard Subdivision, as another broad approach to Forest Park. Its name was changed to Forest Park Avenue in 1923. (Central West End) (Midtown)

FORSYTH BOULEVARD (E-W). Named in honor of Robert Forsyth, a prominent 19th-century landowner in the area (he donated part of the land used to create Forest Park). (Kingsbury)

FOUNTAIN AVENUE (E-W). Fountain Park was the name given to a small elliptical park in the center of the Aubert Place subdivision of John Lay's estate in 1857. Later, the

name Fountain Avenue was given to the perimeter street surrounding the park. (Grand Prairie)

FOURTEENTH STREET (N-S). Created in the platting of the James H. Lucas Addition to St. Louis in 1841. In J. P. Reilly's Addition of 1836, which lay south of Clark Avenue, the street was called Sarpy Avenue. By 1851, it was known as Fourteenth Street. From Lucas Avenue to Biddle Street, it was named Fifteenth Street until 1883. (Downtown) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman) (Soulard)

FOURTH STREET (N-S). The original three north-south streets of colonial St. Louis could not contain the rapid influx of Americans who came to St. Louis after 1804. Soon a new street, one block west of the colonial Third Street, appeared and received the name of Fourth. In 1826 this name was confirmed by city ordinance for the street segment extending from Chouteau Avenue to Franklin Avenue. Formerly known as Easton Street from Barton to Lynch until 1881, it was also named Congress and Bismarck in various sections of the Soulard neighborhood until it was renamed Fourth Street by a 1918 city ordinance. (Downtown) (Soulard)

FOXX LANE (N-S). See REDD FOXX LANE (N-S). (Grand Prairie)

FRANCIS STREET (N-S). In Daniel D. Page's Third Western Addition to St. Louis, it bears the given name of Francis Coleman, the owner of land in the area. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

FRANKE COURT (N-S). Named for the developer, the C. H. Franke Realty Company, in the Franke Court Subdivision of 1926. Franke is German for "one who came from Franconia, in central Germany; the free man." (Clifton) (Southwest)

FRANKLIN AVENUE (E-W). The portion of this street between Leffingwell Avenue and Grand Boulevard, which retains the name of Franklin, honors Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), American statesman, printer, scientist and philosopher. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

FREDERICK STREET (N-S). Laid out in the Kraft Place subdivision of 1906, it honored Frederick Kraft, a Baden pioneer. (Baden-Riverview)

FREMONT STREET (E-W). Named for John Charles Fremont (1813-1890), the American explorer, soldier and political leader (he married Jessie Benton, the daughter of Thomas Hart Benton). Appeared in the Columbia Place First Addition of 1913. (Baden-Riverview)

FRENCH AVENUE and COURT (E-W). In the 1872 Roswell M. Field subdivision of the Carondelet Common Fields, the name honors a Mrs. French who was a feminine relative of the Field family. (Morganford)

FRENCH MARKET COURT (N-S). Named for the public market which bore that name. (La Salle Park) (Central Business District)

FRIEDA AVENUE (E-W). In the late-19th century, Frieda was a somewhat popular feminine form of "Fred". It showed up as the name of a street in the 1905 subdivision of Morgan Place. (Oak Hill)

FRISCO AVENUE (E-W). Named for the adjacent railroad yard of the St. Louis & San Francisco (Frisco) Railway. (Southwest)

FYLER AVENUE (E-W). Commemorates James D. Fyler, an early landowner, in the subdivision of his estate in 1866. (Clifton) (The Hill) (Oakland) (Southwest)

GAINE STREET (E-W). This street in the Devolsey Addition of 1848 was named High Street until 1881. Its current name probably honors one of the subdivision developers or a member of a developer's family. "Gaine" is derived from the English "Gegn", meaning "straight". (Benton Park)

GAMBLE STREET (E-W). Honored Archibald Gamble, St. Louis alderman and politician, in the Stoddard Addition of 1851. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

GAMBLETON AVENUE (E-W). When it appeared in the Gambleton Subdivision, 1885, it honors Missouri's Civil War governor, Hamilton R. Gamble. It was Central Avenue west of Hodiamont until 1894. (Cabanne)

GANNETT STREET (E-W). This street in the 1909 Ellenwood Park First Addition was named for George A. Gannett, traffic manager of the Laclede-Christy Fire Clay Products Company. (Oak Hill)

GANO AVENUE (E-W). In the second subdivision of Doctor John Gano Bryan's estate, it bears the middle name of the landowner. It was Wilkinson Avenue from the wharf to Broadway and Louisa Street between Kossuth and Lee until 1881. (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

GARDEN STREET (E-W). Named for the numerous home gardens in the vicinity in the 1850 Farrar Addition. (Hyde Park & Bissell - College Hill)

GARDENVILLE AVENUE (N-S). The Gardenville community was an early rural settlement in the vicinity of Gravois and Kingshighway. The street was first named in the 1905 Hermann Heights Subdivision. (Oak Hill)

GARESCHE AVENUE (E-W). The Garesches are an old St. Louis French family that endured through the years. A family member was a partner in the firm of Garesche and Farrar who developed the Jennings Heights subdivision of 1888. The street was known as Garesche Boulevard until 1922. (Walnut Park)

GARFIELD AVENUE (E-W). Originally named as Boston Avenue in Thornton D. Murphy's Addition of 1857, this street received its present name in 1882 in honor of President James A. Garfield who was assassinated the previous year. (Grand Prairie)

GARNER AVENUE (E-W). Platted in the Samuel's Subdivision of 1885 and named for James T. Garner, a St. Louis deputy sheriff. (Oakland)

GARNIER STREET (N-S). This street was named to honor the Garniers, an old French family of St. Louis. The name first appeared in the 1888 subdivision of Oak Hill Heights. (Oak Hill)

GARRISON AVENUE (N-S). Named for Oliver and D.K. Garrison, the developers of the Garrison Addition in the 1851 Stoddard Addition. In the Fairground neighborhood, it was Fillmore Avenue from Easton to North Market to 1863, and was Thompson Avenue from Natural Bridge to Bailey until 1911. (Fairground)

GARRISON COURT (E-W). In the 1851 Stoddard Addition, these streets are named for Oliver and D. K. Garrison, St. Louis businessmen and real estate developers. (Midtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

GARRISON LANE (N-S). See explanation for GARRISON COURT (E-W). (Midtown) (Jeff-Vanderlou)

GARTH AVENUE (E-W). Derives its name from an old English description of a dweller in an enclosed yard or farm. Originated in the 1895 Dwyer subdivision of City Block 3830. (Baden-Riverview)

GASCONADE STREET (E-W). Named for the Gasconade River, a tributary of the Missouri River in east-central Missouri, in the subdivision of the St. Louis Commons in the early 1850s. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill)

GAS LIGHT SQUARE (E-W). Applied to a section of Olive Street from Whittier Street to Pendleton Avenue in 1961 to designate a popular entertainment area that flourished in the late 1950s and early 1960s (but no longer exists). (Central West End)

GAST PLACE (N-S). When it appeared in the 1913 subdivision of Gast Place, it is named for Paulus Gast, owner of the nearby Gast Brewery. (Baden-Riverview)

GATELAND AVENUE (N-S). Located in the 1927 Hills at the Gateway subdivision, it derives its name from the Baden Chamber of Commerce slogan "The Gateway from the North." (Baden-Riverview)

GAY STREET (E-W). Named for John H. Gay who, with Thomas Taylor, dedicated a subdivision in 1838. Gay was a prominent figure in ante-bellum financial circles and one of the St. Louis civic leaders who used his personal fortune to protect depositors of the James H. Lucas and Company banking house during the financial panic of 1857. (Downtown)

GENEVIEVE AVENUE (N-S). Bears the first name of Genevieve (Mrs. George W.) Strodman, wife of the developer, of the Strodman Heights First addition of 1905. (Walnut Park)

GERALDINE AVENUE (N-S). Probably named for a daughter of the Harney family in the 1891 Harney Heights subdivision. It was known as Calvary Avenue from Natural Bridge to Bircher until 1917. "Geraldine", the feminine form of "Gerald," became popular in the United States in the 1840s. "Gerald" in turn is from the Old German "spear" plus "ruler". (Arlington) (Walnut Park)

GERMANIA STREET (E-W). Originally platted in the 1904 Helena Subdivision at 7300 Gravois, extending one block to Helvetia Street. Its location now is as an eastward extension along the north side of the River Des Peres Drainage Works from Gravois

Avenue to Alabama Street. The name is a classical personality reference to the German nation. (Carondelet) (Morganford)

GERRITT AVENUE (N-S). This street originally appeared on St. Louis maps as Nineteenth Street in the subdivision of Lot G in Fields Subdivision of 1877. It retained that name until 1911, when it was given the name of Gerritt, probably for an adjacent property owner. "Gerritt is a Dutch form of "Gerhard," meaning "spear" or "hard". Other spellings, also derived from "Gerhard", come from Norwegian and Danish. (Oak Hill)

GERTRUDE AVENUE (E-W). Seen first in the Morgan Place Subdivision of 1905, the feminine name is Old German meaning "spear strength." Its first fame came from a 7th-century saint, and St. Gertrude the Great was a 13th-century mystic. Another famous Gertrude was created by Shakespeare in Hamlet's mother. (Oak Hill)

GEYER AVENUE (E-W). Commemorates Henry Sheffie Geyer, a prominent St. Louis attorney, who defeated Thomas Hart Benton for the United States Senate in 1851. Arriving in St. Louis in 1815, he became a strong pro slavery Whig. He gained a national reputation when he argued against the cause of Dred Scott before the Supreme Court in 1854. (Benton Park) (Compton Hill) (Soulard)

GIBBONS STREET (N-S). Honors James Gibbons (1834-1921), bishop and cardinal of Baltimore, who visited St. Louis during the jubilee of Archbishop Peter Kenrick in December 1891. (Marquette-Cherokee)

GIBSON AVENUE (E-W). In the Gibson Heights Subdivision of 1892, it was named in honor of the landowner and developer. "Gibson" is English for "a descendent of Gib, a pet form of Gilbert (pledge, bright)". (Central West End)

GIESEKING LANE (N-S). Originated in Greulich's Inglesyde Subdivision Number Two of 1938, it is named for an early family of grape growers in the area. (Baden-Riverview)

GILES AVENUE (N-S). Appeared in the 1856 Robert W. Hunt Sub-division to honor the family of John and Edward Giles, who operated a coal mine in the vicinity. A section of it was called Sanguinette Avenue until 1882. (Oak Hill)

GILMORE AVENUE (N-S). Homage to Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, the famous American bandmaster and organizer of the popular Gilmore Band. He was born near Dublin, Ireland in 1829 and died in St. Louis on September 24, 1892. That same year the street appeared in the Walnut Park Subdivision. (Baden-Riverview) (Walnut Park)

GILSON AVENUE (E-W). Located in the 1908 Chester Heights Subdivision, it was named for Thomas Gilson, the operator of an area coal mine in the mid-19th century. (Oak Hill)

GIMBLIN STREET (E-W). Showed up as a street in 1848 but did not receive its current name until the 1854 subdivision of the Gimblin estate. It is named after Henry Gimblin, an early settler. (Baden-Riverview)

GLADES AVENUE (E-W). Appeared in the 1852 Glades Subdivision located in the Gratiot League Square. A "glade" is "an open space in a forest," a situation not

uncommon in this section of south St. Louis in the decade before the Civil War.
(Oakland)

GLADYS AVENUE (E-W). Extends from Riverview to the City Limits paralleling the tracks of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad. Gladys is variant spelling of the Welsh word "Gwladus", a word of uncertain origin. (Mark Twain I-70)

GLASGOW AVENUE (N-S). In the Stoddard Addition of 1851, it is named in honor of William Glasgow, Jr., an owner of extensive land holdings and member of a prominent St. Louis family. This street was known as Bentzen Street between Bailey and North Florissant until 1879. (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell- College Hill) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

GLASGOW DRIVE (E-W). Named for William Glasgow, Jr., an early landowner in the 1928 Glasgow Woods subdivision. (Baden-Riverview)

GLENMORE AVENUE (E-W). Likely a made-up promotional name emphasizing the geographic feature of a "glen," a "small, narrow, secluded valley" when it appeared in the Glenmore subdivision of 1910. Dozens of spelling variations using the term "glen" appear as Scottish, United States (Glenmora, Louisiana), and Australian (Glenore and Glenmorgan) place names. (Arlington)

GOENER AVENUE (N-S). First appeared in the Dixie Place sub-division of 1905, and named for the family of George Goener, president of the Holstein Commission Company. (Morganford)

GOETHE AVENUE (E-W). Christened in honor of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832), German poet, dramatist and novelist, in the Goethe Heights Subdivision of 1909. (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

GOODE AVENUE (N-S). A land lawyer and a leader of the Southern Whigs in Missouri, George W. Goode (1815-1863) served as the attorney for the owners of the slave Dred Scott during the first stages of the suit for his freedom. Goode was married to the daughter of landowner Robert Wash. The street was named in his son-in-law's honor when the subdivision was platted from his estate in 1860. (Grand Prairie)

GOODFELLOW BOULEVARD (N-S). Honors John Goodfellow, a farmer and landowner. The name was originally applied to a road through his property near Natural Bridge Road. (Arlington) (Baden-Riverview) (Cabanne) (Walnut Park)

GOVERNMENT DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park, it passes Government Hill, location of the United States Government Building at the World's Fair. (Kingsbury)

GOYA PLACE (N-S). Named for the Spanish artist Francisco Goya (1746-1828). (Carondelet)

GRACE AVENUE (N-S). Made its appearance on St. Louis maps in the Robert W. Hunt Subdivision of 1856 and named for Thomas Grace, a coal miner and property owner. (Oak Hill)

GRAHAM STREET (N-S). Began as Center Street in the Gratiot Subdivision of 1875 and renamed in 1882 to honor David W. Graham, owner of the Sulphur Springs Tract. (Oakland)

GRANBERRY WAY LANE (E-W). John Cowper Granberry was chosen Methodist Episcopal bishop for St. Louis in 1882 (he was born in Virginia December 5, 1829). (Mark Twain)

GRAND BOULEVARD (N-S and E-W). Proposed in 1850 by real estate developer Hiram W. Leffingwell as a 450-foot wide boulevard from Bremen to Carondelet, its width was established at 80 feet by the St. Louis County Court in the 1860s. Known as Grand-Kingshighway from Bates Street to Carondelet Park in the Morganford neighborhood until 1930. (Carondelet) (Compton Hill) (Fairground) (Grand Prairie) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill) (Midtown) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Morganford) (Oak Hill) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman) (Shaw)

GRAND DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park. In the first map of the park, there is shown a grand drive encircling the park. Hence the origin of this name. (Kingsbury)

GRAND-FOREST PLACE (E-W). Platted as an access street to the Grand-Forest Apartments near Grand and Laclede in the early 1960s. (Midtown)

GRANDEL SQUARE (E-W). A section of Delmar Boulevard between Grand and Spring that was isolated by the rerouting of Delmar in 1933. It is a coined name composed of parts of the names of Grand and Delmar. (Midtown)

GRANDVIEW PLACE (N-S). Acknowledges the pleasant vista to be seen from its elevated location. Appeared in the 1907 Oakland Terrace Subdivision. (Oakland)

GRANT COURT (N-S). A short street running northward from Finney Avenue, named for Civil War Union Army General and later President Ulysses S. Grant. (Grand Prairie)

GRANT PLACE (N-S). Laid out in the Grant Place Subdivision of 1923. The street was called Grant Court until 1925. It is also named in honor of General Ulysses S. Grant. (Oak Hill)

GRANT STREET (N-S). In Green and Berry's subdivision of 1891, it commemorates Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885), a Union Army commander in the Civil War and eighteenth president of the United States. It was Anna Street from Warne to Harris until 1881. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

GRANVILLE PLACE (E-W). Honored John Carteret, first Earl of Granville (1690-1765), mediator of treaties ending the Northern War (1719-1720), when it was platted in the 1890 W. P. and L. Croswhite subdivision. (Cabanne)

GRAPE AVENUE (E-W). A historical name that acknowledges the grape vineyards which formerly flourished in the area. Appeared in the 1913 subdivision of Gast Place. (Baden-Riverview)

GRATIOT STREET (E-W). Named for Charles Gratiot, an early merchant and fur trader from Cahokia who acted as a liaison between American General George Rogers Clark

and the French inhabitants of St. Louis. Gratiot's farm southwest of St. Louis was the largest Spanish land grant made in the area. About three miles on each side, it came to be known as the Gratiot League Square. Between the wharf and 4th Street, Gratiot was called South "J" until 1826. Between that date and 1881 it was known as Mulberry Street. (Central West End) (Downtown) (Midtown)

GRATTAN STREET (N-S). Commemorates Henry Grattan (1746-1820), the Irish patriot and statesman who in 1792 helped Catholics in Ireland win the right to vote. (Soulard)

GRAVOIS AVENUE (N-S). Originated as a natural diagonal trail from St. Louis southwestward to the Gravois Creek in what is now Fenton as early as 1804. It was named Gravois Road until 1881. Gravois derives its name from the French word for gravel. It is the most heavily traveled street in all of south St. Louis. (Benton Park) (Compton Hill) (Morganford) (Oak Hill)

GREEN LEA PLACE (E-W). Named for the subdivision, meaning green meadows, in the Greenlea Place subdivision of 1889. (Fairground)

GREENWICH COURT (E-W). Named for Greenwich, England, a metropolitan borough of London. (Central West End)

GREENWICH LANE (N-S). See explanation for GREENWICH COURT (E-W). (Central West End)

GREER AVENUE (E-W). In the Magnolia Terrace subdivision of 1890, it honors the head of the Robert C. Greer Real Estate Company, its developer. Between Newstead and Marcus it was known as Foxbar Street until 1890 and from Marcus to Euclid it was named Josephine Street until 1881. In the Fairground neighborhood, it was DeJong Street from Elliott to Glasgow until 1910. (Arlington) (Fairground)

GREGG AVENUE (N-S). Platted in Laclede J. Howard's Subdivision of 1909 to honor Cecil D. Gregg, president of a local coffee company. (Oakland)

GREGG PLACE (N-S). Named for a landowner in the vicinity in the Clifton Heights Subdivision of 1885, William H. Gregg, president of the Southern White Lead Co. (Clifton)

GREGORY PLACE (N-S). See DICK GREGORY PLACE (N-S). (Grand Prairie)

GRESHAM AVENUE (E-W). Began as Kaiser Street in the 1913 Von Drehle's Subdivision; received its present name in 1918 in honor of one of the first soldiers killed in World War I. (Southwest)

GROVE STREET (N-S). Acknowledges a nearby grove of trees in George Bailey's First Addition of 1863. (Fairground)

GROVER STREET (N-S). Named to take advantage of the popularity of President Grover Cleveland; first appeared in the Chouteau Estate subdivision of 1885. (Arlington)

GUILFORD PLACE (N-S). Originated in the St. Louis Hills Estates Number One in 1944 and named for the town of Guilford, Connecticut, settled in 1639. "Guilford" as a family

name originates in England as "Guildford," or "one who came from Guildford (river crossing where marigolds grew), in Surrey." (Southwest)

GURNEY AVENUE (N-S). Appearing in Shaw's Arsenal Street Addition of 1915, it honors the Gurney family, which included three generations of superintendents for Tower Grove Park. The first of these was James Gurney, whom Henry Shaw brought to St. Louis from Regents Park in London in 1866 to act as his chief gardener. When Henry Shaw died in 1889, Gurney was named the first superintendent of Shaw's Garden. (Oak Hill) (Shaw)

GUSTAV AVENUE (E-W). Real Estate developer Gustav Oberbeck named this street for himself in the 1948 Riverview Heights Number Two subdivision. (Baden-Riverview)

GUSTINE AVENUE (N-S). First appeared under that name on St. Louis maps in the early 1880s, and was officially platted in the Russell Place Subdivision of 1890. It honors the family of Trumbull Gustine Russell, a partner in the Parker-Russell Mining Company. It was named Endora Avenue from Keokuk Street to Chippewa until 1893, and was Leona Street between Meramec and Keokuk until 1933. (Oak Hill)

GUSTINE TERRACE (N-S). See explanation for GUSTINE AVENUE (N-S). (Oak Hill)

GUTHRIE STREET (E-W) Laid out in an undedicated School Land Subdivision of the 1860s on land owned by H. and J. Kayser, the street is named for James Guthrie (1793-1869), United States Secretary of the Treasury in the 1850s and a U.S. Senator during the 1860s. (Marquette-Cherokee)

GYPSY STREET (N-S). Originated in the 1870 subdivision of the John O'Fallon estate, it is named for a nomadic people found on all continents who hold to their own customs and rely on trading for a living. (Baden-Riverview) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

HADLEY STREET (N-S). Known as North Twelfth Street until 1932 when it was named for Missouri Governor Herbert Hadley, who won a national reputation for his prosecution of oil trusts as Missouri's attorney general between 1904 and 1908. (Downtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

HALF STREET (N-S). Located in Haven's private subdivision of 1912, the name acknowledged this street's restricted width when it was platted. (Oakland)

HALL STREET (N-S). For Edward Hall, a ferry operator on the Missouri River. Until 1881, it was Kennett Street from North Market to Ferry Street and Water Street between Grand and Adelaide. (Baden-Riverview) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

HALLIDAY AVENUE (E-W). A principal street in the Switzer Place Subdivisions of 1892 and 1896. It was probably named for Ellen M. Halliday, a resident (and probably a small land owner) in the area during the year of the first development. (Compton Hill)

HALLS FERRY CIRCLE (E, W, N, & S). Constructed during 1930s. See also explanation for HALLS FERRY ROAD (N-S). (Baden-Riverview)

HALLS FERRY ROAD (N-S). Began as a road from Baden to a ferry operated by Edward Hall on the Missouri River about 1836. Although the ferry ownership changed, the road has retained its original name. (Baden-Riverview)

HAMBURG AVENUE (E-W). Platted in McDermott and Hayden's Hanover Heights Addition of 1906, it is named for Hamburg, Germany. (Morganford)

HAMILTON AVENUE and BOULEVARD (N-S). Honors former Missouri governor, Hamilton Rowan Gamble, owner of the extensive Rose Hill tract north of Maple Avenue, which was subdivided in 1871. (Arlington) (Cabanne) (Kingsbury)

HAMILTON TERRACE (E-W). Like Hamilton Avenue, this street honored Hamilton R. Gamble when it was laid out in Hayden and McDermott's Rose Hill subdivision of 1905. It was named Bertha Avenue from Hamilton to Hodiament until 1912. (Cabanne)

HAMMETT PLACE (E-W). In 1923 this street's name was changed from Branconnier Place to Hammett to commemorate Benjamin F. Hammett, a real estate man who subdivided land in the vicinity during the late-19th century. (Grand Prairie)

HAMPSHIRE DRIVE (E-W). For a maritime county in southern England. It appeared originally in the 1963 Southampton Heights Sub-division. (Southwest)

HAMPTON AVENUE (N-S). Recognizes an urban district in Middlesex County, England. The name first appeared on St. Louis maps in 1913 when the thoroughfare known as Sulphur Avenue between Bancroft and Loughborough was renamed Hampton. The section between Oakland and Manchester avenues was named Billon Avenue until 1921. (Clifton) (The Hill) (Oakland) (Southwest)

HAMPTON VILLAGE PLAZA. Located south of Chippewa between Hampton and Sulfur. See also explanation for HAMPTON AVENUE. (South Hampton)

HANCOCK AVENUE (E-W). Honors Winfield Scott Hancock (1824-1886), the Civil War Union Army general who repulsed Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. Appeared initially in the 1888 subdivision of Harlem Place. (Southwest)

HARLAN AVENUE (N-S). Named in honor of John Marshall Harlan (1833-1911), an Associate Justice of the United State Supreme Court for more than three decades. Part of McDermott's Broadway Heights Addition of 1906. (Baden-Riverview)

HARNEY AVENUE (E-W). Named for General William Selby Harney (1800-1889), an American general in the Mexican and Civil wars. Seen first in 1891 in the Harney Heights Subdivision. (Walnut Park)

HARPER STREET (E-W). Memorializes Joel G. Harper, a real estate agent and developer who was associated with the Fair Place Addition of 1860. (Fairground)

HARRIS AVENUE (E-W & N-S). In Benjamin O'Fallon's 1873 sub-division east of Bellefontaine Road, it was named for a son-in-law of Colonel John O'Fallon. In the Fairground neighborhood, it was Pansey Street from Kossuth to Lee until 1911 and Sophie Avenue from Ashland to Margareta to 1925. (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

HARTFORD STREET (E-W). Appeared in the 1881 Tower Grove Park and Grand Avenue Addition, it was named after the home office city of a Connecticut Insurance Company that was involved in the development. (Clifton) (The Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill)

HAVEN STREET (E-W). Originally N Street in the 1832 town plat of Carondelet. The section of the street between Virginia and Colorado was called Nebraska Street from 1854 until 1882. The designation was supposed to honor Edward Haren, a Carondelet land owner. When a city ordinance changed the thoroughfare's label from Nebraska to Haren, a typographical error spelled it as "Haven", and so it has remained since. (Carondelet) (Morgan-ford)

HAWTHORNE BOULEVARD (E-W & N-S). One of the two principal thoroughfares in the 1890s Compton Heights Subdivision of luxurious homes, this street honors Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864), the American novelist and short-story writer. (Compton Hill)

HAZEL AVENUE (E-W). "Hazel" is a tree name that came into popularity as a female first name about 1890 just when it became fashionable to use botanical names. Showed up in the Hoeltmann Heights subdivision of 1889. (Arlington)

HEALY COURT (E-W). Most frequently the name "Healy" is English and Irish, is one of several spellings of the name of a person "who came from Healaugh (high clearing or wood), the name of several places in England." "Healy Court" then could be "High Wood Court". First appeared in the Carondelet Gardens Number One subdivision of 1950. (Morganford)

HEBER STREET (N-S). This German name designates "one who worked as a laborer in lifting or hoisting materials". "Heben", the word from which "Heber" is derived, in German means to heave or to raise. The name first appeared in John Gano Bryan's Second Addition of 1865. The name "Heber" had come into prominence a few years before this subdivision was laid out through Heber C. Kimball, an aide to Mormon leader Brigham Young. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

HEBERT STREET (E-W). Ignace Hebert, Sr., was granted a half block of land in 1769, on which his wife, Helene (nee Danis) Hebert, had erected buildings with the permission of Pierre Laclede in 1765. The couple left behind seven heirs. The Hebert Tract subdivision of 1846, in which Hebert Street appears, is a tribute to the Widow Hebert whose ownership was confirmed in land hearings in the 1830s. In local history, the most famous of the family members was Francois Hebert, born in 1750, who was killed in the 1780 attack on the village of St. Louis. The street was named New St. Charles Road from Elliott to Prairie until 1881. (Arlington) (Fairground) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

HEGER COURT (N-S). The Heger family were 20th-century owners of part of the Payne tract in the Shaw area. The family developed the Heger Court subdivision in 1923. On some maps of the period the family name is misspelled Hegar, but this is incorrect. From the English, a "heger" was someone "who made hedges or fences" or "one in charge of a park or forest." (Shaw)

HELEN STREET (N-S). "Helen" is from the Greek "Helene", the feminine of "Helenos", meaning "the bright one." The most famous Helen, of course, was Helen of Troy of

whom Christopher Marlowe wrote in Doctor Faustus, "Was this the face that launched a thousand ships/ And burnt the topless towers of Ilium?" The name appeared in the Clemens subdivision of 1881. The Clemenses were large land owners, and the Helen may have been a family member. The street was known as Twenty-First Street between Mullanphy and Madison Streets until 1883. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

HELM DRIVE (N-S). In the 1950 St. Louis Hills Estates Number 4, and named for John Helm, president of the John Helm Builder's Supplies Company. (Southwest)

HEMP AVENUE. (N-S). A namesake of Lewis W. Hemp, president of the Chouteau Trust Company, whose seven-story bank and office building occupied the frontage on the western side of Hemp Avenue between Manchester and Vandeventer during the 1920s and later. (Shaw)

HEMPSTEAD STREET (E-W). Originating in LaBeaume's 1835 Addition to St. Louis, it honors William Hempstead (1780-1817), an early St. Louis lawyer who adjusted land grant claims. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

HENNER AVENUE (E-W). Named for Emil E. Henner, president of the Star Construction Company, in Bircher's subdivision of 1906, (Arlington) (Walnut Park)

HENRIETTA PLACE & STREET (E-W). When James S. Thomas dedicated his Compton Hill Subdivision in 1854, he named streets for three of his daughters, Henrietta, Susan and Mary Ann. Between Ohio and California Avenues, this street was known as Wellington Avenue until 1881. (Compton Hill)

HENRY AVENUE (N-S). Appearing in the Hermann Heights Subdivision of 1905, it was named for Frank R. Henry, auditor of the United Railways Transit Company and a relative of Rolla Wells. (Oak Hill)

HERDER STREET (E-W). Laid out in the Farrar Addition of 1850, it honors Johann Gottfried von Herder (1744-1803), German poet, critic and philosopher. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

HEREFORD STREET (N-S). Honors Mrs. Frances Hereford Sublette, wife of the fur and Indian trader, Solomon Sublette, in the Fairmount Heights Subdivision of 1868, part of which was developed in the Sublette family lands. (The Hill) (Oakland) (South-west)

HERMITAGE AVENUE (N-S). In the 1886 Shield's Subdivision of the Buchanan Tract, it commemorates the Hermitage, family home of Andrew Jackson, in Nashville, Tennessee. (Oakland)

HERTLING PLACE (E-W). "Hertling" is from the German, a "descendent of little Hart, a pet form of names beginning with Hart (hard)". Appeared in the private McRee Place Subdivision of 1892. (Central West End)

HEWITT AVENUE (N-S). When it was laid out in the 1885 subdivision of the Sutton Tract, the name recognized Charles Hewitt, a St. Louis real estate man of the period. (Oakland)

HI POINTE PLACE (E-W). In A. J. Kuh's subdivision of 1924, it is named for the surrounding Hi-Pointe community area, a high spot in the landscape, especially when approached from the east. (Oakland)

HI VIEW AVENUE (E-W). A coined name by the developing company in the 1930 subdivision of St. Louis Hills Number 2. (Southwest)

HICKMAN STREET (E-W). This street was named for Benjamin F. Hickman, clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court, who developed the Ormiston Place Subdivision of the 1860s. (Marquette-Cherokee)

HICKORY STREET (E-W). Hickory originally served as the name for a street in the central business district, but that was renamed Wash Street in 1842. The next year, Hickory Street appeared on maps of the near south side. The name is taken from the hickory tree. (Lafayette Square) (Midtown) (Shaw) (Soulard)

HIGH CIRCLE (E-W). In the St. Louis Hills Estates Number One of 1944, and named for its elevated situation. (Southwest)

HIGHFIELD ROAD (N-S). Located in the St. Louis Hills Estates Number 2 of 1945, it appears to be named for a nearby field that lays on an elevation. (Southwest)

HIGHLAND AVENUE (E-W). A 1929 city ordinance changed the name of this street from Spalding Avenue, between Euclid Avenue and the city limits, to Highland Avenue. A portion of the avenue formed the route of the Spalding Avenue street car line until it was discontinued in 1930. (Arlington) (Grand Prairie)

HIGHLAND PARK DRIVE (E-W). An industrial street off Macklind Avenue, it is named for the Forest Park Highlands, an amusement park that formerly occupied the site. (Oakland)

HILDESHEIM AVENUE (N-S). In McDermott and Hayden's Hannover Heights Addition of 1906, it was christened for the city of Hildesheim in Lower Saxony in Germany. The community was famous for its medieval architecture until destroyed in World War II. (Morganford)

HILGARD PLACE (E-W). When laid out in St. Louis Hills Estates Number 4, it honored H. C. Hilgard, a deputy surveyor to Frederick Pitzman in the survey of St. Louis Hills. (Southwest)

HILL STREET (E-W). This street was named Delor until 1893 when it was renamed by St. Louis ordinance 17121 to honor Dr. Frederick Hill, a member of the Carondelet real estate firm of Hill and Hammel. (Marquette-Cherokee)

HILLER PLACE (N-S). An English name, it originally meant a "dweller on, or near, a hill". Originated in A.B. Finch's private subdivision of 1920. (Walnut Park)

HILLS TERRACE (N-S). A block-long private subdivision from about 1900, it honors Charles Spear Hills, who came to St. Louis in 1866. He managed the Daniel Catlin Tobacco Company from 1868 until 1899 when the company was sold, then built a

French Renaissance-style mansion at 5056 Lindell Boulevard which stood until 1939. (Grand Prairie)

HILLSLAND AVENUE (E-W). Named by the Willmore Organization, the developer of St. Louis Hills Number 2 in 1930, as an indication of the hilly nature of the development. (Southwest)

HODIAMONT AVENUE (N-S). Commemorates Emanuel de Hodiamont, former Belgian count, who was a pioneer settler and landowner in the vicinity. Northward from Delmar it was part of the Olive Street Plank Road in the 1850s and was designated a county road by 1865. (Arlington) (Cabanne)

HOEHN STREET (N-S). West of Tucker Boulevard at Lafayette Avenue, this street was platted in the Koncen subdivision of 1865 and apparently named for one of the developers. Originating in Germany, the name "Hoehn" means "the slanderous, scornful, sarcastic man". (Soulard)

HOFFMAN AVENUE (E-W). Appearing in the 1910 subdivision of Ivanhoe Place and named for Samuel E. Hoffman, vice-president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company. (Clifton)

HOGAN STREET (N-S). Located in the Jane Chambers subdivision of 1870, it was named for John Hogan (1805-1892), St. Louis postmaster, civic booster, member of Congress, politician and banker. This street was Twentieth Street from O'Fallon to North Market Street until 1883. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

HOLLY AVENUE (E-W & N-S). When Benjamin O'Fallon laid out his 1873 subdivision east of Bellefontaine Road, he called this street Holly because of the affinity of his father, Colonel John O'Fallon, for plant life and evergreens. (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

HOLLY HILLS AVENUE and BOULEVARD (E-W). Originally K Street in the town of Carondelet and changed to Kansas Street in 1854 when the east west streets were given names by the city of Carondelet. It retained that name (with one section being called Kingshighway Southwest) until 1931, when it was titled Holly Hills after the 1923 subdivision of that name north of Carondelet Park in the Carondelet neighborhood. (Carondelet) (Morganford) (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

HOLT AVENUE (N-S). Named for John Holt, a coal miner with the Parker-Russell Mining Company, in the Russell Real Estate Company's Fourth Subdivision of 1912. (Oak Hill)

HOMELAND PLACE (N-S). The name coined by the developer to emphasize the pleasant character of the subdivision when the subdividing company laid out the St. Louis Hills Estates Number One of 1944. (Southwest)

HOOKE AVENUE (E-W). Laid out in the South Euclid Heights subdivision of 1909, it honors John A. Hooke, who was assistant sewer commissioner at the time. (Walnut Park)

HORNER AVENUE (E-W). Platted in Horner's Addition to Benton in 1885, it memorializes the subdivision's developer, William H. Horner, then a circuit court judge. (Oakland)

HORNSBY AVENUE (E-W). Named for Thomas Hornsby, a pioneer landowner, in the Walter Place subdivision of 1904. (Baden-Riverview)

HORTENSE PLACE (E-W). In the 1900 private Hortense Subdivision, it was named by developer Jacob Goldman in honor of his late daughter, Hortense. Goldman was president of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange and a partner in the Lesser-Goldman Cotton Company. (Central West End)

HORTON PLACE (E-W). Subdivided in 1887 when the name of landowner William M. Horton was given to the subdivision and the street. (Cabanne)

HORTUS COURT (N-S). A short private way north of Magnolia Street, across the street from Tower Grove Park, the name is Latin for "plant." The street was laid out early in the 20th century. (Shaw)

HOWARD STREET (E-W). When laid out in the 1845 subdivision of the heirs of John Mullanphy, it commemorated Benjamin Howard (1760-1814), governor of the Louisiana Territory from 1810 to 1813. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

HOWELL STREET (E-W). For Clarence N. Howell, a newspaper writer for the St. Louis "Republic," in the Hornsby Heights First Addition of 1906. (Baden-Riverview)

HUDLER STREET (N-S). Named for contractor Charles L. Hudler. The street was the only one in the Davis private subdivision of 1910. (Clifton)

HUGHES PLACE (N-S). Originated in the Hughes Place Subdivision of 1913. "Hughes" is English and Welsh with a historical meaning of "the son of Hugh (spirit; mind)". (Oakland)

HULL PLACE (N-S). In Elizabeth Hull's subdivision of 1857, it was named for the land owner and developer. (Fairground)

HUMBOLDT AVENUE (E-W). Honored Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859), the German explorer, scientist and natural philosopher, in the 1868 Garden suburb. (Baden-Riverview)

HUMMEL AVENUE (N-S). Probably named for the Hummelsheim family. One of them owned property at Gravois and Tesson Ferry Road and probably held property nearby in the city as well. Later Charles Hummelsheim lived in Afton. The street name first appeared in Hayden's Addition to Rosa Park of 1909. (Oak Hill)

HUMPHREY STREET (E-W). Named for Humphrey Green, president of the Connecticut-based insurance company which developed the Tower Grove and Grand Avenue Addition of 1881. (Marquette-Cherokee)

HUNT AVENUE (E-W). Called Ridge Avenue on an 1867 map, this street in the McRee subdivision was named for Charles L. Hunt, secretary of the Laclede Race Course

Association, whose grounds occupied a portion of the McRee City area before it was surveyed and parceled for urban settlement. (Shaw)

HUNTLEY AVENUE (N-S). A portion of what was Ewing Avenue between Olive Street and Dr. Martin Luther King Drive, renamed in 1984 to honor the late pastor of the Central Baptist Church. (Midtown)

HURCK STREET (E-W). Laid out by the city of Carondelet between Davis and Marceau streets. Named for the family of Peter J. Hurck which owned a large tract of land on that street. (Carondelet)

HURST COURT (N-S). Titled by the developer of the 1923 South Hurst subdivision. "Hurst" is English, for someone who dwelled in the woods or on a knoll or hillock. (Morganford)

HUTCHINSON STREET (N-S). In the 1854 subdivision of West Lowell, it honors Reverend E. Carter Hutchinson, the developer of the Lowell Addition. He was a Protestant Episcopal minister, landowner and real estate developer. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

HYAMS PLACE (N-S). Named for Henry M. Hyams, a salesman for the Davis Realty and Development Company, in the St. Louis Avenue Cutoff subdivision of 1921. (Fairground)

HYDRAULIC AVENUE (N-S). Located in the 1913 South End Park Subdivision, it was named for the nearby yard of the Hydraulic Press Brick Company in the 4900 block of Gravois avenue. (Oak Hill)

IDAHO AVENUE (N-S). Derived from the Kiowa-Apache name for the Comanche Indian tribe, this street is named for the Idaho Territory created in 1863 by action of the United States Senate. It was called Eighth Street from Ivory to Virginia Avenue until 1902. (Carondelet) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Morganford)

ILLINOIS AVENUE (N-S). Like many other north south streets created during the original platting of the old St. Louis Commons, this one is named to honor a state of the Union. The state title comes from the name of an Indian tribe who called themselves "Illini," meaning "perfect and accomplished men". (Benton Park) (Marquette-Cherokee)

INDIANA AVENUE (N-S). Like many other north south streets created during the original platting of the old St. Louis Commons, this one is named to honor a state of the Union. Indiana takes its name from the Latinized form of "Indian" with the meaning "land of the Indians". (Benton Park) (Marquette-Cherokee)

INGE PLACE (E-W). North of Biddle Street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, it is named in honor of William Inge (1913-1973), American author and playwright. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

INTER-REGIONAL HIGHWAY (N-S). An extension of Third Street Highway from Poplar Street to MacArthur Bridge. The name still appears on official maps, although signs for the connecting segment of the highway system are hard to find. (Downtown)

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY 55 (N-S). This expressway was conceived in the Malcolm Elliott Expressway Plan of 1952. As the southern anchor of that system's plan, it was given the name of the Ozark Expressway. The section of the expressway from Twelfth Street northeastward to the central business district was shown in the Elliott Plan as the Third Street Highway. (Benton Park) (Carondelet) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Morganford) (Soulard)

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY 44 (E-W). A limited access expressway opened in the 1970s as part of the national system of interstate highways authorized in 1956. (Clifton) (The Hill) (Compton Hill) (Lafayette Square)

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY 70 (E-W). Formerly known as the Mark Twain Expressway, it was opened in 1957. (Downtown) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman) (Walnut Park)

IOWA AVENUE (N-S). In the platting of the St. Louis Commons during 1854, the city's street-naming policy called for north-south streets to be named for various states in the Union, in this case the state of Iowa. It took its name from the Iowa River, and that, in turn, originated with the Iowa tribe. (Compton Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee)

IRON STREET (E-W). Initially known as I Street in the town of Carondelet and named Illinois Street in 1854. In 1881-82, as part of a general effort to eliminate street name duplications for postal purposes, it was rechristened Iron Street in recognition of the iron industry which has long been a feature of Carondelet's economy. (Carondelet) (Morganford)

ITASKA DRIVE (E-W). Platted in the Villa Nova Subdivision of 1946, using the name of Itaska Street. (Southwest)

ITASKA STREET (E-W). Although misspelled, this street was named for Lake Itasca, Minnesota, during the platting of the St. Louis Commons in the 1850s. In 1832, this lake was identified as the source of the Mississippi River by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, who coined the name out of the Latin words "veritas caput" (true source). (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

IVANHOE AVENUE (N-S). Originally Lake Avenue in the 1871 Christy Subdivision in Gratiot League Square. It retained that name until 1881 when it was renamed to honor Sir Walter Scott's novel Ivanhoe. (Clifton) (Southwest)

IVORY AVENUE (N-S). A diagonal route from Lemay Ferry Road to Carondelet, this street was known as the Old County Road until 1882, when it was renamed to honor John P. Ivory, an owner of extensive land holdings west of Carondelet. Ivory platted the South St. Louis Suburb addition of 1858. (Carondelet)

JACKSON PLACE (E-W). A curving street around a circular area in the old town of North St. Louis founded in 1816 by Chambers, Christy and Wright. It was named for Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

JACKSON STREET (E-W). Commemorates Andrew Jackson (1767-1845), American general in the War of 1812, seventh president of the United States and advocate of democracy for all, in the Columbia Place subdivision of 1907. (Baden-Riverview)

JAMES COOL PAPA BELL AVENUE (E-W). A portion of former Dickson Street between Jefferson Avenue and Webster Street, it is named for the homerun king of the old black baseball leagues. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

JAMES STREET (E-W). In the Kingsbury Addition of 1856, this street was named for James W. Kingsbury, who married Julia Cabanne in 1830. In addition to land in the present Central West End, the Cabanne family owned this land on the near South Side. The property reverted to Kingsbury after his wife's death in 1836, and after his death in 1853, it was subdivided by his children. (Benton Park)

JAMIESON AVENUE (N-S). Originated in Dillon's Subdivision of 1884. Named in honor of William and James Jamieson, brothers who were early residents of the area. (Clifton) (Southwest)

JANUARY AVENUE (N-S). First appeared in the 1853 subdivision of Cheltenham, honoring Derrick A. January, an early landowner. It was named Cozens Avenue between Columbia and Wilson avenues until 1887; Brunswick Street between Gresham and Upton streets until 1928; and Fifty-Ninth Street from Taylor to Chippewa until 1939. (The Hill) (Oakland) (Southwest)

JASPER PARK (N-S). "Jasper" is possibly of Persian origin, a name traditionally thought to be one of the three wise men who came to Bethlehem to worship the infant Jesus. Originated in the 1888 subdivision of Jasper Place. (The Hill)

JEANENE AVENUE (N-S). "Jeanene" is an unusual spelling of Jean, which originated in the Latin "Johanna," the feminine of "Johannes", or John. In the Hillcrest Park subdivision of 1951. (Morganford)

JEFFERSON AVENUE (N-S). A major street in Charles DeWard's original 1836 plat of the St. Louis Commons, it honors Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, who authorized the Louisiana Purchase from France in 1803. (Benton Park) (Compton Hill) (Lafayette Square) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Midtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

JEFFERSON DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park named for President Thomas Jefferson. (Kingsbury)

JEFFREY DRIVE (E-W). Created in the Riverview Gardens sub-division of 1917, it was known as Grandview Drive until 1940. It honors George Jeffrey of Wim (1648-1689), English Lord Chancellor, who is known for the Bloody Assizes after the Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion in 1685. Jeffrey is the American spelling for the English Geoffrey, whose second element means "peace." (Baden-Riverview)

JESSICA AVENUE (N-S). An Old Testament female name from the Hebrew for "he beholds". Originated in Shield's Subdivision of the Bingham Estate in 1889. (Oak Hill)

JOHANNA AVENUE (E-W). A feminine form of "John," which appeared in the Acme Heights subdivision of 1907 laid out by the Morrison family. (Walnut Park)

JOHN AVENUE (E-W & N-S). In John Gano Bryan's Second subdivision of 1865, it bears the given name of the developer. He named two other streets Gano and Bryan Avenues in this subdivision. (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

JOHNSON STREET (N-S). Probably named for Charles P. Johnson, a well-known St. Louis businessman and lawyer who defended political boss Ed Butler in a bribery trial late in the 19th century. Johnson Street began as an alley in 1858. It was called Breden Street between Poplar Street and Clark Avenue until 1893 and was known as Targee Street between Clark and Market until 1903. The latter name honored fireman Thomas Targee who was killed in the city's great 1849 fire. (Downtown)

JONES STREET (N-S). When Jonathan Jones, the founder of the Jones Business College, subdivided his small tract in 1866, he named it after himself. (Grand Prairie)

JORDAN STREET (N-S). Named for the River Jordan in the Holy Land in the 1905 McDermott Addition to Baden. (Baden-Riverview)

JOSEPHINE STREET (N-S). French feminine diminutive of "Joseph," popularized in the person of Napoleon's wife. Laid out in the James B. Eads Subdivision of 1854. (Midtown)

JUDITH COURT (N-S). Ward 10, Precinct 2; Census Tract 1157. From the Hebrew word meaning "praise". (Marine Villa)

JULES STREET (N-S). Originated in the Kingsbury Addition of 1856, this street memorializes Jules Cabanne Kingsbury, the only son of James Kingsbury. Jules was killed by a bolt of lightning in 1867 at the age of 32. (Benton Park)

JULIA STREET (E-W). Ward 22, Precinct 6, 7, Census Tract 1099. From the Greek word meaning "soft-haired". (Soulard)

JULIAN AVENUE (E-W). In Hamilton R. Gamble's subdivision of Rose Hill, it was named for a member of the family. Julian became quite popular after the Civil War because of the work of George Washington Julian (1817-1899), a U.S. Representative from Indiana who strongly espoused the abolitionist cause from the mid-1840s through the Civil War. He remained an active politician and writer on political topics until his death. (Cabanne)

JUNIATA STREET (E-W). Named after a river in central Pennsylvania. The name was bestowed following a policy of naming east-west streets in the 1850s platting of the St. Louis Commons subdivision after rivers or Indian tribes. (Clifton) (The Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill)

KAY COURT (E-W). A pet form of any number of names beginning with the letter "K." Originated as a street name in the Viola Place addition of 1958. (Morganford)

KEALTY LANE (E-W). A lane within the Clinton Peabody Housing Project which was opened in 1941. (Soulard)

KEBER AVENUE (E-W). In the Harlem subdivision of 1870, it probably was named for an associate of John J. O'Fallon. This is a most unusual family or place name, and one has to suspect a change in spelling from the original. (Baden-Riverview)

KEITH PLACE (E-W). For Clarence M. Keith, a vice-president of the Frederick Pitzman Surveying Company. Laid out in the St. Louis Hills Estates Number 4 of 1950. (Southwest)

KEMPER AVENUE (E-W). Appearing in the 1871 subdivision of the eastern part of the County Farm, it was named for Episcopal Bishop Jackson Kemper, founder of Kemper College, which occupied this site in the 1840s. (The Hill)

KENNERLY AVENUE (E-W). This street appeared on street maps in the 1870s, although its name did not appear until later. The appellation is for James and George N. Kennerly who were members of a family which long owned several parcels of land in the St. Louis area. (Arlington) (Grand Prairie)

KENNETH PLACE (N-S). "English form of two Gaelic names, Coinneach 'fair one' and Cinead 'fire-sprung.'" Appeared in the 1914 Bryan Park subdivision, it was named for a male member of the developer's family. (Fairground)

KENNETT PLACE (E-W). Honors Luther M. Kennett, mayor of St. Louis from 1850 to 1852. It was platted in 1857 in the Stephen D. Barlow Addition (Barlow was an officer of the Iron Mountain Railroad). (Lafayette Square)

KENRICK STREET (N-S). For Peter R. Kenrick, archbishop of St. Louis, in P. R. Kenrick's 1868 addition to Baden. It was known as William Street until 1881. (Baden-Riverview)

KENSINGTON AVENUE (E-W). The present site of Soldan High School was the location of 1880s amusement park Kensington Gardens located on the Suburban Street Railway line. The amusement facility drew its name from Kensington Gardens in London. In the Cabanne neighborhood, between Kingshighway and Union (the Mount Cabanne Subdivision), it was called Belle Avenue until 1896. (Cabanne) (Grand Prairie)

KENSINGTON PLACE (E-W). Named for the Kensington Gardens Amusement Park. Until 1918 Kensington Place between Taylor and Walton Avenues was known as Belle Avenue. (Grand Prairie)

KENTUCKY AVENUE (N-S). One of three streets named for Southern states in the McRee City subdivision of 1869. Kentucky Avenue was near the Laclede Race Course, denoting an interest in horses, traditional in Kentucky. The name Kentucky is from Wyandot "ken-tah-the" (land of tomorrow). (Central West End) (Shaw)

KEOKUK STREET (E-W). Named during the 1850s subdivision of the St. Louis Commons, this street bears the name of a 19th century Sac and Fox Indian chief, who refused to aid the British in the War of 1812. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill)

KETMORE DRIVE (N-S). Likely a coined name derived from "Kettler" and "more." In the Weber Gardens subdivision of 1955, it was named by the developer. (Morganford)

KETTLER ROAD (E-W). A German name, meaning "one who mended pots and kettles, a tinker." In the Weber Gardens subdivision of 1955, it was named by the developer. (Morganford)

KIMBERLEY AVENUE (N-S). In the 1904 subdivision McKinley Place, it is named for a diamond mining town in the Cape Province of South Africa. Kimberley is of English origin, the name of places in Norfolk, Nottinghamshire, and Warwickshire. (Arlington)

KING DRIVE (E-W). See MARTIN LUTHER KING DRIVE (E-W). (Grand Prairie)

KINGS DRIVE (E-W). A short street in the Kingshighway Forest Subdivision of 1928, which occupied a part of the former St. Paul's Cemetery. (Oak Hill)

KINGSBURY AVENUE, COURT, and PLACE (E-W). Originated in the 1873 subdivision of the estate of James W. Kingsbury, husband of Julia Cabanne. Kingsbury Place was platted as a private subdivision between Union and Clara in 1902. Kingsbury Court was a private

KINGSBURY AVENUE, COURT, and PLACE (continued) subdivision off of Clara Avenue in 1919. Between Clara and De Baliviere, it was called Kingsbury Boulevard until 1923. (Central West End) (Kingsbury)

KINGSBURY SQUARE (E-W). Also named for James W. and Julia Kingsbury (see also KINGSBURY AVENUE, COURT, and PLACE (E-W)). (Central West End)

KINGSHIGHWAY BOULEVARD (N-S). Follows the former Rue de Roi or Kingshighway along the western boundary of the Prairie des Noyers Common Field. It became the main stem of the Kingshighway Boulevard system that was adopted by the city in 1903. (Cabanne) (Central West End) (Clifton) (Grand Prairie) (The Hill) (Oak Hill) (Shaw) (Southwest)

KINGSHIGHWAY MEMORIAL BOULEVARD (N-S). So named after World War I when it was planted and memorial plaques were placed in its central parkway to honor military heroes killed in that war. The street extended from Easton Avenue (now Martin Luther King, Jr., Drive) to West Florissant Avenue. Originally it was called North Kingshighway Boulevard. The 1922 ordinance creating Kingshighway Memorial Boulevard has never been repealed, so the street still officially exists. (Arlington) (Fairground) (Walnut Park)

KINGSHIGHWAY NORTHEAST (N-S). See explanation for KINGSHIGHWAY BOULEVARD (N-S). (Penrose) (Mark Twain I-70)

KINGSLAND COURT (E-W). Originating in the Grand Bingham Subdivision of 1929, this short street was named to honor the family of Philip and George Kingsland, St. Louisans who prospered in the manufacture of agricultural equipment. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill)

KINGWOOD DRIVE (N-S). Platted in the Villa Nova Subdivision of 1946 by Kime and Livengood, who were Ernest L. Kime, president of Kime Construction Company, and Walter R. Livengood who operated a real estate company under his name. The name, like the subdivision title, was meant to provoke a high class connotation. (Southwest)

KINSEY PLACE (E-W). In St. Louis Hills Estates Number 2 of 1945 and St. Louis Hills Estates Number 3 of 1949, it honors Edmund R. Kinsey, president of the Board of Public Service in the administration of Mayor Victor J. Miller. (Southwest)

KISLING LANE (E-W). Ward 6, Precinct 1, Census Tract 1266. (Old North St. Louis)

KLEIN STREET (N-S). Platted in the 1850 Farrar Addition, it was not until the 1880s that the street was named in honor of Felix Klein (1849-1925), German mathematician noted for his research in geometry. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

KLEMM STREET (N-S). Named for Richard Klemm, a civil engineer and surveyor who made the plats for the Tyler Place and Dundee Place subdivisions. Dundee Place was developed in 1889 after Colonel Thomas A. Scott purchased it from William McRee for \$448,000. It covered an area of 138 acres. Part of this tract was subdivided by Mrs. Mary McRee as McRee City in 1869. Scott also purchased the 96-acre Gibson Heights tract from William Gibson for \$330,000. Gibson Heights, at the southeastern corner of Forest Park, was opened in 1891. (Shaw)

KLOCKE STREET (E-W). Named for laborer Henry Klocke, who developed the 1873 Klocke Subdivision shortly after he came to St. Louis. (Marquette-Cherokee)

KNACKSTEDT COURT (E-W). Named for the family that operated the south side Knackstedt Dairy. (Morganford)

KNAPP STREET (N-S). Appearing in the Hebert Tract subdivision of 1846, it was named for George Knapp, publisher of the Missouri Republican newspaper. It was Seventeenth Street between Hebert and Branch streets until 1883. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

KNOX AVENUE and COURT (N-S). Honored Samuel Knox, a prominent St. Louis lawyer of the period, when it was opened in the Ritter Place Subdivision of 1887. (Clifton)

KNOX INDUSTRIAL COURT (E-W). Named for its entrance off Knox Avenue in the 1963 Knox Industrial Subdivision. (Clifton)

KOELN STREET (E-W). Called V Street in early Carondelet and christened Vine Street in 1854 by city ordinance. It was renamed in 1882 to honor Christian Koeln, a Carondelet merchant who operated a general store at Main and Taylor streets after 1850. West of Virginia Avenue, it was originally Kirk Street. (Carondelet) (Morganford)

KORTE PLACE (E-W). A self-tribute by the subdivision developer in the 1927 Korte subdivision. The name is German, meaning "the short stubby man". (Fairground)

KOSCIUSKO STREET (N-S). A tribute to Thaddeus Kosciusko (1746-1817), a Polish general who fought for the patriots in the American Revolutionary War. He became a Polish hero when he fought for independence for Poland in 1814. The street first appeared on St. Louis maps in the 1840s. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Fairground) (Soulard)

KOSSUTH AVENUE (E-W). Named for Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot who visited St. Louis in 1852. (Fairground) (Penrose) (Mark Twain I-70)

KRAFT STREET (N-S). The name appeared on St. Louis maps as early as the 1870s, but it was officially platted in Samuel's Subdivision of 1885 to venerate Louis P. Kraft, a St. Louis commission merchant. (Oakland)

KRAUSS STREET (E-W). Named O Street in old Carondelet and Olive Street in 1854. In 1881, its appellation was changed to honor John Krauss, a business man, tavern owner and director of the Home Mutual Insurance Company. (Carondelet)

KRUM AVENUE (N-S). A block-long street named in honor of John M. Krum, mayor of St. Louis in 1848. (Grand Prairie)

KUHS PLACE (N-S). For developer A. J. Kuhs in his 1924 sub-division. (Oakland)

LABADIE AVENUE (E-W). Appeared in the 1875 Pierre Chouteau Addition, it was named in honor of Sylvester Labadie, a pioneer French settler in colonial St. Louis who made his fortune in the fur trade. (Arlington) (Fairground)

LABEAUME STREET (E-W). In LaBeaume's Addition to St. Louis of 1835, it honors Louis LaBeaume, an early land owner. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

LACKLAND AVENUE (N-S). A recognition for Rufus J. Lackland, president of Boatmen's Bank for nearly 40 years, when it appeared in Shaw's Arsenal Street Addition of 1915. (Oak Hill)

LACLEDE AVENUE (N-S). Marking the official division line between north and south St. Louis, it was named during the 1840s in honor of the founder of the city, Pierre Laclede Ligest. (Central West End) (Midtown)

LACLEDE TOWN. An urban renewal project of the 1950s, it replaced the former Mill Creek slums. Bounded by Olive, Leffingwell, Laclede and Compton, its interior streets and walks were given names of trees and shrubs such as Red Maple Walk and Sugar Maple Knoll. (Midtown)

LACLEDE COURT (N-S). See explanation for LACLEDE AVENUE (N-S). (Midtown)

LACLEDES LANDING BOULEVARD (E-W). Named for its proximity to the site where Pierre Laclede Ligest's exploring party came ashore in 1764 and founded the settlement of St. Louis. (Central Business District)

LAFAYETTE AVENUE (E-W). So named in the original 1836 platting of the St. Louis Commons because it formed the southern boundary of Lafayette Park. It honors the Marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834), the French general and statesman who aided George Washington in the American Revolutionary War. He was enthusiastically received in St. Louis during a triumphal visit in 1825. (Compton Hill) (Lafayette Square) (Shaw) (Soulard)

LAFLIN STREET (N-S). Appearing in the Laflin and Smith Addition of 1851, it was named for one of its developers, Sylvester H. Laflin, an organizer of the Kansas Pacific

Railway in 1868. This street was named Caroline Street until 1869. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

LAGOON DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park which leads to the Grand Lagoon or Basin in front of Art Hill. (Kingsbury)

LAKE AVENUE (N-S). In the 1888 private subdivision of the Forest Park Addition, it was named for the lake in Forest Park, opposite the southern end of Lake Avenue at Lindell. This lake is now known as Murphy's Lake. (Central West End)

LALITE AVENUE (E-W). In the 1888 subdivision of Jennings Heights by the Garesche family. The name appears to be made up; it is not a female nor a family name. (Walnut Park)

LAMBDIN AVENUE (N-S). Taken from the Lambdin Place subdivision of 1867, this name memorializes artist James Reid Lambdin, a renowned 19th-century portraitist who was director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts from 1845 to 1864 and whom President James Buchanan appointed as a member of the United States art commission in 1858. He painted an oil portrait of every American president from John Quincy Adams to James A. Garfield. (Fairground) (Grand Prairie)

LAMI STREET (N-S). Venerates Michael Lami, an early French settler in St. Louis. Lami was the step father of Jean Baptiste Duchouquette, the owner of two large tracts of land along the southern St. Louis riverfront. (Benton Park) (Soulard)

LANHAM AVENUE (E-W). Seen first in the 1885 subdivision of the Sutton Tract and named for Philip T. Lanham, partner in the auctioneering firm of Lanham and Sutton. (Oakland)

LANSDOWNE AVENUE (E-W). Originally appeared in the 1896 sub-division of Southampton, which included several streets with names of English derivation. This street name honors the Marquess of Lansdowne (1845-1927), the British statesman who served as foreign secretary at the turn of the century. (Southwest)

LA SALLE LANE (E-W). See explanation for LA SALLE STREET (E-W). (Lafayette Square)

LA SALLE PARK COURT (E-W). See explanation for LA SALLE STREET (E-W). (La Salle Park)

LA SALLE STREET (E-W). Rene-Robert Cavalier Sieur de la Salle explored the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley for France, hoping to found a French empire in America. As part of these explorations, in 1682 he journeyed down the Mississippi past the site of St. Louis in 1682. Sections of the street in the Soulard area carried the names Labadie and Convent until 1881. La Salle was extended west of Grand in 1860, but not until 1881 were all segments along its line legislated to have the same name. (Lafayette Square) (Midtown) (Shaw) (Soulard)

LAURA AVENUE (E-W). Appearing in the Jennings Heights subdivision of 1888, it probably is named for a member of the Jennings family. Laura is the Latin feminine of

laurus, with the meaning of "bay," or "laurel," used to decorate a victor or other distinguished person. (Walnut Park)

LAUREL STREET (N-S). Platted in the Washington Heights First Addition of 1909, it was named for the laurel evergreen tree, a native of the Mediterranean region. It symbolizes victory and merit to the ancients. (Cabanne) (Kingsbury)

LAVERNELL COURT (N-S). An unusual form of "Laverna", the name of a Roman goddess of thieves and impostors. The name "Laverne" is a simpler form. Platted in the 1949 Holly Hills Gardens subdivision. (Morganford)

LAWN AVENUE (N-S). Appeared between Oakland and Berthold avenues in the 1912 Forest Lawn Subdivision, it received its name from the subdivision. (Oakland) (Southwest)

LAWN PLACE (N-S). Also received its name from the Forest Lawn Subdivision. (St. Louis High Area)

LAWRENCE STREET (N-S). Commemorates Mary Lawrence Tyler, the only daughter of Colonel William Chambers, who owned the present area of the Tyler Place subdivision until his death in 1819. His daughter later married Robert Tyler. Mrs. Tyler retained ownership of the property until May 1887, when she sold it to Colonel Samuel F. Scott for \$750,000. Tyler Place was developed by the Western Investment and Improvement Company in 1888. (Shaw)

LAWTON AVENUE and PLACE (E-W). Appeared in the Stoddard Addition of 1851. Known as West Chestnut Street until 1900 when it was renamed to honor Henry Ware Lawton (1843-1899), a career soldier who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished gallantry in the Union Army during the Civil War. (Midtown)

LAWTON PROMENADE (E-W). Also named for Henry Ware Lawton (see LAWTON AVENUE and PLACE (E-W) above). (Midtown)

LAWTON WALK (E-W). Also named for Henry Ware Lawton (see LAWTON AVENUE and PLACE (E-W)). (Midtown)

LEA PLACE (N-S). An English term for meadow was used as the name of this street in J.E. Greffet's subdivision of Lea Place of 1890 (Fairground)

LEAHY AVENUE (E-W). Honored David D. Leahy, a real estate man and developer, when it appeared in the Kingshighway-Florissant Heights First addition of 1908. (Walnut Park)

LEAMINGTON AVENUE (N-S). An appellation borrowed from the Royal Leamington Spa in Warwickshire, England, when platted in the 1891 Greenwood Subdivision. (Oakland)

LEBANON DRIVE (E-W). Formerly a part of La Salle Street between Ninth and Eleventh streets. The street received its present name by a city ordinance passed on June 12, 1974, to honor the new St. Raymond's Maronite Church, of an Arabic-speaking Christian community in Lebanon. (Soulard)

LEDUC STREET (E-W). Memorializes an early St. Louis judge and notary, Marie P. Leduc, whose name appears on many documents from St. Louis' colonial period. Leduc Street was created in the Cote Brillante subdivision in 1853. (Grand Prairie)

LEE AVENUE (E-W). In J.G. Bryan's Estate Second subdivision of 1865, it commemorates Robert E. Lee (1807-1870), commander in chief of Confederate forces in the Civil War, who as a lieutenant of the Army Engineers constructed harbor improvements at St. Louis during the 1830s. This street was Switzer Avenue from Glasgow to Grand and was Moore Street from Grand to Newstead, both until 1881. (Fairground)

LEETON AVENUE (E-W). Formerly Glendale Avenue in Burke's subdivision of Prospect Grove of 1894, it received its present name in 1940 for the village of Leetonia, Ohio, southwest of Youngstown. (Baden-Riverview)

LEFFINGWELL AVENUE (N-S). Venerates Hiram W. Leffingwell, a mid-19th century St. Louis real estate agent and developer whose firm conducted the auction sale of lots in the subdivision of the 1851 Stoddard Addition where this street was platted. Leffingwell was instrumental in the development of Grand Avenue and Forest Park. In the neighborhood of Old St. Louis, it was Clay Avenue from Franklin to St. Louis Avenue until 1882 and Rose Avenue between St. Louis and Dodier to 1880. (Midtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

LEMP AVENUE (N-S). First appeared in the Benton Park neighborhood in the 1855 subdivision of Adam Lemp, a prominent 19th century St. Louis brewer. (Benton Park) (Marquette-Cherokee)

LENA AVENUE (E-W). Lena is "a pet form of names ending in `lena,' especially Helena." The street was platted by the Morrison family in 1907 as part of the Acme Heights sub-division. (Walnut Park)

LENOX PLACE (E-W). Honored James Lenox (1800-1880), American bibliophile and philanthropist, when it appeared in the Berlin Heights private subdivision of 1899. (Central West End)

LEOLA AVENUE (N-S). Feminine name derived from "Leo", for "lion". First appeared in the 1892 Kirschbaum's Subdivision. (Clifton) (Southwest)

LEONA STREET (N-S). An American adaption of "Leon" from the Latin "Leonia". First appeared in the Leona Place subdivision of 1923. (Morganford) (Oak Hill)

LEONARD AVENUE (N-S). Platted in William Greenleaf Elliot's 1854 Subdivision of Section 16 of the St. Louis Commons, it was named in honor of Reverend John Leonard, a prominent Unitarian minister. (Midtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

LEONOR K. SULLIVAN BOULEVARD (N-S). Wharf Street in 1983 was renamed to honor Leonor K. Sullivan-Archibald, who served for 24 years as a member of the United States House of Representatives from Missouri. She was instrumental in passage of many pieces of riverfront legislation. Established in 1826 as Front Street from La Salle

to Biddle, it later became Wharf and finally Sullivan. (Downtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

LEONORA AVENUE (E-W). Seen first when land owned previously by the Morrison family was laid out in the Coshocton Heights subdivision in 1911. It is a shortened for of "Elenora". The name "Leonora" is probably best known as an operatic character --she appears in Beethoven's Fidelio, Verdi's Il Trovatore, and Donizetti's La Favorita. (Walnut Park)

LESPERANCE STREET (E-W). Named for Jean Baptiste Lesperance in the Lesperance addition of 1839. It was platted on a large riverfront tract owned by the Lesperance family. (Soulard)

LEWIS AND CLARK BOULEVARD (N-S). Named for Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809) and William Clark (1770-1838), leaders of the first American expedition to explore the newly acquired Louisiana Territory. (Baden-Riverview)

LEWIS PLACE (E-W). A private street and subdivision laid out by the Pitzman surveying company in 1890 for the Lewis Real Estate and Investment Company, headed by Turner J. Lewis and Benjamin W. Lewis. Its brick triumphal arch at the Taylor Avenue entrance was erected in 1897 by the notable firm of St. Louis architects, Barnett, Haynes and Barnett. (Grand Prairie)

LEWIS STREET (N-S). Originating In Smith, Bates and Lisa's Addition of 1843, it commemorates Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809), American explorer and leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Pacific between 1803 and 1806. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

LEXINGTON AVENUE (E-W). Platted in the James B. Clay subdivision of the Old Orchard Tract of 1876, it is named for Lexington, Kentucky, the home town of the Clay family. It was known as Lorraine Avenue from Marcus to Kingshighway until 1926. (Arlington) (Fairground)

LIBERTY STREET (N-S). This street received its patriotic name in the 1902 subdivision of Virginia Heights. (Marquette-Cherokee)

LIERMANN AVENUE (E-W). Henry Liermann, the former owner of the tract on which it was laid out in the Belz Subdivision of 1902, was honored with this street name. (Oak Hill)

LILBURN AVENUE (E-W). Appearing in the Euclid Heights sub-division of 1904, it was named for John Lilburne (1619-57), English pamphleteer and political agitator. (Walnut Park)

LILLIAN AVENUE (E-W). In the Harney Heights subdivision of 1891, it probably honors a member of the Harney family, owners of the tract. It was known as Jennings Avenue from Thrush Avenue to the city limits until 1916. "Lillian" is the American version of the European name, "Lilian", which derives from the flower name, "lily". (Walnut Park)

LILLY AVENUE (N-S). Originally appeared in the 1857 subdivision of Mount St. Louis and named for James Lilly, a grocer who was an early landowner in this vicinity. (The Hill)

LIMIT AVENUE (N-S). The Swink Brothers in their 1906 addition to Maplewood named this street to note this street's location on the city limits of St. Louis. This Limit Avenue is not to be confused with the street of the same name just west of city limits in University City. (Oakland)

LINCOLN AVENUE (E-W). Originally opened as part of the Thornton D. Murphy subdivision in the early 1860s, it was named in honor of President Abraham Lincoln. (Grand Prairie)

LINCOLN WAY (E-W). Named in honor of President Lincoln. (Mark Twain I-70)

LINDELL BOULEVARD (E-W). Originally projected in Peter Lindell's Second Addition of 1856 and named for the developer. The section between Kingshighway and Union in the Central West End was called Forest Park Terrace from 1888 until after the World's Fair of 1904. (Central West End) (Kingsbury) (Midtown)

LINDEN STREET (E-W). The segment of this street between Twelfth (Tucker Boulevard) and Thirteenth streets was known as Orange until 1869 when it was named for the linden tree. The section between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets originally was an alley. When opened as a street in the 1940s, it was named Orange. It received its present name after 1960. (Downtown)

LINDENWOOD AVENUE and PLACE (E-W). When developer Sam P. Rathell platted Lindenwood in 1888, he asked his wife to name the streets, she named this street and the subdivision for her classmates at her alma mater, Lindenwood College at St. Charles, Missouri. (Southwest)

LINDENWOOD COURT (E-W). See explanation for LINDENWOOD AVENUE and PLACE (E-W). (Lindenwood Park)

LINTON AVENUE (E-W & N-S). Laid out in the College Hill subdivision of 1859, it was named in honor of Doctor M. L. Linton, a professor in the St. Louis University medical department and president of the St. Louis Medical Society in the 1850s. (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

LISETTE AVENUE (E-W). "A French diminutive of Elisabeth" which appeared as a street name in Van Drehle's Subdivision of 1913. An unusual given name, it is an even more unusual place name. (Southwest)

LISMORE STREET (N-S). Bears the name of a market town in County Waterford, Ireland, known for its ancient abbey and castle. The street name first appeared in the Union Addition of 1850. It was named Twenty-Second Street from Sullivan to Hebert until 1883. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

LIVINGSTON DRIVE (N-S). Honors Donald Livingston, one of the principal developers of the 1923 Holly Hills subdivision. (Morganford)

LLOYD AVENUE (E-W). Originally platted in Blue's Subdivision of 1888 and named for Mahlon Lloyd, a tobacconist who resided in the area. The portion of Lloyd from Sulphur to Billon was known as Loretta Street until 1931. (Oakland)

LOCKE AVENUE (E-W). Apparently named for John Locke (1632-1704), noted English philosopher and political theorist. (St. Louis Hills)

LOCUST STREET (E-W). Began as an unnamed cross street in colonial St. Louis. It received the name of North "D" Street after American takeover and was given its present name in 1826. Between Fourteenth Street and Jefferson Avenue, Locust Street from 1850 to 1893 was known as Lucas Place, the city's first private place street and the location of some of the city's largest mansions. (Downtown) (Midtown)

LOGAN STREET (E-W). John Alexander Logan (1826-1886), American politician, Union general in the Civil War, United States senator, and creator of Memorial Day in 1868, was honored in the 1907 subdivision of Columbia Place. (Baden-Riverview)

LOMBARD STREET (E-W). One of the earliest St. Louis streets, it was called South "J" Street from 1821 to 1826. In the city's movement to name streets after trees in 1826, this street was chosen to represent the Lombardy poplar, hence the name Lombard. (Downtown)

LONGFELLOW BOULEVARD (E-W & N-S). One of the two principal thoroughfares in the 1890 Compton Heights Subdivision of luxurious homes. It is named to honor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882), American poet and professor of modern languages. Many of Longfellow's short, sentimental and inspirational verses are familiar to American school children. (Compton Hill)

LONGFELLOW PLACE (N-S). See explanation for LONGFELLOW BOULEVARD (E-W & N-S). (Compton Hill)

LONGRIDGE DRIVE (N-S). An adopted promotional subdivision name in the Hathaway Hill Place Subdivision Number Six of 1951. (Baden-Riverview)

LOOKAWAY COURT and DRIVE (N-S). In the Glasgow Woods subdivision of 1928, it was a private road until 1931, when its present name was adopted because of the fine river vista visible from it. (Baden-Riverview)

LOOKOUT DRIVE & COURT (E-W). In the 1917 Riverview Gardens subdivision of 1917, it was a private walk until 1934. Its present name derives from its scenic outlook. (Baden-Riverview)

LORAN AVENUE (E-W). Appeared in the 1929 subdivision of St. Louis Hills, it is named for Thomas V. Loran, secretary of the Hamilton Finance Company and owner of the St. Charles Hotel. (Southwest)

LORENTZ STREET (E-W). Beginning at the Mississippi River and extending westward near the River des Peres, this street was named for the Lorentz family, early German settlers in the vicinity. (Carondelet)

LOTUS AVENUE (E-W). Originally this name applied only to the one-block section west from Euclid Avenue to Kingshighway in the Euclid Park subdivision of 1891. West of Kingshighway, a city ordinance replaced Garfield with Lotus in 1925. The lotus is an oriental water lily. (Arlington) (Grand Prairie)

LOUGHBOROUGH AVENUE (E-W). Began as P Street in old Carondelet. Renamed Pine Street in 1854 from the river west to Virginia Avenue. From Virginia west to Colorado, it was called Gamashe Street. These names were changed to the current designation by an 1881 St. Louis city ordinance. The title honors James M. Loughborough, real estate man, land owner, politician and editor of the Carondelet New Era in 1859. (Carondelet) (Morganford) (Southwest)

LOUIS STREET (E-W). First appearing in the Edgar Place sub-division of 1905, Louis is the "French form of an Old German name Hlutwin `famous in battle.'" The name was given to eighteen kings of France after the 8th century, including Louis IX, St. Louis. (Morganford)

LOUISA STREET (E-W). A street in the suburb of St. George laid out in 1836 by William Carr Lane, the first mayor of St. Louis. He named the street for his daughter Louisa. (Soulard)

LOUISIANA AVENUE (N-S). Named for the state of Louisiana in 1854 under the street-naming policy of the sub-dividers of the St. Louis Commons. The state name honors Louis XIV. The French explorer LaSalle (1643-1687) bestowed the name on the whole territory he had explored along the Mississippi River. Between Kansas Street and Dover Place, the street was called Eleventh until 1881, when it received its present name. (Compton Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Morganford)

LOUISVILLE AVENUE (N-S). Originated in Shield's Forest Park Subdivision of 1887, the designation honors Louisville, Kentucky. (Oakland)

LOVEJOY LANE (E-W). Designated in the modern period in the Carr Square Village housing project, it honor Elijah Parish Lovejoy (1802-1837), American abolitionist and journalist who worked in St. Louis and Alton, Illinois. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

LOWELL STREET (N-S). James Russell Lowell (1819-1891), American poet, educator and essayist had this street named for him in the 1897 Hornsby Addition to Baden. (Baden-Riverview)

LUCAS AVENUE (E-W). From the Wharf to Third, Lucas was called North "G" Street from 1821 to 1826, when the name was changed to Prune. In 1835 from the Wharf to Eleventh, it was renamed Greene to honor Revolutionary War General Nathaniel Greene. The section of the street west of Eleventh was then changed to honor William C. Christy, prominent land owner and merchant. In the 1850s, the name Lucas began to be applied to the street west of Jefferson to honor landowner James H. Lucas. In 1890 the city gave the name Lucas to the street from the wharf to Grand Boulevard. (Downtown) (Midtown)

LUCILLE AVENUE (E-W). Laid out in the 1888 Jennings Heights subdivision, it was named for a daughter of the Jennings family. "Lucille" comes from the Latin "Lucilla."

The name became popular in the United States in the decade when it was used to name this street. (Walnut Park)

LUCY STREET (N-S). Named for the owner of Lucy Bent Russell's Subdivision of 1884. She was the widow of James Russell, founder of the Parker-Russell Mining Company. (Oak Hill)

LUTHER AVENUE (E-W). Luther M. Kennett, mayor of St. Louis for three one-year terms in the 1850s, was honored in this street name in the 1870 subdivision of the John J. O'Fallon estate. (Baden-Riverview)

LYNCH STREET (E-W). Forming the northern boundary of a long narrow strip of land in the Petit Prairie Common Field, this street honors William A. Lynch who developed the narrow rectangle as Labadie and Lynch's Addition in 1856. (Benton Park) (Compton Hill) (Souard)

LYNFIELD PLACE (E-W). A promotional subdivision name in the Lynhaven Addition of 1950. "Lyn" means dweller; hence, the word means "dweller in the field." (Baden-Riverview)

LYNHAVEN PLACE (N-S). In the 1950 Lynhaven subdivision, it was bestowed upon this street by the developer. The name would translate loosely to inhabitant of a haven, or hide-away. (Baden-Riverview)

MACKAY PLACE (N-S). Named in 1881 to honor James Mackay, who owned a large tract of land in the area about 1800. Formerly Armstrong Avenue, named for Samuel G. Armstrong, (1839-1895), American educator, philanthropist and Union Army general in the Civil War. (Lafayette Square)

MACKLIND AVENUE (N-S). Began as St. Louis Avenue in the Fairmont Heights Subdivision of 1868. Renamed in 1881 in honor of Thomas H. Macklind, district engineer of the city street department. (The Hill) (Oakland) (Southwest)

MACKLIND DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park named for nearby Macklind Avenue which runs just south of the park. (Kingsbury)

MADISON STREET (E-W). Appearing in William C. Christy's 1842 Addition to North St. Louis, it commemorates James Madison (1751-1836), fourth president of the United States. It was known as Exchange Street from Eighteenth to Jefferson and as Penrose Street between Jefferson and Webster, both until 1881. West of Eighteenth it was called Waterworks Street until 1873. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

MAEDER STREET (E-W). Named in an 1859 subdivision by the City of Carondelet for John Maeder, local ferry boat operator and brewery owner. (Marquette-Cherokee)

MAEZE COURT (N-S). An unusual spelling of Maisie, which is "a Scottish pet form of Margery." The only street in the Maeze Court Subdivision of 1957. (Morganford)

MAFFITT AVENUE (E-W). Named for Mrs. Julia Chouteau Maffitt, a sister of Charles P. Chouteau. Most of Maffitt Avenue was in the Taylor Subdivision of 1876. (Arlington) (Grand Prairie)

MAFFITT PLACE (E-W). Like Maffitt Avenue, it honors Mrs. Julia Chouteau Maffit. This street was part of an extension of the Northland Place subdivision in 1917. (Grand Prairie)

MAGAZINE STREET (E-W). Located in William Glasgow Jr's Addition of 1853, it gained its name because of its location near a "magazine," a storage facility of a nearby gun powder works. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

MAGNOLIA AVENUE (E-W). West of Grand Boulevard, Magnolia Avenue was one of several streets named by Henry Shaw as an indication of his interest in botanical subjects. The section of this street that runs between Gravois Avenue and Grand was called Rappahannock until 1893. (Clifton) (Compton Hill) (The Hill) (Oakland) (Shaw)

MAGNOLIA PLACE (E-W). A one-block long street extending from Lawrence to Thurman between Botanical and Magnolia. It was opened in 1916 and solidly built up at the time. (Shaw)

MAIDEN LANE (E-W). Materializing in the Walnut Hill Addition of 1850, it was named for a street in Lower Manhattan, New York City. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

MAIN DRIVE (E-W) Extends from Grand Avenue to Tower Grove Avenue within Tower Grove Park. (Shaw)

MAKALU DRIVE (N-S). (This is a street in a private housing development, not a city street as such. It is named for the apartment complex which bears the name.) (Baden-Riverview)

MALLINCKRODT STREET (E-W). Laid out in Farrar's Addition of 1850, it honors Emil Mallinckrodt, one of the founders of the town of Bremen and originator of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Company. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

MANCHESTER AVENUE (E-W). Originally known as Fox Creek Road, this old state road was renamed Manchester early in the 19th century since it was the road to the St. Louis County town of that name. "Old Manchester Road," the original connecting link, is now Vandeventer. For a time in the late-19th century, "Old" and "New" Manchester Roads existed at the same time. The name Manchester, because of its association with Manchester, England, always suggested commercial and industrial prosperity to those who adopted it in America. (Central West End) (Oakland) (Shaw)

MANHATTAN AVENUE (N-S). Originating in the 1891 subdivision of Greenwood, it was designated for Manhattan Island in New York City. (Oakland) (Southwest)

MANHATTAN MEWS (N-S). "Mews" is a word which formerly meant a small street where horses were stabled. It now normally means a small street which has apartments that were converted from stables into human dwellings. (Central West End)

MANHATTAN PLACE (E-W). A street within the Cochran Gardens Housing Project, located between Ninth and Tenth, Cass and O'Fallon. (Old North St. Louis)

MANSION HOUSE CENTER. Mansion House was the name of the hotel at which the first constitution of Missouri was framed in 1820. It was located at the corner of Third & Vine Streets, and was later known first as City Hotel, then as the Denver Hotel. (Central Business District)

MAPLE AVENUE (E-W). Began as La Barge Avenue in the 1850s (it was named for an early land owner). During the 1870s, it was given its present name (for the maple trees once prevalent in the area) from Kingshighway to Hodiament. In Grand Prairie, the section of the street between Euclid Avenue and Kingshighway Boulevard was known as Page Avenue until 1881 and as Knight Street until 1894, when it received its present name. (Cabanne) (Grand Prairie)

MAPLE PLACE (N-S). Also named for the maple trees once prevalent in the area. (Cabanne)

MARCEAU STREET (E-W). Although misspelled, this street name commemorates the Marsot family, French habitants in the Carondelet area. (Carondelet)

MARCELINE TERRACE (E-W). Opened in Sturmfel's Grand Boulevard Addition of 1926, this street was named for a female relative of the developer. (Oak Hill)

MARCONI AVENUE (E-W). Originally platted in the Fairmont Heights Subdivision of 1868 and named in honor of John R. Cooper, an early landowner. In 1938, the street's name was changed from Cooper to Marconi, honoring Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy. (The Hill)

MARCUS AVENUE (N-S). Named in honor of Marcus A. Wolff, a prominent St. Louis real estate dealer. It received its present name in 1881 when it was changed from Papin Avenue. (Fairground) (Grand Prairie)

MARDEL AVENUE (E-W). When Oleatha Rathell, wife of the developer of Lindenwood was asked to name its streets, she chose the coined name of Mardel by rearranging the letters in the name Delmar, the street on which the Rathells then resided. (Southwest)

MARGARETTA AVENUE (E-W). Originating in Anderson and Deaderick's subdivision of the White Farm in 1858, it probably was named for a female member of the White family. Margaretta is a "French form of Margaret." which comes from the Greek "margaron" meaning "pearl." It was Leroy Street from Warne to Sarah until 1882. (Fairground)

MARIA STREET (N-S). Located in John Gano Bryan's First Addition of 1857, it was named for a daughter of the developer and wife of Josiah Obear. It was Clay Street from Grand to John to 1881. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

MARINE AVENUE (N-S). Named for the nearby Marine Hospital in the 1859 Marine Villa Addition by Kayser, Kennett and Smith. (Marquette-Cherokee)

MARION PLACE (E-W). A curving street around a circular area in Chambers, Christy and Wright's Town of North St. Louis of 1816, it honors Francis Marion (1732-1795), an American partisan operating against the British in South Carolina during the American Revolution. He was known as the "Swamp Fox." (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

MARION STREET (E-W). In Julia C. Soulard's First Addition of 1836, this street honors General Francis Marion, a partisan leader in the American Revolutionary War. Known as the "Swamp Fox," he conducted guerilla warfare against the British in the Carolinas. (Soulard)

MARK TWAIN EXPRESSWAY (N-S and E-W). Original name of Interstate Highway 70, it was named for the pen name of the famous Missouri novelist and humorist, Samuel Clemens, in the Elliott Highway Plan. The name still appears on official maps published by some agencies. (Downtown) (Walnut Park)

MARKET STREET (E-W). The principal east-west street of colonial St. Louis, it was known as La Rue de la Place because it bordered the public square. In 1811 the town of St. Louis erected an open-air market building in the square, and the street thereafter became Market Street. (Downtown) (Midtown)

MARLA COURT (N-S). "Marla" is a variant form of Magdalene, which means "a high tower" in Hebrew. (Carondelet)

MARMADUKE AVENUE (E-W). Appearing in the Breezy Heights Sub-division of 1885, the street commemorates John S. Marmaduke, then governor of Missouri. (Clifton)

MARNICE PLACE (N-S). A very unusual female name, Marnice appeared in the Vine Grove subdivision in the Old Orchard Tract of 1866. (Fairground)

MARQUETTE AVENUE (E-W). A Lindenwood Subdivision street named by the Oleatha Rathell, wife of the developer. In this case, the name honors the Marquette Elementary School, which the Rathell children attended. The school name honors Father Jacques Marquette, the 17th-century French missionary who explored the Mississippi Valley. (Southwest)

MARTHA PLACE (N-S). Martha is Aramaic for "lady, mistress of the house," who became "the patron saint of house-bound wives." Originated in the 1871 private subdivision of Martha Place. (Oakland)

MARTIN LUTHER KING DRIVE (E-W). (Official designation is DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING DRIVE.) Following the route of the early trail from St. Louis to St. Charles, this street was officially named St. Charles Rock Road in 1865 and renamed Easton Avenue in 1881 to honor Rufus Easton, an early St. Louis postmaster. It received its present name following the assassination of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., in 1968. King won a Nobel Prize in 1964 for his work to gain full civil rights for black Americans. (Arlington) (Cabanne) (Grand Prairie)

MARWINETTE AVENUE (N-S). Originating in the Holly Hills Sub-division of 1923, this street title is a coined name derived from portions of the names of the wives of the developers - Marie Federer, Winifred Livingston, and Jeanette Arendes. (Morgan-ford)

MARY AVENUE (N-S). The Greek form of "Miriam" originating in Benjamin O'Fallon's subdivision of the O'Fallon Estate of 1875. "As the name of the Blessed Virgin, it was first considered to holy for ordinary use." but the most popular name for girls by the 16th century. This particular Mary probably was Mary O'Fallon, daughter of John O'Fallon and sister of Benjamin O'Fallon. (Fairground)

MARYLAND AVENUE and PLAZA (E-W). Originated in Peter Lindell's Second Addition of 1865, when it was named for the state of Maryland. The portion of this street between Euclid and Kingshighway was named as Maryland Plaza in 1958 as a shopping nucleus for the Central West End. (Central West End)

MARYVILLE AVENUE (N-S). In the 1875 Maryville Addition, it was named for the landowner, Maryville College. Earlier, it was known as Linden Street. (Cabanne)

MASON STREET (N-S). The only street in the subdivision of the E. R. Mason property in 1854, it incorporates the family name. (Soulard)

MAURICE AVENUE (E-W). Honors J. B. Maurice, who subdivided the Lake farm in 1872. It was named Des Peres Avenue from Watson Road to the River des Peres until 1882. The present name was then adopted for the section from Watson to Ivanhoe. (Southwest)

MAURY AVENUE (N-S). Originally known as Edward Avenue, between Magnolia and Shenandoah avenues in the Thomas J. Payne Tower Grove Park Addition. The name was changed in 1881 in a general revision of street titles to eliminate duplication. Maury was probably a family name associated with the Payne Family. William L. Maury, who operated a collection agency in the late 1870s, was involved in several land deals in south St. Louis and Carondelet, and he may be the person whose family name now graces this street. (Oak Hill) (Shaw)

MAY STREET (E-W). "May" had just regained popularity as a female name when it appeared in Lewis Bissell's Fourth Addition of 1872. It probably was named for a female member of the Bissell family. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

MAYFAIR PLAZA (E-W). "Mayfair" is a reference to the medieval English practice of celebrating the arrival of spring with a "May Day" festival. (Central Business District)

MAZE PLACE (N-S). Beginning as Maze Court in the Grant Place Subdivision of 1923, it was changed to Maze Place in 1925. Maze is a shortened form of the Lithuanian name of Mazeika, a Polish name like Mazur or Mazursky, or a German name like Mazor or Mazer. No specific family association has been found for this street, although one likely exists. (Oak Hill)

McARTHUR AVENUE (N-S). An Irish and Scottish family name meaning "the son of Arthur (valorous; noble; bear man; Thor's eagle)". Laid out in the Homesites subdivision of 1919. (Arlington)

McCAUSLAND AVENUE (N-S). Known as McCausland Road between Pernod and Fyler until 1893, it honors James McCausland, a farmer and landowner in the vicinity during the early-19th century. (Oakland) (Southwest)

McCULLAGH STREET (N-S). First opened in the 1866 Primm Place Subdivision, this street later was named to honor Joseph B. McCullagh, editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat from 1872 until 1896. (Oak Hill)

McCUNE AVENUE (E-W). When he laid out the Octavius C. McCune Subdivision of 1886, the developer named this street for himself. (Clifton)

McDONALD AVENUE (E-W). Veneration for James McDonald, the owner of a large adjacent tract of land, in Robert W. Hunt's Subdivision of 1856. (Oak Hill)

McGIRK STREET (E-W). The only street in the H. C. and F. J. Lynch Addition of 1840, it is named for Matthias McGirk, chief justice of the Missouri Supreme Court in the 1830s. (Soulard)

McKAY PLACE (N-S). See MACKAY PLACE (N-S).

McKEAN AVENUE (E-W). Honors Reginald McKean of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. Laid out in the 1897 subdivision of Tower Grove Heights. (Marquette-Cherokee)

McKINLEY AVENUE (E-W). In the McKinley Place Subdivision of 1884, it was named for its developer, St. Louis real estate dealer Andrew McKinley, president of the Board of Commissioners of Forest Park from 1874 to 1877. Until 1893, this street was named Beacon Avenue from Taylor to Kingshighway. (Central West End)

McKINLEY DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park named for President William McKinley, who issued the proclamation for the World's Fair. (Kingsbury)

McKINLEY PLAZA (E-W). This is the McKinley Bridge toll lead-in from the St. Louis side as shown on the official city street map. (North Riverfront)

McKISSOCK AVENUE (N-S). F.M. McKissock, a manager for the North Missouri Railroad, had this street named for him in the 1868 Garden suburb. It was known as Third Street from Grand to Adelaide and as Bell Avenue from Humboldt to Calvary, both until 1881. (Baden-Riverview) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

McLARAN AVENUE (N-S). Originated in the 1871 McLaran's sub-division of the Jennings estate, it is named for the developer, Charles McLaran, a son-in-law of Dr. William H. Jennings. (Baden-Riverview)

McMILLAN AVENUE (E-W). Named for William Northrup McMillan, one of the founders of the Missouri Car and Foundry Company, who owned extensive real estate holdings in the vicinity of this street. (Grand Prairie)

McNAIR AVENUE (N-S). This street, which first appeared on St. Louis maps in the early 1850s, is named to honor Alexander McNair (1774-1826). McNair arrived in St. Louis in 1804 and served as a colonel of Missouri militia in the War of 1812. He was the first governor of Missouri, serving from 1820 to 1824. (Benton Park)

McNULTY STREET (E-W). Laid out in 1867 in the Ryan and McNulty Subdivision, apparently named for one of the developers. (Lafayette Square)

McPHERSON AVENUE (E-W). Originally platted in the 1868 sub-division of Lindell Place. Honors William B. McPherson, a St. Louis capitalist who was a former president of the Keokuk Packet Line and of the Pacific Railroad. He also was a director of the

Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, builder of the Eads Bridge. (Central West End) (Kingsbury) (Midtown)

McPHERSON COURT (E-W). Also named for William B. McPherson, St. Louis plutocrat. (Skinker-DeBaliviere)

McREE AVENUE (E-W). In 1869 a large subdivision called McRee City was developed by Mrs. Mary McRee, widow of Colonel Samuel McRee, who died in the cholera epidemic of 1849. McRee's subdivision was timed to take advantage of the arrival of horsecar lines in the Shaw neighborhood and the presence of the Pacific Railroad which had been laid along the northern edge of the area in the 1850s. (Oakland) (Shaw)

MEDERER STREET (E-W). See MAEDER STREET (E-W).

MEKLENBURG AVENUE (E-W). Appeared in McDermott and Hayden's Hannover Heights Addition of 1906, the label honors a former duchy in Germany on the Baltic Sea. The place name became a family name as well. (Morganford)

MELROSE AVENUE (E-W). Showed up in the Inglesyde subdivision of 1890, it is named for a borough in Roxburghshire, Scotland, site of the famed Melrose Abbey which was founded in 1136 and described in Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel." (Baden-Riverview)

MELVIN AVENUE (N-S). Laid out in the 1940 Riverview Terrace subdivision, this is a male name derived from "Melva" or "Melvina," which means "chief." (Baden-Riverview)

MEMORIAL DRIVE (N-S). Name of the Third Street Highway along the west edge of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Park. (Downtown)

MENARD STREET (N-S). Commemorates Pierre Menard (1766-1844), a pioneer settler of Kaskaskia and first lieutenant governor of Illinois. Menard made his fortune through friendly dealings with the Indians. (Soulard)

MERAMEC STREET (E-W). One of the principal east west lanes in the platting of the St. Louis Commons, the street was named for the Meramec River in Missouri. The Meramec were a tribe who settled briefly in the area that became Missouri. The name means "catfish." (Marquette-Cherokee)

MERCHANT STREET (E-W). This diagonal street between Second Street and Broadway was known as Carondelet Street until 1881, then renamed to indicate its commercial character. (Soulard)

MIAMI STREET (E-W). Named for the Miami River and the Miami Indian tribe of Ohio in the platting of the St. Louis Commons of the 1850s. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

MICHIGAN AVENUE (N-S). Called Fourth Street in the old Carondelet street numbering nomenclature and changed by St. Louis city ordinance in 1883 to honor the state of Michigan. It is a southern extension of a street of that name in south St. Louis. (Carondelet) (Compton Hill) (Midtown) (Marquette-Cherokee)

MILENTZ AVENUE (E-W). First appeared in 1905 in the Hermann Heights and Dixie Place subdivisions on either side of Gravois Avenue. Milentz is the name of an old south side family of German descent. The year the developments appeared, there were seven Milentz family listings in the St. Louis city directories. (Morganford) (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

MILLBROOK BOULEVARD (E-W). The big street directly north of Washington University. (Skinker-DeBaliviere)

MILLER STREET (E-W). Laid out in the Soulard Subdivision of 1839, this street was named for Henry B. Miller, a carpenter, labor leader and Democratic politician of the antebellum period. (Soulard)

MILLS STREET (E-W). In the 1851 Stoddard Addition, it is named in honor of Adam L. Mills, a merchant and leading subscriber to the Pacific Railroad project. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

MILTON BOULEVARD (E-W). Originated in the 1890 subdivision of Compton Heights, this street was named in honor of John Milton (1608-1674), the English poet who supported the Puritan cause and was Latin secretary in Cromwell's government. Although blind, Milton dictated his opus, "Paradise Lost," in 1667. (Compton Hill)

MIMIKA AVENUE (N-S). In the Jennings Heights subdivision of 1888, it probably honors a female member of the Jennings family. The name is unusual, probably a childhood form of Mimi. (Walnut Park)

MINERVA AVENUE (E-W). Originally named Florence Avenue in the Lucas and Hunt Addition to Cote Brillante. In 1881 the street was renamed Minerva in honor of the Roman goddess of learning and handicrafts. (Cabanne)

MINNESOTA AVENUE (N-S). Formerly Third Street in Carondelet and renamed for the State of Minnesota in 1883, as a southern extension of Minnesota Avenue in south St. Louis. (Carondelet) (Compton Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee)

MINNIE AVENUE (E-W). Appeared in the Acme Heights Subdivision of 1907. Probably named for a female member of the Morrison family which subdivided this street and Lena Avenue as well. "Minnie" is a pet form of "Wilhelmina" which came into general use in the 1850s. (Walnut Park)

MISSISSIPPI AVENUE (N-S). When the St. Louis Commons was platted in 1836, the present area of Lafayette Park was reserved for public use. At that time, the two wide north and south streets bounding the park were named for the two great rivers which meet near St. Louis. Mississippi Avenue, which bounds the park on the east, is named for the Father of Waters. In south St. Louis, the street name derives from the state of Mississippi (which is also named for the river). (Benton Park) (Lafayette Square) (Marquette-Cherokee)

MISSOURI AVENUE (N-S). This avenue is named for the state of Missouri, which of course was named in turn for the Missouri River. The word "Missouri" is apparently an Indian word meaning "town of the big canoes". (Lafayette Square) (Soulard) (Marine Villa) (Dutchtown North)

MITCHELL AVENUE (E-W). Platted in Shields' subdivision of city block 4831 in 1887. The thoroughfare was known as Hill Road until 1882, when it was renamed in honor of the family of Samuel Mitchell, who founded a brick works in Cheltenham. (Oakland)

MITCHELL PLACE (N-S). Originated in the Mitchell Place Sub-division of 1910. The section of the street between Glades and Mitchell was known as America Avenue until 1922. Like the much earlier Mitchell Avenue, it honors the family of Samuel Mitchell. (Oakland)

MITCHELL TERRACE (E-W). Platted in the Mitchell Terrace Sub-division of 1953. It honors the family of Samuel Mitchell. (Oakland)

MOBILE COURT (N-S). In the Three Oaks Subdivision of 1951, it was named for the city of Mobile, Alabama. (Oakland)

MOELLENHOFF STREET (N-S). Originated in the 1906 McDermott and Hayden's Hildesheim subdivision of the Rudolph Moellenhoff tract. (Southwest)

MONROE STREET (E-W). The fifth president of the United States, James Monroe (1758-1831) was honored with this street name in the 1816 Town of North St. Louis laid out by Chambers, Christy and Wright. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

MONTANA STREET (E-W). This street originated in Kretzer's Subdivision of 1866 and was named for the territory of Montana. The name means mountainous. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill)

MONTCLAIR AVENUE (N-S). A promotional place name derived from the French for "a closer view of the mountains", it was used for this street in W. P. and L. Croswhite's Subdivision of 1890. It was named Century Place from Etzel to Page until 1906. (Cabanne)

MONTGOMERY STREET (E-W). Appeared in William C. Christy's 1842 Addition to North St. Louis, it honors Richard Montgomery (1738-1775), an American general in the Revolutionary War who was killed in the Quebec Campaign. It was known as Conde Street from Fifteenth to Nineteenth until 1860 and as Summer Street between Grand and Spring until 1875. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

MONTROSE AVENUE (N-S). First appeared in Toney's Addition of 1855 and named for "The Legend of Montrose," a novel by Sir Walter Scott. A portion of the street between Park and Chouteau Avenues was named Joab Street until 1893. (Midtown)

MORA LANE (N-S). In the 1890 Inglesyde Subdivision, it probably is named for the town of Mora in Sweden. Mora also is the Spanish word for blackberry. (Baden-Riverview)

MORAINE AVENUE (N-S). In Heckmann's O'Fallon Park Addition Number Two of 1922, it was named for the natural phenomenon of rock waste carried and deposited by a glacier. (Fairground)

MORGAN STREET (E-W). First called North "H" Street and then Oak Street in the street-naming ordinance of 1826. West of Third, it was then called Morgan Street to honor Revolutionary War General Daniel Morgan, who defeated the British at Cowpens, South Carolina, in 1781. In 1842 this name was applied to the entire street. In 1933 it was renamed Delmar, but the name Morgan came into use again with the development of Laclede's Landing on the riverfront. (Downtown)

MORGANFORD ROAD (N-S). Received its name because it led to a ford of the River des Peres operated by a man named Morgan. Until 1881, it was known as Russell Lane between Arsenal Street and Beck Avenue where it passed through the James Russell tract. (Morganford) (Oak Hill)

MORIN AVENUE (E-W). For the family of Antoine Morin, an early French landowner who had title to a land grant along Morin Creek. Appeared in the 1870 Harlem subdivision. (Baden-Riverview)

MORRISON AVENUE (E-W). Originally appearing in George Morton's Addition of 1837, this street honors William R. Morrison, a St. Louis merchant who became a partner of Erastus Wells in the Missouri Railroad Company, the city's first horse car line. (Soulard)

MOTARD STREET (N-S). From the Motard tract, which was owned by Joseph Motard, a pioneer French settler. (Shaw)

MOTT STREET (E-W). Originally M Street in the town of Carondelet, it was named Miller Street in 1854 to recognize Madison Miller, later mayor of Carondelet. In the early 1850s, because a street with a similar name existed within St. Louis, an attempt was made to call the thoroughfare Mott Street for Frederick W. Mott, a Carondelet real estate developer. The name was inadvertently spelled as "Malt" in the St. Louis ordinance, but the error was corrected by a 1933 city ordinance. (Carondelet)

MOUND STREET (E-W). Appearing in Robert M. Moore's Addition of 1840, it was named for the "Big Mound" built by prehistoric Indians at this location. The mound was demolished in the 1860s for fill on the North Missouri Railroad right-of-way. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

MOUNT PLEASANT STREET (E-W). Seen first in the 1869 St. Louis City Sixth Subdivision, this street's name noted a large hill once located at the location. Some sections of Mount Pleasant were formerly known as Neosho Street. (Marquette-Cherokee)

MULLANPHY STREET (E-W). John Mullanphy, a wealthy St. Louisan of Irish descent who made his fortune in cotton, manufacturing and real estate, was honored in this 1845 subdivision by his heirs. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

MUNICIPAL OPERA DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park, it runs in front of the Municipal Opera Theatre. (Kingsbury)

MURDOCH AVENUE (E-W). Named in honor of John J. Murdoch, a Civil War general who owned a large tract in the present Shrewsbury area after the war. Known as Murdoch's farm, it was subdivided in 1890. (Southwest)

MURIEL STREET (N-S). Platted as a street in the 1867 Walter and Espenschied subdivision, it was originally named North and South Market Place from Walter Avenue to Halls Ferry Road. It was given its present name in 1930 in honor of Muriel Kuhs Soest, daughter of Edward Kuhs, a real estate man and former alderman. Muriel is from the Irish "Muirgheal," meaning "sea-bright." (Baden-Riverview)

MYRLETTE COURT (N-S). A made-up female name, probably from "Myra," which itself is a name invented by 17th-century English poet Fulke Greville (1554-1618) for use in his love poems, and the French ending "lette." It appeared in the 1949 Holly Hills Gardens subdivision. (Morganford)

NAGEL AVENUE (E-W). At first this was S Street, but it was renamed St. Louis Street in 1854. In 1881, it became Nagel Street to recognize Herman Nagel, a Carondelet hat merchant. (Carondelet) (Southwest)

NASHVILLE AVENUE (E-W). This street in Shields' Forest Park Subdivision of 1887 carried an appellation honoring Nashville, Tennessee. (Oakland)

NASSAU DRIVE (E-W). In Riverview Heights Number Two of 1948, it was named for a former duchy in West Germany, a forested region famous for its Rhine wines. Nassau appears as a place name in New York, Florida and Minnesota. (Baden-Riverview)

NATURAL BRIDGE AVENUE (E-W). It was North St. Charles Plank Road from Twenty-Fifth Street to the city limits until 1881. Before that, it was a road crossing a natural-arch bridge over Rocky Branch Creek near the present intersection of Twenty-third and Palm streets. (Arlington) (Fairground) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

NEBRASKA AVENUE (N-S). This street was named for the territory of Nebraska during the 1850s platting of the St. Louis Commons. Nebraska became a state in 1867. The state name is from an Oto Indian word meaning "flat or spreading water," applied to both the Platte and Nebraska rivers. (Compton Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee)

NELLIE AVENUE (E-W). Nellie is a "diminutive of Nell, ultimately from Helen, Eleanor." Like Adelia Avenue, this street was named for a daughter of the family in the subdivision of the Mary Payne estate in the 1870s. (Carondelet)

NEOSHO STREET (E-W). Named for the Neosho River in Kansas and Oklahoma in the 1850s platting of the St. Louis Commons. In McDermott's Grand Avenue Addition of 1917. It was named O'Meara Avenue from Grand to Thirty-Ninth Street until 1940. In Marquette-Cherokee, it was known as South Dakota Street between Virginia and Compton until 1937. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

NEW ASHLAND PLACE (N-S). In the 1900 T.H. Harvey's Estate subdivision of New Ashland Place, it was named for the subdivision. The street takes its name from nearby Ashland Avenue named for "Ashland," the Henry Clay homestead in Lexington, Kentucky. (Fairground)

NEW HAVEN COURT. Probably named for New Haven, Connecticut (which is in turn named for Newhaven, England). It is a street within the Cochran Gardens Housing project, between Ninth and Tenth streets and Cass and O'Fallon. (St. Louis Place)

NEWBERRY TERRACE (E-W). Street and subdivision named for John C. Newberry who subdivided the tract about 1890. Newberry was a St. Louis building contractor who erected most of the houses on this street, which received its present name in 1915 after having been known previously as Ford Avenue and Cook Avenue. (Grand Prairie)

NEWBY STREET (N-S). For the town of Newby in the English Lake District. Appeared in the 1895 Shield's subdivision in Baden; a section of it was named Sinai Avenue until 1913. (Baden-River-view)

NEWCOMB PLACE (E-W). Named for Judge Carman A. Newcomb who subdivided the tract in 1887. Judge Newcomb was a colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War and later became a prominent jurist, member of the United States House of Representatives and federal marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri. (Grand Prairie)

NEWHOUSE AVENUE (E-W). Located in the Newhouse Addition of 1850, it was named for the subdivision and its developer and landowner. It was Garibaldi Street from North Florissant to Kossuth until 1881. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

NEWMAN AVENUE (E-W). Commemorates Socrates Newman, a St. Louis foundry owner and builder of a fine iron and marble office building on Olive Street between Second and Third in the late 1850s. Initiated in the 1870 subdivision of the John J. O'Fallon estate. (Baden-Riverview)

NEWPORT AVENUE (N-S) and NEWPORT COURT (E-W). The streets derive their name from the Newport Heights subdivision of 1905. The name Newport for an urban place can be traced back to the village of Newport on the Isle of Wight, England in Roman times. (Morganford) (Oak Hill)

NEWSTEAD AVENUE (N-S) Received its name from land owner Nathaniel Pendleton Taylor after Newstead, the English country estate of Lord Byron.

NEWSTEAD AVENUE (N-S) (continued) 1869, it was called Mount Vernon, for George Washington's Virginia home. This strip became Newstead in 1893. From Duncan Avenue to McPherson Avenue in the Central West End, Newstead was called Cornelia Avenue until 1881. It was White Avenue from Natural Bridge to Bircher until 1882. (Central West End) (Fairground) (Grand Prairie) (Shaw)

NEWSTEAD TERRACE (N-S). An extension of NEWSTEAD AVENUE (N-S). (Penrose)

NICHOLSON PLACE (N-S). Named for David Nicholson, a prominent St. Louis wine and grocery merchant, who built a fine home on the south side of Lafayette Avenue opposite the park in the 1850s. (Lafayette Square)

NINA PLACE (E-W). In the Washington Heights First Addition of 1909, it was named for the Nina Realty Company which developed the subdivision. (Kingsbury)

NINETEENTH STREET (N-S). This street first appeared on city maps about 1850 within the property owned by James H. Lucas and Anne Lucas Hunt. Various sections earlier had other names: South of Market it was Paul Street in 1842, from Clark to Randolph it was known as Ulrici until 1881, and north of Washington it was named Twentieth Street until 1883. In Hyde Park, it was West Sixteenth Street between Cass Avenue and

Branch Street until 1881. (*Downtown) (Hyde Park & Bissell - College Hill) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

NINTH STREET (N-S). So designated in the westward progression of numbered streets in the John B. C. Lucas addition of 1833, in the area between Market and St. Charles streets. It was named Catalpa Street from Gratiot Street to Chouteau Avenue until 1881, and from Chouteau to Hickory it was called Ham Street until 1883. (Downtown) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman) (Soulard)

NOONAN AVENUE (E-W). This street appeared in Buchanan's Sub-division of 1879 and was later named to honor Edward A. Noonan, mayor of St. Louis from 1889 to 1893. (Oakland)

NORFOLK AVENUE (E-W). One of several streets within the McRee City addition of 1869 to be named for places and states of the South. In this case the city was Norfolk, Virginia. (Shaw)

NORMA COURT (N-S). In the 1925 Watson-Maurice Addition, it was named for a female relative of the developer. Norma is an unusual place or street name. Only one place, a Norma Mountain shows up in Eastern Australia in a check of a standard gazetteer. Norma is from the Latin norma "pattern, model". It enjoyed renewed popularity in the 1920s because actress Norma Shearer made it famous. (Southwest)

NORTH BIENVENUE DRIVE (E-W). See BIENVENUE DRIVE (E-W).

NORTH BOYLE AVENUE (N-S). See BOYLE AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH BROADWAY STREET (N-S). See BROADWAY (N-S).

NORTH CALVARY AVENUE (N-S). See CALVARY AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH CARDINAL AVENUE (N-S). See CARDINAL AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH CHANNING AVENUE (N-S). See CHANNING AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH COMMERCIAL STREET (N-S). See COMMERCIAL STREET (N-S).

NORTH COMPTON AVENUE (N-S). See COMPTON AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH COURT (N-S). Part of the Buckingham Court Development in Dameron's Subdivision of 1916. Named for its position in the subdivision. (Central West End)

NORTH CREST LANE (N-S). See NORTHCREST LANE (N-S).

NORTH CUBA COURT (N-S). See CUBA COURT (N-S).

NORTH DAKOTA STREET (E-W). Named for the state, which was in turn named for the Sioux Indians who lived there. The Sioux called themselves the Dakota or Lakota, which in their language means "allies" or "friends". (Mount Pleasant)

NORTH DRIVE (E-W). The gently curved drive that runs east and west nearly the entire length of Tower Grove Park. (Shaw)

NORTH EIGHTEENTH STREET (N-S). See EIGHTEENTH STREET (N-S).

NORTH ELEVENTH STREET (N-S). See ELEVENTH STREET (N-S).

NORTH EUCLID AVENUE (N-S). See EUCLID AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH EWING AVENUE (N-S). See EWING AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH FIFTEENTH STREET (N-S). See FIFTEENTH AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH FIRST STREET (N-S). See FIRST AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH FLORISSANT AVENUE (N, E, & W). The northern section of Florissant Avenue continues to be recognized with its own name of North Florissant Avenue. See Also FLORISSANT AVENUE (N-S). (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

NORTH FOURTEENTH STREET (N-S). See FOURTEENTH STREET (N-S).

NORTH FOURTH STREET (N-S). See FOURTH STREET (N-S).

NORTH GARRISON AVENUE (N-S). See GARRISON AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH GASCONADE STREET (N-S). See GASCONADE AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH GRAND BOULEVARD (N-S). See GRAND BOULEVARD & AVENUE (N-S) and (E-W).

NORTH JEFFERSON AVENUE (N-S). See JEFFERSON AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH KINGSHIGHWAY BOULEVARD (N-S). See KINGSHIGHWAY BOULEVARD (N-S).

NORTH LEFFINGWELL AVENUE (N-S). See LEFFINGWELL AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH LEONARD AVENUE (N-S). See LEONARD AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH MAGNOLIA AVENUE (N-S). See MAGNOLIA AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH MARKET STREET (E-W). This street extends westward from the old North Market, established in the 1830s by developers attempting to move the business center of St. Louis northward to form a twin cities relationship with Alton, Illinois. Until 1882 the section of the street west of Grand Boulevard was known as Parsons Street. (Grand Prairie) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

NORTH MEMORIAL DRIVE (N-S). See MEMORIAL DRIVE (N-S).

NORTH NEWSTEAD AVENUE (N-S). See NEWSTEAD AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH NINTH STREET (N-S). See NINTH STREET (N-S).

NORTH NORWOOD DRIVE (N-S). See NORWOOD DRIVE (N-S).

NORTH PARK PLACE (E-W). Named for its location near Hyde Park in Holmes and Valleau's Addition of 1848. It was Park Place between Eleventh and Fourteenth Streets until 1881. (Hyde Park & Bissell -College Hill)

NORTH POINTE BOULEVARD (E-W). In the North Pointe addition of 1921, it was named after the subdivision. Some street guides show this street incorrectly as "Pointe Boulevard, North," and "North Point Blvd, E." The correct street name is derived from the name of the subdivision. (Walnut Park)

NORTH REBER PLACE (E-W). See REBER PLACE (E-W).

NORTH ROSEBURY AVENUE (E-W). ROSEBURY AVENUE (E-W) branches into a northernmost and a southernmost extension. NORTH ROSEBURY AVENUE (E-W) is the northernmost extension. See Also ROSEBURY AVENUE (E-W). (Kingsbury)

NORTH SAN JACINTO COURT (N-S). See SAN JACINTO COURT (N-S).

NORTH SARAH STREET (N-S). See SARAH STREET (N-S).

NORTH SECOND STREET (N-S). See SECOND STREET (N-S).

NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET (N-S). See SEVENTEENTH STREET (N-S).

NORTH SEVENTH AVENUE (N-S). See SEVENTH STREET (N-S).

NORTH SIXTEENTH STREET (N-S). See SIXTEENTH STREET (N-S).

NORTH SIXTH STREET (N-S). See SIXTH STREET (N-S).

NORTH SKINKER BOULEVARD (N-S). See SKINKER BOULEVARD & PARKWAY (N-S).

NORTH SPRING AVENUE (N-S). See SPRING AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH TAYLOR AVENUE (N-S). See TAYLOR AVENUE (N-S) & (E-W).

NORTH TENTH STREET (N-S). See TENTH STREET (N-S).

NORTH THERESA AVENUE (N-S). See THERESA AVENUE (N-S).

NORTH THIRD AVENUE (N-S). A short street in North St. Louis near O'Fallon Park. (North Riverfront)

NORTH THIRTEENTH STREET (N-S). See THIRTEENTH STREET (N-S).

NORTH TRUDEAU STREET (N-S). See TRUDEAU STREET (N-S).

NORTH TUCKER BOULEVARD (N-S). See TUCKER BOULEVARD (N-S).

NORTH TWENTIETH STREET (N-S). See TWENTIETH STREET (N-S).

NORTH TWENTY-FIRST STREET (N-S). See TWENTY-FIRST STREET (N-S).

NORTH TWENTY-SECOND STREET (N-S). See TWENTY-SECOND STREET (N-S).

NORTH TWENTY-THIRD STREET (N-S). See TWENTY-THIRD STREET (N-S).

NORTH UTAH PLACE (N-S). See UTAH STREET (E-W) and UTAH PLACE (N-S).

NORTH VANDEVENTER AVENUE (N-S). See VANDEVENTER AVENUE (N-S).

NORTHCREST LANE (N-S). A promotional name in a 1927 subdivision called Hills at the Gateway. It was named Keifer Street until 1932. (Baden-Riverview)

NORTHLAND AVENUE and PLACE (E-W). Originally known as Kennerly Avenue between Marcus and Euclid Avenues, it received its present name in 1917 after the platting of the Northland Place subdivision. Until 1921 a section of the street between Union Boulevard and Arlington Avenue was known as Goodfellow Place. (Arlington) (Grand Prairie)

NORTHRUP AVENUE (E-W). In the Fairmont Heights Subdivision of 1868, it honored Ashley K. Northrup, a commission and forwarding merchant in the firm of Northrup and Shirmer. (The Hill)

NORTHWOOD AVENUE (E-W). So named by the developer in the 1923 apartment subdivision of De Mun Park. (Kingsbury)

NORWICH PLACE (N-S). Named for the city and county borough of Norwich, seat of Norfolk County, England, in the Rydal Mount subdivision of 1895. (Arlington) (Walnut Park)

NORWOOD AVENUE (N-S). In the Norwood Square subdivision of 1960, it was named Norwood as a shortened form of the English term for "north woods." (Arlington)

NOTTINGHAM AVENUE (E-W). Named for an inland county in central England in the 1896 subdivision of Southampton, where several streets were given names of British derivation. (Southwest)

OAK COURT (N-S). Named for the oak tree in the private 1906 subdivision of Oak Court. (Cabanne)

OAK HILL AVENUE (N-S). Harkens back to the 432-acre Oak Hill tract of James Russell which is shown bearing that name on maps dating back to 1875. It was officially platted in the Oak Hill Improvement Company Subdivision of 1889. (Oak Hill)

OAK STREET (N-S). In Bissell's Second Addition of 1852, it was named for the oak tree. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

OAKHERST PLACE (E-W). Derived from an old English name for a knoll or hillock of oak trees. Laid out initially in the Oak Court subdivision of 1906, it was called Woodland Place from Oakley to Amherst until 1930. (Cabanne)

OAKLAND AVENUE (E-W). Running along the southern edge of Forest Park, the street recognizes the large number of oak trees in the adjacent public space. Between Newstead Avenue and Kingshighway it was called Park Avenue until 1893 and Rutger Street from 1893 to 1913. (Central West End) (Oakland) (Shaw)

OAKLEY PLACE (N-S). Named for the private Oakley Place sub-division of 1906. It is derived from an old English place name for an oak leigh or oak wood. (Cabanne)

OAKVIEW PLACE (N-S). Sited in the Oakland Park Subdivision of 1924, it was named for its vista of the oak trees in nearby Forest Park. (Oakland)

OBEAR AVENUE (E-W & N-S). Appearing in the John Gano Bryan Estate Second subdivision of 1865, it was named for Josiah H. Obear, Bryan's son-in-law and a real estate dealer. It was known as Elizabeth Street from Kossuth to Penrose until 1881. (Fair-ground) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

ODELL STREET (E-W). Honors Henry R. Odell, superintendent of the St. Louis Bagging and Rope Factory at Fourteenth and Papin streets. It was laid out in the 1871 subdivision of St. Louis Heights. (Clifton) (The Hill) (Oakland)

O'FALLON STREET (E-W). Located in Mrs. Ann Biddle's Addition of 1840, it was named for the wealthy St. Louis banker, civic leader and land owner, Colonel John O'Fallon, who was notable in the building of St. Louis railroads. This street was known as Lisa Street from the wharf to Broadway until 1843. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

OHIO AVENUE (N-S). This street was named for the state of Ohio under a policy of the sub-dividers of the St. Louis Commons of 1854, requiring north-south streets to be named after states of the Union. The Iroquois Indians used this name to mean "fine river". (Compton Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Midtown)

OLEATHA AVENUE (E-W). Had its origin in the 1880s when developer Sam P. Rathell asked his wife, Oleatha, to choose names for the streets in their subdivision, Lindenwood. She named this one after herself in the 1880s. (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

OLIVE LANE (E-W). See OLIVE STREET ROAD and OLIVE LANE (E-W).

OLIVE STREET (E-W). Did not receive its first official name until 1821 when it was called North "C" Street. Five years later the city named it for the olive tree, the small evergreen native to the Mediterranean region. West of Eighteenth Street, it was called the Olive Street Plank Road during the 1850s. (Central West End) (Downtown) (Midtown)

OLIVE STREET ROAD and OLIVE LANE (E-W). An extension of Olive Street in St. Louis, the names are derived from the olive tree. (Cabanne)

ORCHID AVENUE (E-W). Named for the flowering tropical plant in the 1940 subdivision of West Veronica Park. It was known as Vessel Avenue until 1935. (Baden-Riverview)

OREGON AVENUE (N-S). Named for the Oregon Territory during 1854 under a policy of naming north-south streets in the St. Louis Commons after states or territories. Oregon was admitted to the Union as a state in 1859. (Compton Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee)

OREGON PLACE (N-S). Northernmost extension of OREGON AVENUE (see explanation for OREGON AVENUE [N-S]). (Lafayette Towne)

ORIOLE AVENUE (N-S). Laid out in the Walnut Park subdivision of 1892, it was named for a member of the meadowlark family. Its best known example is the Baltimore oriole. (Baden-Riverview) (Walnut Park)

OSAGE STREET (E-W). Derived from an Indian tribal name of "Ouchage," later Anglicized to "Osage." Received its name under the Commons subdivision policy of naming east west streets for Indian tribes. (Marquette-Cherokee)

OSCEOLA STREET (E-W). The personal name of the Seminole Indian chief Osceola in the early-19th century. The street was named for him in the St. Louis Commons Subdivision in the 1850s. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill)

OUIDA AVENUE (N-S). A pseudonym of Maria Louise de la Ramee (1839-1908), a prolific English novelist, which appeared in the 1870 Harlem subdivision. It was Sixth Street from Pope to Morin until 1881. (Baden-Riverview) (Hyde Park & Bissell - College Hill)

OXFORD AVENUE (N-S). Named in the Greenwood Subdivision of 1891, it pays tribute to Oxford, England. (Oakland)

OXFORD LANE (N-S). Named for the county seat of Oxfordshire, England, the seat of the famed and celebrated Oxford University. The name showed up first in the 1890 subdivision of Inglesyde. (Baden-Riverview)

OZARK EXPRESSWAY HIGHWAY (N-S). Original name for INTERSTATE HIGHWAY 55 (N-S).

PACIFIC AVENUE (N-S). Located in the 1865 McRee, Wenger and Sommers Addition of 1865, it was named because it paralleled the Pacific Railroad for a short distance. (Midtown)

PAGE BOULEVARD (E-W). One of the city's most prominent east-west thoroughfares, it is named for Daniel D. Page, the second mayor of St. Louis who served from 1829 to 1832. Making his fortune in the milling business and banking, Page acquired considerable real estate in the vicinity of this street. A principal booster of St. Louis railroads during the 1850s, Page invested much of his fortune to forge rail contacts between St. Louis and the East. (Cabanne) (Grand Prairie) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

PALM STREET (E-W). Originated in the Louis A. Benoist addition of 1842, it honors William Palm who established a locomotive building company in St. Louis and served on the City Council from 1849 to 1851. This street was known as Alsace Avenue from Marcus to Kingshighway until 1926. In Hyde Park, it was Davis Street from Eleventh to Glasgow and Lee Avenue from Glasgow to Prairie, both until 1881. (Arlington) (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell -College Hill) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

PAMPLIN AVENUE AND PLACE (N-S). Pamplin Place was laid out first, in the 1920 A. B. Finch private subdivision. From Pamplin City, Virginia, a small town east and slightly south of Lynchburg. Pamplin Avenue appeared a year later, in the 1921 North Pointe Addition. (Walnut Park)

PAPIN STREET (E-W). Named for the family of Joseph Marie Papin, who married the second daughter of St. Louis founder Pierre Laclede. Papin's father was one of the village's first settlers. This street name first appeared on an official map dated 1835. Between Tenth and Eleventh Street, it was known as Orchard Street until 1863. The block west to Twelfth Street maintained this name until 1873. (Central West End) (Downtown) (Midtown)

PARIS AVENUE (N-S) First appeared in the 1903 Ashland Hill Addition was named for Julius B. Paris, an insurance and real estate man. (Fairground)

PARK AVENUE (E-W). Originated in the Lafayette Square neighborhood. It received its name in 1836 when Lafayette Park was set aside for public use in the division of the St. Louis Commons.

PARK AVENUE (E-W) (continued) It borders the park on its north side. Its intersection with Thirty-ninth, in front of the former Bi-State Transit Administration Building, was the scene of a violent riot during a strike by the city's street car workers in 1900. (Compton Hill) (Lafayette Square) (Midtown) (Shaw) (Soulard)

PARK HAMPTON COURT (N-S). So named for its proximity to HAMPTON AVENUE (N-S). (Southwest)

PARK LANE (N-S). Opened in the Inglesyde subdivision of 1890, it took the name of a fashionable street in London, which borders aristocratic Mayfair. This street was named Butler Avenue between Garesche and Shulte until 1931. (Baden-Riverview) (Walnut Park)

PARK RIDGE DRIVE (E-W) and (N-S). See PARKRIDGE DRIVE (E-W) and (N-S).

PARK ROAD (E-W). This diagonal street paralleling the Wabash Railroad right-of-way between Lindell and Union was platted in the Forest Park Addition of 1888. (Central West End)

PARK VIEW DRIVE and PLACE. (E-W). See PARKVIEW DRIVE and PLACE (E-W).

PARKER AVENUE (E-W). Honored George Ward Parker, who was a partner of James Russell in the Parker-Russell Mining and Manufacturing Company. He was the husband of Rusella Lucy Russell, daughter of James Russell. It was platted in Lucy Bent Russell's subdivision of 1884. (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

PARKLAND PLACE (N-S). Named to suggest a park-like setting in Martin's private subdivision of 1894. (Cabanne)

PARKRIDGE DRIVE (E-W) and (N-S). Platted in the 1955 Al-Clare Meadows subdivision, it follows a route along a ridge that overlooks River des Peres Park. (Morganford)

PARKVIEW DRIVE and PLACE (E-W). In the Audubon Place Subdivision of 1885, it was named later because of its vista of nearby Forest Park. From Euclid to Kingshighway, it was called Barnes Avenue until 1894 and Duncan Avenue from 1894 to 1902. (Central West End)

PARKWAY DRIVE (N-S). A subdivision promotional name in the 1917 Riverview Gardens subdivision, so called for its proximity to Chain of Rocks Park. (Baden-Riverview)

PARKWAY LANE (E-W). Named by the developer in the 1950 Parkway Gardens Subdivision. (Southwest)

PARKWOOD DRIVE and STREET (N-S). First appeared in the Parkwood subdivision of 1922. (Morganford)

PARKWOOD PLACE (N-S). Named for the subdivision in which it is located. (Morganford)

PARNELL STREET (N-S). Laid out in the Union Addition of 1850, it honors Charles Stewart Parnell (1846-1891), Irish nationalist leader. It was Twenty-First Street from Warren to Hebert until 1883. In Hyde Park, it was Twenty-First Street from Warren to Hebert until 1883. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

PARTRIDGE AVENUE (N-S). This is the name of a whole variety of hen-like game birds including ruffed grouse and bobwhite. (Arlington) (Baden-Riverview) (Walnut Park)

PATTISON AVENUE (E-W). Platted in the 1868 subdivision of Fairmount Heights and named for Everett W. Pattison, a partner in the law firm of Pattison and Colby. (The Hill)

PATTON AVENUE (E-W). Named for John D. Patton, the developer of the J.D. Patton's subdivision of 1890. (Arlington)

PAUL STREET (N-S). This street, extending from Chouteau Avenue south to Hickory Street, was named to honor Rene Paul, a surveyor who in 1822 was named St. Louis' first city engineer. He surveyed the first official map of the city in 1825. (Soulard)

PAULIAN PLACE (E-W). In the Christian Brothers College sub-division of 1905, it commemorates Saint Paul. (Arlington)

PEABODY COURT (E-W). Possibly named for Helen Peabody, who was first president and co-founder of the first Chautauqua circle in St. Louis (1883). (Lafayette Square)

PEARL AVENUE (N-S). The word "pearl" began to be used as a feminine name in the 1850s after Nathaniel Hawthorne popularized it for the daughter of Hester in *The Scarlet Letter*. It showed up as a street name in the 1892 platting of the St. Aloysius Subdivision of the Cooper Tract. (The Hill)

PECK STREET (N-S). Honors Charles H. Peck, an architect associated with George Ingham Barnett, Director of Merchants' and Manufacturers Exchange and Library, the Pacific Railroad and the Lindell Hotel. Appeared in George Bailey's First Addition of 1863. (Fairground)

PEGGY COURT (E-W). In the 1964 subdivision of Peggy Court, it is originated as a pet form of "Margaret," changing first to "Maggie," then "Meggie." (Baden-Riverview)

PELHAM AVENUE (N-S). Originating in the 1868 P.R. Kenrick Addition to Baden, it honors Henry Pelham (1695-1754), prime minister of Great Britain in the mid-eighteenth century. It was known as Terrence Avenue from Bittner Street to the north line of P.R. Kenrick's Addition to Baden until 1882. (Baden-Riverview)

PENDLETON AVENUE and PENDLETON WAY (N-S). Named by Nathaniel Pendleton Taylor, who chose to use his middle name which also is a prominent family name from colonial Virginia (for more information, see also TAYLOR AVENUE). (Central West End) (Grand Prairie)

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE (N-S). This name was coined by King Charles II as meaning "Penn's Woods" for his grant to William Penn in 1681. In the platting of the St. Louis Commons in 1854, the name honored the state of Pennsylvania. Designated as Second Street from Catalan Street to the south line of Section 9 in Carondelet until 1883, then renamed for the state of Pennsylvania. (Carondelet) (Compton Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee)

PENROSE STREET (E-W) Appeared in Bissell's Second Addition of 1852, it honors Clement B. Penrose (1797-1824), who was appointed by President Jefferson to adjudicate land claims in the Upper Louisiana Territory. During his residence in St. Louis, he came to own extensive property holdings in the area of this street. In Hyde Park, it was Augusta Street from First Street to Broadway to 1881. (Arlington) (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell- College Hill)

PERNOD AVENUE (E-W). The north line of Survey 2035 in the Gratiot League Square, it appeared on maps as early as 1856. It was known as Pernod Road from Kingshighway to Watson Road until 1893. It was named for Aimee R. Pernod (1783-1872), early owner of the tract which became the Ivanhoe Park Subdivision. (Southwest)

PERSHING AVENUE (E-W). Originally appeared as Berlin Avenue between Taylor and Kingshighway in Nathan Coleman's 1871 sub-division. In 1910, it was named Berlin Avenue from Union to De Baliviere and from east of Laurel Street to the city limits. It received its present name in 1918 during the patriotic fervor during World War I, when it honored General John J. Pershing. Before 1910, this street was De Giverville Avenue from Union to DeBaliviere in the old Kingsbury tract. (Central West End) (Kingsbury)

PESTALOZZI STREET (E-W). Named to honor Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746-1827), a Swiss educational reformer whose theory and methods laid the foundations for modern elementary education. Between Minnesota and Compton Avenues, it was named Wacousta Street until 1882. (Benton Park) (Compton Hill) (Soulard)

PHILLIPS AVENUE and PLACE (E-W). Originated in the Phillips Addition of 1857 and named for Adelle Phillips, a niece of Mrs. Adele Tholozan, owner of a large adjacent tract. (Oak Hill)

PICADILLY AVENUE (N-S). Named for the famed Picadilly Circus and Picadilly Row in London. It first appeared in the Greenwood Subdivision of 1891. (Oakland) (Southwest)

PICKER STREET (E-W). First appearing in the Trium Addition of 1855, Picker is an Anglicized version of the French name Picotte. (Soulard)

PIEDMONT AVENUE (N-S). Derived from the Italian "piemonte" meaning uplands or foot hills. The name of this street commemorated a highland area of North Carolina. Between Chippewa and Gasconade streets, it was titled Jefferson Avenue until 1883. (Marquette-Cherokee)

PIERCE AVENUE (N-S). Created as a street in Crapster's sub-division of 1866, one of its sections between Wilson and Manchester was known as Washington until 1891. The section of the thoroughfare north of Manchester was named in 1888 to honor Henry Clay Pierce, vice-president of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. (Oakland)

PINE STREET (E-W). In colonial times, Pine was known as Rue Quicapou (Kickapoo) after the Indian tribe. It was called North "B" Street from 1821 to 1826 and acquired its present name in the latter year as part of the general city revision of street names to coincide with trees. (Downtown) (Midtown)

PITZMAN AVENUE (E-W). Honors Julius Pitzman, the famed St. Louis surveyor and civil engineer, in the 1870 subdivision of the John J. O'Fallon estate. (Baden-Riverview)

PLAINVIEW AVENUE (E-W). Named by the Willmore Organization in the 1930 St. Louis Hills 2 addition. "Plainview" has been used before as a place name in Plainview, New York, and Plainview, Texas. (Southwest)

PLANNED INDUSTRIAL DRIVE (N-S). So named for both for its location in an industrial area and for the desire of its planners to attract more industries to North St. Louis. (Mark Twain I-70)

PLATEAU AVENUE (E-W). The label originated in the Glades Subdivision of 1852 and describes the street's plateau-like situation. One section of the street was known as Hill Road until 1882. (Oakland)

PLAZA DRIVE (N-S). Founded in the Berlin Place Subdivision of 1916, it was developed as an apartment subdivision in the mid-1920s. The name was meant to convey the aura of an urbane open space. (Central West End)

PLEASANT STREET (N-S). Located in George Bailey's First Addition of 1863, it was named for the attractive scenery at its location. (Fairground)

PLOVER AVENUE (N-S). Originating in the 1892 Walnut Park subdivision, it was named after a small shore bird related to gulls. (Arlington) (Walnut Park)

PLUM STREET (E-W). Originally called South "G" Street in 1821, it was renamed Plum in 1826 as part of the general scheme of adopting tree names for streets. (Downtown)

PLYMOUTH AVENUE (E-W). In the 1871 subdivision of Rose Hill, it was originally known as Caroline Avenue until 1881, when it was renamed for the city of Plymouth in Devonshire, England. (Cabanne)

POEPPING STREET (E-W) Venerates Bernhard Poepping who was elected mayor of Carondelet in 1859. The section of the thoroughfare from the wharf to Alabama Avenue was given the name of Poepping in 1854. West of Alabama it was known as Mallett Street until 1881. (Carondelet) (Morganford)

POINCIANA BOULEVARD (E-W). "Poinciana" is a name for any shrub or small tree having showy orange or scarlet leaves. (Boulevard Heights)

POLK STREET (N-S). Originally named for Henry Clay, but in 1881 it was changed to recognize Trusten Polk, a lawyer and Missouri governor who became a U. S. Senator. Polk was expelled from Congress in the late 1850s because of his sympathy for the Confederacy. (Carondelet)

POMONA COURT (E-W). Platted in the Pomona Addition of 1942 and named after the subdivision. Named either for Pomona, California, to take advantage of the growing residential popularity of the West Coast, or for "Pomona," the Greek goddess of fruit trees. (Oak Hill)

PONCE AVENUE (E-W). Appearing in the Merchants' First subdivision of 1898, it honors Juan Ponce de Leon (1460-1521), the Spanish explorer who discovered Florida in 1513 while searching for the Fountain of Youth. (Baden-Riverview)

POPE AVENUE (E-W & N-S) Honored Dr. Charles A. Pope, the founder of Pope's Medical College. Married to Caroline O'Fallon, Pope was a son-in-law of Colonel John O'Fallon. The name appeared in Benjamin O'Fallon's 1873 subdivision east of Bellefontaine Road. (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

POPLAR STREET (E-W). Called South "F" Street from 1821, it was renamed Poplar as part of the general street name ordinance of 1826 which, following the custom of Philadelphia, adopted names of trees for local streets. (Downtown)

PORTIS AVENUE (N-S). Commemorates Thomas J. Portis, an attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad in the 1880s. His son, Thomas G. Portis, married Sue Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Russell, and eventually became a partner in the Parker-Russell Mining and Manufacturing Company. Originated in the Gartside's Subdivision of the Prairie des Noyers in 1889. Between Arsenal and Connecticut streets, it was Neggeman Avenue until 1891. (Oak Hill) (Shaw)

PORTLAND PLACE (E-W). In the Forest Park Addition of 1888, it echoes the name of a London street leading to Regent's Park. Laid out by the Adam brothers in 1775 and retained by John Nash in the Regent Street route. (Central West End)

PORTLAND TERRACE (N-S). Seen first in the 1939 Portland Terrace subdivision, its name harkens to an urban district in Dorsetshire, England. (Baden-Riverview)

POTOMAC STREET (E-W). Named after the Potomac River in the St. Louis Commons subdivision of 1854. Potomac is an Indian word recorded as Potawameak by John Smith in 1608. Its meaning is "where goods are brought in." It was Scudder Avenue from Grand to Gustine until 1881. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

POWDER STREET (N-S). Located in J.G. Bryan's Second Addition of 1865, it was so named because of its proximity to a green powder works. It was Randolph Street from Grand to Adelaide and Main Street between Adelaide and Luther, both until 1881. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

POWERS AVENUE (E-W). Of English and Irish origin, "Powers" is "the poor man, a pauper; one who has taken a vow of poverty." Laid out in Kroeger's subdivision of 1909. (Arlington)

PRAGUE AVENUE (N-S). This street was named for the city of Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia, when it was laid out in the 1929 subdivision of St. Louis Hills Number One. (Southwest)

PRAIRIE AVENUE (N-S) The name of Prairie Avenue appears on old maps as early as the 1850s, apparently as a recognition of the good pasture land in the old Grand Prairie common fields. It originated in Page and McPherson's suburban lots subdivision of 1851. (Fairground) (Grand Prairie) (Hyde Park & Bissell- College Hill)

PRANGE AVENUE (E-W). Honored Frederick W. Prange, president of the Bremen Bank, when it appeared in the 1905 subdivision of Union Avenue Heights. (Walnut Park)
 PRATHER AVENUE (N-S). Honors James V. Prather, an early land owner in the Glades area. It was named in the 1871 subdivision of the Prather estate. (Oak Hill) (Oakland) (Southwest)

PRESCOTT AVENUE (N-S). In the 1870 Harlem subdivision, it honors William Hickling Prescott (1796-1859), American historian and author known chiefly for his histories of Mexico and Peru. (Baden-Riverview) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

PRESERVATION PLACE (E-W) Appeared in both the 1983-85 O'Fallon Place townhouse development and in the McCormack, Baron & Associates development. Along with Cochran Place, the streets run east and west of Sixteenth Street, north of O'Fallon Street and south of Cass Avenue. Preservation Place honors the historic preservation movement in St. Louis. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

PRESIDENT STREET (E-W) Originally called Haren Street from the wharf to Broadway in the 1851 Addition to St. Ange by La Beaume, Dillon and Haren. The present name was adopted by city ordinance in 1881. (Marquette-Cherokee)

PRESTON PLACE (N-S). Preston Place was platted in the Lafayette Addition of 1859. It probably was named for the family of Francis Preston Blair, Jr. (1821-1875), which owned land in the area. Francis, a Missouri political leader and a Union general in the Civil War, served as United States Senator from Missouri in 1871-1873. His brother, Montgomery, was the owner and developer of Benton Place. (Lafayette Square)

PRIMM STREET and LANE (E-W). Pays homage to Judge Wilson Primm (1810-1875), who moved to Carondelet following the 1849 fire and cholera epidemics in St. Louis. An able lawyer, Primm gave freely of his talent to his new hometown and became one of its outstanding citizens. Initially, Primm Street extended from the wharf to Ivory Avenue; west of that it was called St. Denis Street. The latter section was renamed Primm in 1881. (Carondelet) (Morganford)

PRINTZ AVENUE and COURT (N-S). First appeared in the Dixie Place subdivision of 1905, it was named for Arthur G. Printz, a real estate dealer and insurance agent. Printz Court was platted in the Holly Hills Gardens subdivision of 1949. (Morganford)

PRODUCE ROW (N-S). A newly built relocation of the old Commission Row extending from North Market Street to Branch, it opened in the 1950s. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

PROSPECT AVENUE (N-S). In the Fourth subdivision of the Ranken Estate of 1868, so named because of a fine view seen from its elevated locale. (Midtown)

PROSPECT GROVE (N-S). Named for the fine view from its elevated location in the 1894 Burke's Subdivision of Prospect Hill. (Baden-Riverview)

PROVENCHERE PLACE (E-W). Formerly an alley in Provenchere's Addition of 1866, it was named 20 years later to honor Jean Louis Provenchere, who early in St. Louis history owned land in the area. (Benton Park)

PROVIDENCE PLACE (E-W). Known as Knapstein Place in Knapstein's Subdivision of 1916, its present name was adopted in 1918 during the World War I anti German hysteria. (Marquette-Cherokee)

PRUITT, REV. GEORGE H. PLACE (N-S). See REV. GEORGE H. PRUITT PLACE (N-S).

PULASKI STREET (E-W). Named Hiawatha Street between Compton and Virginia in the Virginia Heights subdivision of 1902. Five years later the street was christened Pulaski to honor Casimir Pulaski (1718-1779), a Polish-born officer in the French Army who was killed in the Battle of Savannah during the American Revolution. (Marquette-Cherokee)

PUTNAM STREET (N-S). Named Fifth Street in the James M. Thomas subdivision of 1871. In 1883, it was renamed to honor the Putnam family which owned the property through which the street was opened. (Marquette-Cherokee)

QUEEN STREET (N-S). Located in the Buchanan Tract, it was platted and given its regal designation in 1912. (Oakland)

QUEENS AVENUE (N-S). Given a royal title when it was laid out in the 1893 subdivision of North St. Louis Heights. (Walnut Park)

QUIET STREET (N-S). An appellation promoting a peaceful residential location in the 1879 Merchant's Bank subdivision of the Thatcher Tract. (Baden-Riverview)

QUINCY STREET (E-W). Originally Q Street in old Carondelet and designated Quincy in 1854 in accordance with the city of Carondelet's policy of giving each letter named street a name beginning with that letter. Names were chosen from families, personages, states and cities. In this case the title recognizes the river town of Quincy, Illinois. (Carondelet) (Morganford) (Southwest)

RABENBERG PLACE (E-W). Originated as Marie Street in the 1886 amended plat of Ellendale and received the name of Rabenberg in 1925 for a relative of the developer. (Oakland)

RACE COURSE AVENUE (E-W). This street marks the southern boundary of the grounds of the Laclede Race Course Association's race track. The track opened in 1866 and closed in 1869 when it was subdivided as part of McRee City. (Shaw)

RADOM AVENUE (N-S). First appeared in the Boulevard Heights subdivision of 1912, it borrows its designation from the city of Radom in Poland. (Morganford)

RAFORD COURT. (E-W). Raford originated in England as "one who came from Rufford (rough river crossing), the name of places in Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire; or from Rofford (Hroppa's ford) in Oxfordshire." In the 1961 Walsh subdivision. (Baden-Riverview)

RAILROAD AVENUE (E-W). See EAST RAILROAD AVENUE (E-W) and WEST RAILROAD AVENUE (E-W).

RAINOR COURT (E-W). Apparently a variant spelling of the German name "Rainer," from the German, and meaning one who lived on a ridge or at the edge of a field. It appeared in the Granbury Place subdivision of 1955. (Morganford)

RANDALL PLACE (N-S). In the 1873 subdivision of Bissell's Park, it was named in 1934 in honor of Dr. Edward Randall, a former alderman. Until then it was known as Fourteenth Street. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

RANDALL STREET (E-W). Originated in the subdivision of Lot G in Field's Subdivision of 1877, but it bore no name until 1892, when it was named Randall, probably for an adjacent property owner. The name is English, meaning a "descendant of Randal or Randwulf (shield, wolf)." (Oak Hill)

RANKEN AVENUE (N-S). Honored the late David Ranken, owner of the property. It was laid out in the third subdivision of the Ranken Estate in 1867. The section of the street between Chouteau Avenue and Caroline Street was known as Thomas Street until 1887. (Midtown)

RAUSCHENBACH AVENUE (N-S). In the Union Addition of 1850, it was named for an official of the city street department in the 1870s. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

RAY AVENUE (N-S). Named for Frederick Ray of the Ray and Woods Real Estate Company in the 1905 Newport Heights Subdivision. (Morganford) (Oak Hill)

RAYMOND AVENUE (E-W). Appearing in the 1893 Raymond Place Subdivision, it was named for the developer, the Raymond Place Real Estate Company. Earlier it was known as Cook Avenue between Kingshighway and Union until 1895. (Cabanne)

REBER PLACE (E-W). Named for Samuel Reber, a lawyer who was a judge in the Court of Common Pleas, in the 1871 subdivision of St. Louis Heights. (Clifton) (The Hill)

RED BUD AVENUE (E-W & N-S). Platted in Benjamin O'Fallon's subdivision east of Bellefontaine Road of 1873, it was named for the Red Bud or Judas trees and shrubs with rose flowers in spring. (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

RED FEATHER EXPRESS HIGHWAY (E-W). Interstate Highway 40 was first known as the Express Highway. In the late 1940s, at the urging of the Community Chest (precursor of the United Way), the name was changed to the Red Feather Express Highway (a red feather was the symbol of the Community Chest). It was almost named the General Patton Highway because an alderman thought that Red Feather sounded too communistic.

RED MAPLE WALK (E-W). Named for the tree, a variety of the maple family. The red maple (also known as the Scarlet or Swamp Maple) has red flowers in the spring and red leaves in the fall. Its wood is used commercially for lumber. (Midtown)

REDD FOXX LANE (N-S). When Spring Avenue was realigned for construction of the Cochran Veterans Hospital, a small remainder of the street was named West Spring Avenue. In 1973 it was renamed in honor of black comedian Redd Foxx (originally John Sandford), a native St. Louisan. (Grand Prairie)

REGAL PLACE (N-S). So named for its location in the Regal Place Subdivision (1889). In spite of its royal status, "regal" has not been a popular place name in the United States or the remainder of the world. (The Hill) (Southwest)

REILLY AVENUE (N-S). At first called Benton Street for Senator Thomas Hart Benton. Its title was changed in 1882 because it conflicted with Benton Street in north St. Louis. It was renamed Reilly Avenue to honor a prominent Irish settler in Carondelet. (Carondelet)

REPERTORY WALK (N-S). "Repertory" is a term used to describe a theater company that presents several performances of its productions regularly or in alternate sequence in one season. (Midtown)

REV. GEORGE H. PRUITT PLACE (N-S). This street was named to honor the black clergyman who was for many years pastor at Pleasant Green Baptist Church (he was first appointed pastor there in 1939). (Lewis Place)

REV. T. E. HUNTLEY AVENUE (N-S). See T. E. HUNTLEY AVENUE (N-S).

RHODES AVENUE (E-W). Located in the Hermann Heights First Addition of 1913, it was originally named Kansas Street until 1929. Between Gardenville Avenue and Kingshighway, it was renamed in honor of Cecil John Rhodes (1853-1902), British statesman and capitalist who made his fortune in diamond mines in South Africa and founded the Rhodes Scholarship program. (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

RICHARD PLACE (N-S) Opened in the 1914 Bryan Park subdivision, it probably was named for a male member of the Bryan family. Richard originated in the German with the meaning "strong-ruler." (Fairground)

RICHERT PLACE (N-S). "Richert" is the Flemish form of "Richard." Platted in the private subdivision of Richert Place in 1911, but appearing previously as an unnamed street on maps dating back to 1878. (Oakland)

RIDGE AVENUE (E-W). Originally named Miller Avenue in Lucas and Hunt's Addition to Cote Brillante of 1875. In 1881, it received its present promotional name signifying a route along a ridge line. (Cabanne)

RIDGEWOOD AVENUE (N-S). In the 1910 Ellenwood Park First Addition, it was named for the ridge along the right-of-way and for the prevailing woods in the vicinity. (Oak Hill)

RIO SILVA PLACE (N-S). Spanish name the English equivalent of which would be "Riverwood." (Carondelet)

RIO TINTO PLACE (N-S). Spanish name which roughly translated means "wine-colored river". (Carondelet)

RIPPLE STREET (N-S). First appeared as Spring Street in Henry F. Gratiot's Subdivision of 1870. It received its present name in 1881 under a major city street renaming ordinance to clarify postal addresses. (Oakland)

RIVER BLUFF PLACE (E-W). Originally called Delor Court in the River Bluff subdivision of 1921. The street received its present name in 1953. (Marquette-Cherokee)

RIVER DES PERES DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park named for the River Des Peres Lagoon. (Kingsbury)

RIVER DES PERES PARKWAY (E-W). Winding through the River des Peres Park, it parallels the edge of the drainage canal. Planned as part of the park's development in the 1920s, it was called Des Peres Drive from Kingshighway Southwest to Alma Avenue until 1928. The name translates as "River of the Fathers." (Morganford) (Southwest)

RIVER FRONT DRIVE (N-S). This street is named for its close proximity to the Mississippi River. (North Riverfront)

RIVER ROAD (N-S). See TERMINAL ROW (N-S).

RIVER RUN COURT (E-W). Named for its close proximity to the Mississippi River. (Baden-Riverview)

RIVERMONT DRIVE (E-W). Appeared as a street in the 1917 Riverview Gardens subdivision where it was known as Circle Drive until 1940. (Baden-Riverview)

RIVERTRAIL COURT (N-S). Named for its close proximity to the Mississippi River. (Baden-Riverview)

RIVERVIEW BOULEVARD and DRIVE (N-S). Known as Columbia Bottom Road from Broadway to the north city limits until 1911. The street is named for the riverine vista between Baden and the Chain of Rocks. In the Walnut Park area, it was named Tracy Road until 1907 and Kingshighway Northwest until 1925. (Arlington) (Baden-Riverview) (Walnut Park)

ROBERT AVENUE (E-W). Designated as T Street in the town of Carondelet but renamed Taylor Street in 1854 to honor President Zachary Taylor. From the wharf to Virginia Avenue it retained this designation until 1882 when it was renamed Robert Street. The term "street" gave way to "avenue" in 1891. The title commemorates Louis Robert, member of a pioneer French family in Carondelet. (Carondelet) (Morganford) (Southwest)

ROBERTS AVENUE (E-W). Located in the 1908 Roberts Place private sub-division, it honors developer, W. Earle Roberts, of the C. D. Gregg Tea and Coffee Company. (Oakland)

ROBIN AVENUE (N-S). It was named for a migratory bird of the thrush family, noted for its red breast, when it appeared in the 1892 subdivision of Walnut Park, (Baden-Riverview) (Walnut Park)

ROGER PLACE (N-S). "Roger" is a common, old name in many Germanic languages, "composed of elements meaning 'fame' and 'spear'." First opened in the 1890 Russell Place Subdivision, it was known as Russell Place until 1941 when it received its present name, probably for a member of the Russell family. (Oak Hill)

ROLLA PLACE (N-S). Laid out in the North Chouteau Place sub-division of 1905, it was named for Rolla Wells, mayor of St. Louis from 1901 to 1909. (Fairground)

ROMAINE PLACE (E-W). The name is an English variant of the word Roman. Appearing in P. P. Green's Subdivision of 1906, it is named for the Romaine Investment Company. (Cabanne)

ROOSEVELT PLACE (E-W). This street appeared in the 1904 Goodfellow Park subdivision to honor Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919), president of the United States from 1901 to 1909. (Arlington)

ROSA AVENUE (E-W). The name, the Latin form of "Rose." appeared in the Rosa Park subdivision of 1906. Part of it, between Ray and Carlsbad avenues was Schoenlau Avenue until 1936. (Morganford) (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

ROSALIE AVENUE (E-W). Laid out in the O'Fallon Estate sub-division of 1870 and again in E. Carter Hutchinson's First Addition in the Shreve Tracts of 1882, it was named in honor of Rosalie Saugrain, wife of Henry Von Phul. It is the French form of Rosalia,

the name of a 12th-century Italian saint. It was Newstead Avenue from Bircher to Marcus until 1893. (Fairground) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill) (Walnut Park)

ROSEBURY AVENUE (E-W). A variant spelling of "Roseberry," English or Scottish for "one who came from Roseberry (Othinn's Hill), in the North Riding of Yorkshire" or "dweller on, or near, a hill where roses grew." Used to name this street in the De Mun Park apartment subdivision of 1923. (Kingsbury)

ROSEDALE AVENUE (N-S). English for "one who came from Rosedale (horse valley), in the North Riding of Yorkshire." Originated in the 1886 subdivision of Rosedale, north of Delmar on the Wabash Railroad. (Cabanne) (Kingsbury)

ROSWELL AVENUE (E-W). Named for Roswell Field, brother of the poet, Eugene Field, in a subdivision developed by their father, Roswell M. Field. (Morganford)

ROWAN AVENUE (N-S). Appearing in the 1905 subdivision of Rinkel's Grove, it bears the middle name of former Missouri governor Hamilton Rowan Gamble, the early land owner. (Cabanne)

RUSH PLACE (N-S). A fairly common name that shows up in English, Swedish and Swiss, for a "dweller near a clump of rushes; dweller near an elm tree; an excitable person." Originated in the private Northern Central subdivision of 1892 was named for the developer who was associated with the Northern Central Street Railway Company. (Fairground)

RUSKIN AVENUE (N-S). Laid out in the 1891 subdivision of Harney Heights, it was named for John Ruskin (1819-1900), an English author who was a critic on architecture and social reform. It was named Calvary Avenue until 1916. (Walnut Park)

RUSSELL AVENUE and BOULEVARD (E-W). After the death of Ann Russell Allen, this street was named by her family, who were the developers of a subdivision on her land in the Petite Prairie Common Field east of the Shaw neighborhood. Ann's father, William E. Russell, was a prominent St. Louis land speculator and real estate owner during the early-19th century. Between California and Grand Avenues, this street was named Pontiac Street until 1874. A section of Russell from the Riverfront to Broadway was called Picotte until that street was renamed in 1881. (Benton Park) (Compton Hill) (Shaw) (Soulard)

RUTGER LANE and STREET (E-W). Although the name was misspelled, this street was named for Arend Rutgers, an early German settler in St. Louis. His name appears on St. Louis street maps as early as 1842. (Lafayette Square) (Midtown) (Shaw) (Soulard)

RUTH C. PORTER MALL. Named to honor a tireless crusader for fair housing laws. Ms. Porter was at one time Director of the Kinloch YMCA, and was a founder of the Greater St. Louis Committee for Freedom of Residence. The mall is located at Delmar and DeBaliviere. (Skinker-DeBaliviere)

RUTH DRIVE (N-S). An Old Testament Biblical name, which possibly meant "companion." Part of the Holly Hills Gardens subdivision of 1949. (Morganford)

RYAN TERRACE (N-S). A new name for Wagner Terrace applied to it in 1953. Ryan is an Irish name, meaning "grandson of Rian (little king)". (Cabanne)

SACRAMENTO AVENUE (E-W). When river man J. M. White laid out the 1859 subdivision of White Place, he named this street for the city of Sacramento, California. It was Middle Street from College to Clay until 1881 and Margareta Avenue from Sarah to College until 1882. (Fairground)

SALENA STREET (N-S). Named originally as Salena, probably for a female relative, in the 1856 subdivision of W. H. Mitchell in the Soulard area. "Salena" is a variant of "Selina," from the Greek "Selene," goddess of the moon. In the Marquette Cherokee neighborhood, sections of this street were named Iroquois and Oakland between President and Utah until 1881. At that time it became Capitol Avenue from Chippewa to Utah. It was renamed Salena in 1893. (Benton Park) (Marquette-Cherokee)

SALISBURY STREET (E-W). Honored Captain Philander Salisbury, the commander of Missouri troops in the Mexican War, when it appeared in Farrar's Addition of 1850. (Hyde Park & Bissell - College Hill)

SALOMA AVENUE (E-W). Appeared as a street name in Bircher's subdivision of 1906. It is a variant spelling of the name for the biblical character, Salome, daughter of King Herod. (Walnut Park)

SALZBURGER AVENUE (N-S). Originated in 1906 in the Austria Heights subdivision. The family name is derived either from one of the German places called Salzburg or from the capital city of the province of Salzburg in west-central Austria. The latter was the birthplace of the composer Mozart. "Salzburg" means "salt hill." (Morganford)

SAMUEL SHEPARD DRIVE (E-W). Named to honor the longtime superintendent of Banneker District Schools who was named Superintendent of Schools for East Chicago, Illinois in 1976. Dr. Shepard advocated what is known as compensatory education. (Midtown)

SAN BONITA AVENUE (E-W). Laid out in the 1917 subdivision of Hi-Pointe, it is derived from the Spanish word "bonita," meaning graceful. (Kingsbury)

SAN FRANCISCO AVENUE (E-W). Opened as a street in the White Place subdivision of 1859 and named for the city of San Francis-co, California. The Golden Gate City took its name from Saint Francis of Assisi (1182-1226), "Italian friar and preacher and founder of the Franciscan order. The thoroughfare carried the name of Julius Street from College to Clay and Julia Avenue from Fair to Newstead, both until 1881. It was also Florence Avenue from Newstead to Cora and also from Euclid to Geraldine both until 1882. (Fairground)

SAN FRANCISCO COURT (N-S). In the San Francisco Court subdivision of 1957. Like the earlier street name, this title honored the city of San Francisco. (Fairground)

SAN JACINTO AVENUE (N-S). Originating in Shields' Second Forest Park Subdivision of 1888, its' name is borrowed from the San Jacinto River in Texas. (Oakland)

SAN JACINTO COURT (N-S). An extension of San Jacinto Avenue in the Louisville Heights Subdivision of 1946. (Oakland)

SAN JUAN AVENUE (N-S). Located in the 1898 Merchant's First subdivision, and meaning St. John in Spanish, it is named for the capital and chief city of Puerto Rico, captured by American troops in the Spanish-American War. (Baden-Riverview)

SANFORD AVENUE (N-S). "Sanford" ("sandy ford" is the name of several places in England and the city of Sanford, Florida. It originated in 1912 at Dale Avenue in the Glades subdivision. (Oakland)

SARAH STREET (N-S). Commemorates Mrs. Sarah C. Coleman, an heiress of the Lindell estate. It originated in Peter Lindell's Second Addition of 1865. Between present-day Aldine and Labadie Avenues, Sarah was known as Glendale Avenue until 1882. It was known as Bartle Avenue from Duncan to Manchester Road until 1891. (Central West End) (Fairground) (Grand Prairie) (Shaw)

SARPY AVENUE (N-S). Originating in the 1852 Rock Spring Addition, it was named to honor Gregoire Sarpy, an early French settler and land owner in St. Louis. In the Central West End, it was formerly Barrett Avenue from Sarah to Boyle until 1881. (Central West End) (Midtown)

SARFIELD PLACE (E-W). Sarsfield is the name of several places in Ireland, and was the name of a St. Louis club for Irish Americans formed in September 1896. (Jeff-Vanderlou)

SAVOY COURT (E-W). "Savoy" is an Alpine region in eastern France which borders Italy and Switzerland. The name has been used often in the US and England to connote elegance and class. It occurred as a street name in the 1909 private subdivision of Savoy Court. (Cabanne)

SCANLAN AVENUE (E-W). First appeared on St. Louis maps in Christy's Subdivision of the Gratiot League Square in 1871 and was named in honor of Mrs. Mary F. Scanlan, a descendant of the Christy family and an heiress of the Wiggins Ferry Company estate. (Clifton) (The Hill)

SCHAEFFER PLACE (N-S). The name "Schaefer" is from England, meaning "one who took care of sheep, a shepherd." In the private Schaeffer subdivision of 1912. (Oakland)

SCHILLER AVENUE (E-W). Honors Friedrich von Schiller (1759-1805), German poet, dramatist, historian and philosopher in the 1868 Garden Suburb. (Baden-Riverview)

SCHILLER PLACE (E-W). In the Schiller Heights private subdivision of 1906, this street commemorated Friedrich von Schiller (1759-1805), the German poet, dramatist and philosopher. (Oak Hill)

SCHIRMER STREET (E-W). Named for Charles Schirmer, who was elected as a councilman from the Third Ward in the first Carondelet city election on April 9, 1851. This name was applied to the section of the street that lies between the wharf and Ivory

Avenue. From Ivory west to Grand Avenue, this street bore the name of Menkens Street until 1881, when it was changed to Schirmer. (*Carondelet) (Morganford)

SCHOLLMEYER AVENUE (E-W). When it was laid out in the 1910 Hadley Park Subdivision, it was named for Adolph R. Schollmeyer, president of the A. R. Schollmeyer Real Estate Company. (Southwest)

SCHOOL STREET (E-W). Originating in the Stoddard Addition of 1851, it was named for nearby public school property. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

SCHROEDER PLACE (N-S). Extending from Primm to Alemania, it began as Kobermann Avenue in the Kobermann's Subdivision of 1925 between Primm and Alemania streets. It was renamed as Schroeder Place in 1948. "Schroeder" originated in German as "one who made garments, a tailor," or "one who drove a dray, a drayman." (Morganford)

SCOTT AVENUE (E-W). "Scott" is simply a variant spelling of "Scot," or one who came from Scotland. In the Scott Addition of 1856, it was named for the land owner and developer of the subdivision. (Central West End) (Midtown)

SCRANTON AVENUE (N-S) Named for Scranton, Pennsylvania, which was in turn named for George W. Scranton, who founded an ironworks there in 1840. (Baden-Riverview)

SECOND STREET (N-S). Originally known as La Rue d'Eglise (Church Street) in Colonial St. Louis, it became Second Street after the American takeover in 1804. The present name was adopted by city ordinance in 1826. In the Soulard neighborhood, Second Street was known as Columbus Street until 1883. In Marquette-Cherokee, it was named Columbus Street from the Marine Hospital to Rutger Street until 1883, when it received its present name. (Downtown) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman) (Soulard)

SELBY PLACE (N-S). Bordering Carr Square on the west, it drew its name from the Selby urban district in Yorkshire, England. A Benedictine abbey was founded there in 1069 by a grant of William the Conqueror. Selby is said to have been the birthplace of King Henry I. Between Wash and Carr streets, it was called West Sixteenth Street until 1883. (Downtown)

SELLS AVENUE (E-W). Opened in Dwyer's Subdivision of City Block 3830 of 1895, it was named for Miles Sells, an early landowner in the area. It was known as Kidd Court westward from Riverview until 1947. (Baden-Riverview)

SEMPLE AVENUE (N-S). Originating in the 1870 subdivision of Goodfellow Place, it honors Charles Semple, an early land owner in the vicinity. Between Easton Avenue and Natural Bridge Rand, this street was named Belleview Avenue until 1881. (Arlington) (Cabanne)

SENATE STREET (E-W). Formerly Penn Street, this thoroughfare received its name in 1941 to make it correspond to the nearby Congress Street, one block to the south. (Benton Park)

SERBIAN DRIVE (N-S). Was originally part of McNair Avenue; renamed Serbian Drive to honor the Eastern European country which has been the scene of so much violence in the 20th century. (Peabody Darst-Webbe)

SEVENTEENTH STREET (N-S). First appeared on maps of St. Louis in the early 1840s between Market and St. Charles within the 1844 subdivision of James H. Lucas. Other sections received the Seventeenth Street designation at later dates. Between Market and Clark, it was Moore Street until 1933. (Downtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

SEVENTH STREET (N-S). Forming the city limits of St. Louis between 1822 and 1841, Seventh Street was established by city ordinance in 1826 following the numerical pattern for naming north-south streets. In the Soulard area, it was known as South Seventh Street. (Downtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman) (Soulard)

SEXAUER AVENUE (N-S). Appearing in Sexauer's subdivision of 1892, it was named for Edward Sexauer, a gardener in the area who was the land owner and developer. (Fairground)

SHARP AVENUE (N-S). Originally a private road to the Sharp family farm and residence, it was officially platted in the Sharp Place subdivision of 1950. (Morganford)

SHAW AVENUE (E-W). First appeared in the Hill community area as Phare Avenue in the 1868 subdivision of Fairmont Heights, named for a partner in the development. The section extending from Kingshighway to Sublette Avenue was renamed in honor of Henry Shaw in 1881. (The Hill)

SHAW BOULEVARD (E-W). Named in honor of Henry Shaw, the St. Louis merchant and philanthropist who founded the Missouri Botanical (Shaw's) Garden and who donated Tower Grove Park to the city of St. Louis. (Shaw)

SHAW PLACE (N-S). A private subdivision developed by Henry Shaw in 1880. It contained ten houses built in the English style under Shaw's supervision. The subdivision was bounded by Shaw boulevard, Mercy Street (now Spring Avenue) and De Tonty Street. Shaw Place was the only street in the development. (Shaw)

SHAWMUT PLACE (N-S). In the 1890 subdivision of Mount Gamble, it was named for a suburban district near New Bedford, Massachusetts. (Cabanne)

SHENANDOAH AVENUE (E-W). When the St. Louis commons were surveyed in the 1836, what is now Shenandoah Avenue was the fourth lane running east to west. In the 1850s, when the Commons was platted into city blocks for the sale of lots, it was decided to generally name the east west streets for Indian tribes or rivers. Shenandoah is named for a river in western Virginia. Until 1867, it was named Arrow Street between Broadway and Eighteenth Street. (Benton Park) (Compton Hill) (Shaw) (Soulard)

SHEPARD, SAMUEL DRIVE (E-W). See SAMUEL SHEPARD DRIVE (E-W).

SHEPLEY DRIVE (E-W). Named to honor John R. Shepley, an early supporter of Washington University. Mr. Shepley founded the village of Highland, Missouri (it lay in the area now bounded by Jefferson, Laclede, and Leffingwell Avenues and Eugenia Street). (Baden-Riverview)

SHERIDAN AVENUE (E-W). Appearing in the Florence subdivision of 1853, it was named in honor of Philip Henry Sheridan (1831-1888), an outstanding Union Army cavalry general in the Civil War. It was known as Easton Street between Jefferson and Easton Avenues until 1867. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

SHERMAN PLACE (E-W). In honor of William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891), Union Army general in the Civil War and later a St. Louis street railway magnate. It came into existence in Cline and Jamison's subdivision of 1883. (Fairground)

SHERRY AVENUE (E-W). In the 1906 subdivision of West Walnut Park, it was named for a wine from grapes grown in the region of Jerez de la Crontera, Spain. (Walnut Park)

SHIRLEY PLACE (E-W). "Shirley" is the name of several English places. It means a "wood belonging to the shire." Originated in the Bryan Park subdivision of 1914. (Fairground)

SHORT STREET (N-S). In the Lowell Addition of 1851, it was so named because of its one-block length. (Hyde Park & Bissell- College Hill)

SHREVE AVENUE (N-S). Honored Henry Miller Shreve (1783-1857), steamboat owner, inventor and river navigation authority, when it was opened as part of the subdivision of the Shreve Estate in 1869. It was Marcus Avenue from Natural Bridge to West Florissant to 1926. (Fairground) (Walnut Park)

SHULTE AVENUE (E-W). "Shulte" is a variant spelling of "Schulte," which in turn is a form of "Schultz," meaning "magistrate or sheriff; a steward or overseer." It appeared in the 1906 subdivision of West Walnut Park. (Walnut Park)

SIDNEY STREET (E-W). Named for Sarah Sidney Carr Lane, daughter of Dr. William Carr Lane, first mayor of St. Louis. When he laid out the suburb of St. George, an 1836 addition along the southern riverfront, he named its streets after his children. (Benton Park) (Compton Hill) (Soulard)

SIEMERS LANE (N-S). Commemorated Fred Siemers, an owner of extensive land-holdings, when Charles Semple laid out the subdivision of Marais Castor (Beaver Swamp) in 1860. (Arlington)

SIGEL AVENUE (E-W). Honors Franz Sigel (1824-1902), a Union Army general in the Civil War, who fought in Missouri at Wilson's Creek and at the Battle of Bull Run. He was born in Germany and was a pillar of the German population of St. Louis. This street appeared in the Goethe Heights Subdivision of 1909. (Oak Hill)

SIMPSON AVENUE (E-W). In the Clifton Heights Subdivision of 1885, it honored Dr. Robert Simpson, an early St. Louis postmaster and army officer. (Clifton)

SIMPSON PLACE (N-S). Named for a partner in the iron manufacturing firm of Christopher and Simpson (William Simpson). He purchased the Bredell property in 1892 and sold the northeast corner of the tract to his brother in law, Jacob Christopher. After razing the old Bredell mansion, Simpson laid out a street across the tract and gave it his

name. He then built a home on the northeast corner. His home closely matched Christopher's house. (Lafayette Square)

SIMPSON TERRACE (E-W). Ward 24, Precinct 12, Census Tract 1036. (Clifton Heights)

SINGLETON STREET (E-W). First appeared on city maps in 1855 and possibly named for John H. and Benjamin R. Singleton, who operated the Pacific Foundry beginning in 1854, or for the architect Henry Singleton, who designed the Old Courthouse. (Downtown)

SIXTEENTH STREET (N-S). The section of Sixteenth Street south of Clark Avenue was called Skinner Street in John P. Reilly's Addition of 1836. It first appeared under its present name in James H. Lucas' addition of 1844, designating the section between

SIXTEENTH STREET (continued). Market and St. Charles Streets. Other portions of this downtown street received that name somewhat later. In the Downtown area, it was Seventeenth Street from Washington Avenue to Chambers Street until 1883. (Downtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

SIXTH STREET (N-S). This street was established and named by the general street ordinance of 1826. Between Rutger Street and Park Avenue, it was named Phoenix Street until 1881. (Downtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman) (Soulard)

SKINKER BOULEVARD (N-S). Honors Thomas S. Skinker who formerly owned a large tract of land west of Forest Park. It was called Skinker Road until 1925. (Cabanne) (Kingsbury)

SLATTERY STREET (N-S). Appearing in Cutter's subdivision of the Penrose Tract of 1869, it honors Dennis P. Slattery, secretary of the company, which erected the first grain elevator in St. Louis at the foot of Biddle Street in 1865. It was known as Quincy Street from Benton to Montgomery until 1881. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

SMILEY AVENUE (E-W). Platted in the 1892 Smiley's Subdivision and was named for Charles D. Smiley, the assistant treasurer of the Simmons Hardware Company. (Clifton)

SMITH STREET (E-W). In the Smith, Bates and Lisa Addition of 1843, it honors William Smith, landowner and developer, who was an early day merchant in St. Louis. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

SOPER STREET (E-W). Initially L Street in the old town of Carondelet, this street was christened as Lafayette Street in 1854 by the city of Carondelet. In 1881, the city of St. Louis, which had annexed Carondelet in 1870, renamed it to honor A. W. Soper, general manager of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company. Platted from the wharf to Michigan Avenue, the street was vacated between Broadway and Minnesota Avenue for use by St. Joseph's Academy. (Carondelet)

SOULARD STREET (E-W). This street and the Soulard Neighborhood are named for Antoine Soulard, who was the second surveyor-general of Upper Louisiana Territory during the Spanish regime. Originally the riverfront tract belonged to Gabriel Cerre; the land was inherited by his daughter, Julia, who married Soulard in 1795. (Soulard)

- SOUTH BIENVENUE DRIVE (N-S). See BIENVENUE DRIVE (N-S).
- SOUTH BEAUMONT STREET (N-S). See BEAUMONT STREET (N-S).
- SOUTH BOYLE AVENUE (N-S). See BOYLE AVENUE (N-S).
- SOUTH BROADWAY STREET (N-S). See BROADWAY (N-S).
- SOUTH CALVARY AVENUE (N-S). Just before reaching Broadway, Calvary Avenue splits into northernmost and southernmost legs. It is named for the cemetery it lies adjacent to. See also CALVARY AVENUE (N-S). (North Riverfront)
- SOUTH CARDINAL AVENUE (N-S). See CARDINAL AVENUE (N-S).
- SOUTH COMMERCIAL STREET (N-S). See COMMERCIAL STREET (N-S).
- SOUTH COMPTON AVENUE (N-S). See COMPTON AVENUE (N-S).
- SOUTH COURT (N-S). In Dameron's Subdivision of 1916, it was part of the Buckingham Court development. (Central West End)
- SOUTH CUBA COURT (N-S). See CUBA COURT (N-S).
- SOUTH DAKOTA STREET (N-S). See DAKOTA STREET (N-S).
- SOUTH DRIVE (E-S). Within Tower Grove Park, this street extends westward from Tower Grove Avenue. (Shaw)
- SOUTH EIGHTEENTH STREET (N-S). See EIGHTEENTH STREET (N-S).
- SOUTH EIGHTH STREET (N-S). See EIGHTH STREET (N-S).
- SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET (N-S). See ELEVENTH STREET (N-S).
- SOUTH EUCLID AVENUE (N-S). See EUCLID STREET (N-S).
- SOUTH EWING AVENUE (N-S). See EWING AVENUE (N-S).
- SOUTH FIFTEENTH STREET (N-S). See FIFTEENTH STREET (N-S).
- SOUTH FIRST STREET (N-S). See FIRST STREET (N-S).
- SOUTH FOURTEENTH STREET (N-S). See FOURTEENTH STREET (N-S).
- SOUTH FOURTH STREET (N-S). See FOURTH STREET (N-S).
- SOUTH GARRISON AVENUE (N-S). See GARRISON AVENUE (N-S).
- SOUTH GASCONADE STREET (N-S). See GASCONADE STREET (N-S).

SOUTH GRAND BOULEVARD (N-S). See GRAND AVENUE and BOULEVARD (E-W) and (N-S).

SOUTH JEFFERSON AVENUE (N-S). See JEFFERSON AVENUE (N-S).

SOUTH KINGSHIGHWAY BOULEVARD (N-S). See KINGSHIGHWAY BOULEVARD (N-S).

SOUTH LEFFINGWELL AVENUE (N-S). See LEFFINGWELL AVENUE (N-S).

SOUTH LENORE K. SULLIVAN BOULEVARD (N-S). See LENORE K. SULLIVAN BOULEVARD (N-S).

SOUTH LEONARD AVENUE (N-S). See LEONARD AVENUE (N-S).

SOUTH MAGNOLIA AVENUE (N-S). See MAGNOLIA AVENUE (N-S).

SOUTH MARKET STREET (N-S). See MARKET STREET (E-W).

SOUTH MEMORIAL DRIVE (N-S). See MEMORIAL DRIVE (N-S).

SOUTH MONTGOMERY STREET (N-S). See MONTGOMERY STREET (N-S).

SOUTH NEWSTEAD AVENUE (N-S). See NEWSTEAD AVENUE (N-S).

SOUTH NINTH STREET (N-S). See NINTH STREET (N-S).

SOUTH NORWOOD DRIVE (N-S). See NORWOOD DRIVE (N-S).

SOUTH PARK COURT (N-S). So named for its location south of nearby Carondelet Park. (Carondelet)

SOUTH ROSEBURY AVENUE (E-W). At its westernmost edge Rosebury Avenue splits into two legs. South Rosebury Avenue is the southernmost leg. See also ROSEBURY AVENUE (E-W). (Kingsbury)

SOUTH SARAH STREET (N-S). See SARAH STREET (N-S).

SOUTH SECOND STREET (N-S). See SECOND STREET (N-S).

SOUTH SEVENTEENTH STREET (N-S). See SEVENTEENTH STREET (N-S).

SOUTH SEVENTH STREET (N-S). See SEVENTH STREET (N-S).

SOUTH SIXTEENTH STREET (N-S). See SIXTEENTH STREET (N-S).

SOUTH SIXTH STREET (N-S). See SIXTH STREET (N-S).

SOUTH SKINKER BOULEVARD (N-S). See SKINKER BOULEVARD and PARKWAY (N-S).

SOUTH SPRING AVENUE (N-S). See SPRING AVENUE (N-S).

SOUTH TAYLOR AVENUE (N-S). See TAYLOR AVENUE (N-S).

SOUTH TENTH STREET (N-S). See TENTH STREET (N-S).

SOUTH THERESA AVENUE (N-S). See THERESA AVENUE (N-S).

SOUTH THIRTEENTH STREET (N-S). See THIRTEENTH STREET (N-S).

SOUTH TRUDEAU STREET (N-S). See TRUDEAU STREET (N-S).

SOUTH TUCKER BOULEVARD (N-S). See TUCKER BOULEVARD (N-S).

SOUTH TWELFTH STREET (N-S). A section of Tucker Boulevard (formerly Twelfth Street) which is cut off from Tucker by the I-44 and I-55 interchanges at Geyer Avenue and thus was not renamed. See also TUCKER BOULEVARD (N-S). (Soulard)

SOUTH TWENTIETH STREET (N-S). See TWENTIETH STREET (N-S).

SOUTH TWENTY-FIRST STREET (N-S). See TWENTY-FIRST STREET (N-S).

SOUTH TWENTY-SECOND STREET (N-S). See TWENTY-SECOND STREET (N-S).

SOUTH TWENTY-THIRD STREET (N-S). See TWENTY-THIRD STREET (N-S).

SOUTH UTAH PLACE (N-S). See UTAH PLACE (N-S).

SOUTH VANDEVENTER AVENUE (N-S). See VANDEVENTER AVENUE (N-S).

SOUTHLAND AVENUE (N-S). Located in the St. Louis Hills Number 4 Sub-division of 1946, it was given its name by the developer, the Willmore Organization. (Southwest)

SOUTHWEST AVENUE (E-W). From Kingshighway to the city limits was known as Old Manchester Road until 1917, when it was renamed as Southwest Avenue. (Clifton) (The Hill) (Oakland)

SOUTHWOOD AVENUE (E-W). In the De Mun Park apartment subdivision of 1923, it was so named by the developer. (Kingsbury)

SOUTHWORTH COURT (N-S). So named by the developer, who was apparently a raging Anglophile (a nearby street is named Hamlet Street). (Baden-Riverview)

SPRING AVENUE (N-S). Took its name from a spring near Fairground Park near Natural Bridge Road in north St. Louis, which was the source of Rocky Branch Creek. Until 1893, a section of this street in the Shaw area was known as Cabanne Street. Another section, (between Shaw Boulevard and McRee Avenue) was named Morisse Street by Henry Shaw to honor his brother-in-law. It was renamed Spring Avenue in 1881. Until 1881, it was Morrow Avenue from Gravois to Arsenal and Gregor Street from Chippewa to Tholozan. It was also Olivia Street from Meramec to Itaska until 1925. (Fairground) (Grand Prairie) (Midtown) (Oak Hill) (Shaw)

SPRING DRIVE (E-W). In the Riverview Gardens subdivision of 1917, it was named for a nearby spring in the river bluff. (Baden-Riverview)

SPRING GARDEN DRIVE (N-S). Appearing in the Glasgow Woods subdivision of 1928, it is an example of a subdivision promotional name. It was a 60 foot wide road from Riverview to the city limits until 1931. (Baden-Riverview)

SPROULE AVENUE (N-S). Originating in Laclede J. Howard's subdivision of 1909, it honors Andrew Sproule, a partner in the Samuel C. Davis Dry Goods Company. (Oakland)

SPRUCE STREET (E-W). This unnamed colonial cross-street was called South "D" Street beginning in 1821 and was given its present name as part of the general street ordinance of 1826. (Downtown)

ST. ALPHONSUS STREET (N-S). So named because of its proximity to the nearby St. Alphonsus (Rock) Roman Catholic Church on Grand Boulevard. The church was dedicated on August 4, 1872. St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori was founder of the Redemptionist Order in Scala, Italy, in 1732, a result of his experience in evangelistic work among the poor. (Grand Prairie)

ST. ANGE AVENUE and COURT (N-S). Commemorates Captain Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, formerly commandant of the garrison of Fort Chartres, who moved his men to St. Louis in 1765 and headed the government there until 1769. (Soulard)

ST. BERNARD'S LANE (N-S). Began as Hawk Avenue in the Rock Springs Addition of 1852 between Clayton Road and Gratiot Street. It received its present name in 1956 in honor of nearby Catholic Church of St. Bernard, Abbott. (Central West End)

ST. CHARLES STREET (E-W). Designated early in St. Louis history as the road to St. Charles. (Downtown) (Midtown)

ST. CYR AVENUE (E-W). In the 1894 Burke's subdivision of Prospect Hill, it is named for former landowner, Paschall Hyacinthe St. Cyr. It was known as Ann Avenue from Riverview to the city limits until 1881. (Baden-Riverview)

ST. EDWARD AVENUE (E-W). Originating in Kroeger's subdivision of 1909, it was named for the nearby Roman Catholic church of St. Edward the King. (Arlington)

ST. ELIZABETH'S ACADEMY PLACE (N-S). Named for the parochial school which it fronts (this street was formerly part of Tennessee Avenue). (Tower Grove East)

ST. FERDINAND AVENUE and ST. FERDINAND PLACE (E-W). These streets honor St. Ferdinand, who as Spanish King Ferdinand III (1199-1270) was canonized for driving the infidel Moors from his country. (Grand Prairie)

ST. GEORGE STREET (E-W). Named for the suburb of St. George, an 1836 development by William Carr Lane, first mayor of St. Louis. The tract previously was owned by the Vasquez and Delassus families. (Soulard)

ST. JAMES SQUARE (E-W). Appeared in the 1891 subdivision of Greenwood, it was named after St. James's Square in London, England, the location of St. James's Palace ("St. James's" is how "St. James" should be spelled). (Oakland) (Southwest)

ST. LOUIS AVENUE (E-W). In William Christy's addition of 1842, it was named to honor Saint Louis, King Louis IX of France (1214-1270), patron saint and namesake of our city. From Prairie Avenue westward to Belt Avenue, St. Louis Avenue was known as Claggett Avenue until 1888. Hezekiah Claggett was a landowner who subdivided tracts in the area. This street was called Grande Avenue from Fifteenth Street to Grand Avenue until 1871 and was Spring Street from the Wharf to Fifteenth Street until 1875. (Arlington) (Fairground) (Grand Prairie) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

ST. MARYS DRIVE (E-W). Named for St. Mary's High School, which this street fronts. (Dutchtown South)

ST. VINCENT AVENUE and COURT (E-W). This street was named in the 1888 subdivision of the former St. Vincent Catholic Cemetery, which was located at the southwest corner of Park and Jefferson Avenues. Between Pennsylvania and Theresa avenues, this street was named Mary Ann until 1888. (Compton Hill)

STADIUM PLAZA (N-S). Formerly South Seventh Street between Walnut and Spruce, this street borders Busch Memorial Stadium on the west. It was named at the time of the construction of the stadium in 1966. (Downtown)

STANLEY AVENUE (E-W). Appeared in the 1885 subdivision of Blendon Place to honor James Stanley, then the postmaster at Cheltenham. (Oakland)

STANSBURY STREET (E-W). Named for Ira Stansbury, one of the developers in the Kalbfleisch and Stansbury's Subdivision of 1882. (Marquette-Cherokee)

STEFFENS AVENUE (N-S). Originating in the private Brockett Place Subdivision of 1910, it was named for Edward Steffens, who owned and developed it. (Oak Hill)

STEINLAGE DRIVE (N-S). Named for Adolph A. Steinlage, its developer. He was the president of the Steinlage Real Estate and Investment Company. It appeared in Steinlage's subdivision of 1928. (Fairground)

STEINS STREET (E-W). Called Steins Street between the wharf and Michigan Avenue to honor Jacob Steins, an early German settler of Carondelet. He arrived in 1846 and in the ensuing years was influential in causing many Germans to settle in a section that came to be known as Stein's Town. From Michigan to Grand Avenue, Steins Street was known as Heavens Street until 1881. (Carondelet) (Morganford)

STEPHEN AVENUE (N-S). Part of the 1923 subdivision of Submoor, it was named for David Stephen, an architect with the firm of William B. Ittner. (The Hill)

STERR LANE (E-W). Named for Maria Sterr's subdivision of 1891. (Marquette-Cherokee)

STEWART PLACE (N-S). Located in the private Stewart Place subdivision of 1888, it is named for the land owner and developer. The Stewart name originated in England

meaning "keeper of the sty, pen, or hall, later manager of a household or estate."
(Cabanne)

STOCKTON STREET (N-S). Originated in J.G. Bryan's Second subdivision of 1865, it honors Doctor Stockton, a physician who aided in the laying out of the Lowell Addition. It was First Street from Adelaide to Luther until 1881. (Hyde Park & Bissell -College Hill)

STODDARD STREET (E-W). Honored Henry Stoddard, real estate man and developer of the Stoddard's Addition, which he created in 1851. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

STOLLE STREET (N-S). Originally Helvetia Street in the Helena Place Addition of 1904, it extended from Germania Street to the alley north of Primm Street. Helvetia was the Latin name for Switzerland. Renamed Stolle Street in 1952 for a local property owner. (Morganford)

STRATFORD AVENUE (E-W). In the Rydal Mount subdivision of 1893, it was named for Stratford-on-Avon, a municipal borough in Warwickshire, England, associated with William Shakespeare, and other English places of the same name. It was known as Frueh Avenue between 1893 and 1916. (Arlington) (Walnut Park)

STRODTMAN PLACE (N-S). Appearing in the 1873 subdivision of Bissell's Park, it was named for George W. Strodtman, a north side real estate man and developer. It was Twenty-First Street from Ferry to Grand until 1927. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

STURGEON PLACE (N-S). Honored Isaac H. Sturgeon, who in 1855 became president of the North Missouri Railroad (later the Wabash Railroad). He was also a lawyer, real estate man and banker in St. Louis. The name first appeared in the subdivision of Bissell Park of 1873. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

SUBLETTE AVENUE (N-S). Named in honor of William L. and Solomon B. Sublette, western fur traders who were landowners in Gratiot League Square. The street appeared on St. Louis maps dating back to the 1850s. Portions of it were also known as Cheltenham Avenue and Blue Ridge Road until 1881. It was Blue Ridge Road from Connecticut to Pernod until 1881. (The Hill) (Oakland) (Southwest)

SUBURBAN AVENUE (E-W). In Phillip E. Green's subdivision of 1892, it was so named for its then suburban location. (Cabanne)

SUGAR MAPLE KNOLL (E-W). The sugar maple is a variety of the maple tree (it is also known as the hard maple). This is the tree from which maple syrup is extracted. Its wood is also valuable as lumber. (Midtown)

SULLIVAN AVENUE (E-W). Located in the East Union Addition of 1850, it was named in honor of William Sullivan, an early settler in colonial St. Louis, who was appointed as a constable and coroner under American authority by Governor William Henry Harrison and later became a justice of the peace. It was named Lucas Street between Twelfth and Elliott until 1875. (Fairground) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

SULLIVAN BOULEVARD (N-S). See LEONOR K. SULLIVAN BOULEVARD (N-S).

SULPHUR AVENUE (N-S). Developed from a road leading to a sulphur spring in David W. Graham's Sulphur Spring tract. Until 1882, from Wilson to Manchester avenues, it was known as Cheltenham Avenue. (Clifton) (The Hill) (Oakland) (Southwest)

SUMMIT DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park, it takes its name from the high elevation it traverses. (Kingsbury)

SUMMIT PLACE (N-S). In the 1920 private subdivision of A.B. Finch. Its name refers to the highest point of a mountain. (Walnut Park)

SUNSHINE DRIVE (E-W). Originally Upton Street in the Gravois Homesites Subdivision Number Three of 1923, it received its present name in 1933. It is also known as Sunshine Drive in the Morganford Gardens Subdivision of 1949. (Morganford) (Southwest)

SUSANVIEW COURT (N-S). Appearing in the 1963 Joanne Terrace Subdivision, named for a female relative of the developer. (Southwest)

SUSON PLACE (E-W) AND COURT (N-S). "Suson" is a variant of "Susson" which is descended from "Susan," meaning "a lily." Appeared first in the Hampton Gardens Apartments subdivision of 1950. (The Hill)

SUTHERLAND AVENUE (E-W). Named for a maritime county in northern Scotland in the 1896 Southampton Subdivision. "Sutherland" is Scottish for "Southern land." (Southwest)

SWAN AVENUE (E-W). When McRee City was platted in 1869, William B. Swan was associated with the Hiram Leffingwell Company, which laid out the subdivision. In 1867 Swan developed another subdivision in south St. Louis. (Shaw)

SWERINGEN AVENUE. (E-W) Part of the John J. O'Fallon estate subdivision of 1870, it honors James L. Sweringen, a landowner in the vicinity. (Baden-Riverview)

SWITZER AVENUE (E-W). Originating in the 1859 Railroad Addition to Germantown, it is named for Mary J. Switzer, a daughter of Doctor William H. Jennings. (Baden-Riverview)

T. E. HUNTLEY AVENUE (N-S). Named in honor of Thomas Elliott Huntley, a clergyman who was pastor of the Central Baptist Church from 1942 to 1983. T.E. Huntley Avenue was formerly part of Ewing Street. (The official name of this street is T. E. Huntley Avenue, not Rev. T. E. Huntley Avenue. It was named in city ordinance #59748.) (Midtown)

TAFT AVENUE (E-W). Originated in the 1908 Taft Place Subdivision off of Gravois Avenue and named for William Howard Taft, president of the United States (1909-1913) and later Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court (1921-1930). From Compton Avenue to Thirty-Ninth Street, it was named Neosho Street until 1940. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill)

TALCOTT AVENUE (E-W). When it appeared in the Lowell Addition of 1851, it honored Captain Andrew Talcott of the U.S. Army Engineers. He was a member of Colonel

Henry Atkinson's Missouri River expedition of 1819 and a surveyor and inventor. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

TALMAGE AVENUE (N-S). Named for property owner A. R. Talmage, an executive with the Pacific Railroad in the McRee City subdivision of 1869. (Central West End) (Shaw)

TAMM AVENUE (N-S). Honors Jacob Tamm, an early farmer and land owner in the Glades Tract, where the name of Tamm Road appeared on the 1856 map. It was changed to Tamm Avenue in 1893. (Clifton) (Oakland) (Southwest)

TARA LANE (N-S). In the Inglesyde subdivision of 1890, it is named for a village in County Meath, Ireland, which was the seat of Irish kings until the sixth century. (Baden-Riverview) (Walnut Park)

TAYLOR AVENUE (N-S) and (E-W). So titled by landowner Nathaniel Pendleton Taylor after himself. Taylor Avenue first appears on St. Louis maps in the 1850s. Taylor served as United States Register in St. Louis in the 1840s, a position which would have made him knowledgeable about land in the region. He owned a large tract along the north edge of present-day Lindell Boulevard. The present southerly extension through Gibson Heights to Manchester Road was made in 1893. In the Fairground neighborhood, it was formerly Magnolia Avenue from St. Louis Avenue to Ashland until 1881. In the Baden neighborhood, it was previously named Harlem Avenue and Bircher Street from Wharf to West Florissant before 1913. Like East Grand, Taylor is East Taylor from West Florissant to Hall. (Baden-Riverview) (Central West End) (Fairground) (Grand Prairie) (Hyde Park & Bissell- College Hill) (Shaw)

TEACHERS DRIVE (N-S). So named because of its close proximity to Harris-Stowe State College, which was originally a normal school (teachers' college) and still serves mainly as a teacher training institution. (Midtown)

TEDMAR AVENUE and COURT (N-S). This name originated in the 1950 Tedmar Subdivision for which Tedmar Avenue is named. Tedmar Court was platted in the 1955 Terry Subdivision. The name appears to be a coined word, as from "Ted" and "Marshall," but its origins have not been discovered. (Southwest)

TEMPLE PLACE (N-S). Named for Joseph Temple, city assessor and collector of water rates, in the 1890 subdivision of Mount Gamble. (Cabanne)

TENNESSEE AVENUE and PLACE (N-S). Named for the Volunteer State in the subdivisions of the St. Louis Commons during the 1850s. Until 1902, a southern section of the street was named Eleventh Street between Eiler and Osceola Streets and various sections in south St. Louis and Carondelet were named Tenth and Twelfth Street. The name of the state of "Tennessee" originated in the important Cherokee Indian town of "Tanasi," which had various spellings. (Carondelet) (Compton Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Morganford)

TENNIS WAY (N-S). So named in the 1946 subdivision of St. Louis Hills Number 4, because it led toward the tennis courts in Willmore Park. (Southwest)

TENNYSON SQUARE (N-S). Appeared in the 1891 Moses Greenwood Subdivision, it venerates Alfred Lord Tennyson (1809-1892), English poet laureate after 1850. (Oakland)

TENTH STREET (N-S). First appeared in the John B. C. Lucas addition of 1836. In Rene Paul's addition of 1845, that portion of present-day 10th Street between Gratiot and Chouteau was named Barlow Street for Stephen D. Barlow, a railroad executive and president of the St. Louis school board in 1865. The name was retained until 1881. Within the Soulard neighborhood, it bore the names of Valle, South, Buel and Menard before 1883. (Downtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman) (Soulard)

TERMINAL ROW (N-S). So named because of its location in the Hall Street truck terminal hive. This street was formerly known as River Road. (Baden-Riverview)

TERRACE AVENUE (N-S). A promotional name that originated in the Rosa Park Subdivision of 1906. (Oak Hill)

TERRY AVENUE (E-W). Named for their family by two brothers, A. O. and L. F. Terry, who headed the Terry Brothers Real Estate Company. They developed Terry Place and the Terry Company subdivisions in 1888-1889. (Arlington) (Grand Prairie)

TESSON COURT and STREET (E-W). Named for Louis Tesson, a council-man from the second ward in Carondelet's first city council. His family were early French settlers in the area. The name originally applied to the portion of the street from the wharf to Ivory Avenue west of which it was Motier Street. The Motier section was also named Tesson in 1881. (Carondelet) (Morganford)

TEXAS AVENUE (N-S). Generally named for the state of Texas in the subdivision of the St. Louis Commons of 1854, although part of it was named Clara Street until 1881. "Texas" comes from the Caddo Indian word "teyshas," meaning "friends" or "allies." Various Indian tribes used the word to acknowledge their alliances. (Compton Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee)

THATCHER AVENUE (E-W). Laid out in the 1879 Merchant's Bank subdivision of the George Thatcher tract as an acknowledgement of the former land owner. (Baden-Riverview)

THEKLA AVENUE (E-W). In the 1891 subdivision of Harney Heights, it probably memorializes a daughter of the Harney family. "Thekla" originated in the Greek "theocleia," meaning "god-famed." The name is rare in English-speaking countries. (Walnut Park)

THEOBALD STREET (E-W). A Germanic given name meaning "people-bold." In the 1904 subdivision of Walter Place, it was named for a relative of the developer. (Baden-Riverview)

THEODORE AVENUE (E-W). Originating in the 1892 subdivision of Elmwood Park, it honors Theodore F. Chambers, a property owner. (Walnut Park)

THEODOSIA AVENUE (E-W). An heiress of the Lucas family, Theodosia Hunt Patterson, is memorialized by the name of this street. (Arlington) (Grand Prairie)

THERESA AVENUE (N-S). Named for Theresa Paul Taylor, one of the heirs of the Chouteau estate. Originated in the 1854 Subdivision of Section 16 of the St. Louis Commons bearing the name of Ware Avenue for a prominent Unitarian minister. It bore that name until 1895 when it was given its present name. Parts of the street were called McCombs and Wilkinson until 1881. (Compton Hill) (Midtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

THIRD STREET (N-S). Known as La Rue des Granges (Barn Street) in colonial St. Louis, this street was renamed Third Street after the Louisiana Purchase. In Soulard, the section between Rutger and Arsenal streets was named Jackson Street until 1883. (Baden-Riverview) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman) (Soulard)

THIRTEENTH STREET (N-S). Appeared in the James H. Lucas addition of the early 1840s. The section of the street from Market to Spruce was called Rundlet in John S. Rundlet's addition of 1836, but it was changed to Thirteenth Street in the late 1840s. Downtown, from Lucas to Biddle, it was Fourteenth Street to 1885 and High Street from Biddle to O'Fallon until 1883. Before 1881, some sections of it in the Benton Park area bore the names of Summer, Closey and Morton. In the Soulard neighborhood, this street was named Morton, Summer and Closey at various times before 1883. (Benton Park) (Downtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman) (Soulard)

THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET (N-S). Named Sixteenth Street in the 1858 South St. Louis Suburb by John C. Ivory. It retained that name between Eichelberger and Meramec streets until 1911, when it was renamed 38th Street. (Oak Hill)

THIRTY-NINTH STREET (N-S). When named, it marked the beginning of the thirty-ninth block west of the Mississippi River. Much of the street originally was known as South Vandeventer. It received its present designation in 1910. Named Sixteenth Street in John C. Ivory's 1858 suburb of South St. Louis, it retained that name between Eichelberger and Meramec streets until 1911, when it was renamed Thirty-Ninth Street. A section of the street between Vista and Chouteau avenues was called Tiffany Street until 1926. The name of Tiffany was derived from Louis and P. D. Tiffany, the owners of a tract of land in that vicinity. (Oak Hill) (Shaw)

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET (N-S). Began as Fourteenth Street in John C. Ivory's South St. Louis suburb of 1855 and was so named until 1911 when it received its present name in the Oak Hill area. (Oak Hill)

THOLOZAN AVENUE (E-W). Named for John S. Tholozan, a member of the Sanguinette Family, and his wife Adele, who owned the large Tholozan tract between Chippewa Street and Tholozan Avenue, extending westward from Grand almost to Kingshighway until her death. The street name of Tholozan first appeared in the McNeil and Hart's Subdivision of 1860. (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

THOMAS STREET (E-W). Laid out in the 1851 Stoddard Addition, it honors James S. Thomas, mayor of St. Louis from 1864 to 1868, and developer of the Compton Hill Addition. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

THORNBYP PLACE (N-S). A private street in the Christian Brothers Subdivision of 1878, it is a shortened form of the name of the town of Thornbury in England. (Cabanne)

THRUSH AVENUE (N-S). Appearing in the 1892 subdivision of Walnut Park, it is named for a bird family noted for their beautiful songs. (Arlington) (Baden-Riverview) (Walnut Park)

THURMAN AVENUE (N-S). For Allen G. Thurman, the vice-presidential candidate with Grover Cleveland in 1888. The developers of Tyler Place named the street for Thurman to gain publicity during the Democratic National Convention held in St. Louis in 1888. The section of Thurman between Magnolia and Shenandoah served as a street car line from the 1890s. (Shaw)

TILDEN AVENUE (N-S). Honored Charles A. Tilden, president of the Tilden Lumber Company, when it appeared in the Boulevard Heights subdivision of 1912. (Morganford)

TILLIE AVENUE (E-W). Named for Tillie Kraft, a female member of the family, it was part of the 1906 subdivision of Kraft Place. (Baden-Riverview)

TOENGES AVENUE (E-W). Probably a variant spelling of "Tong," "fork of river", the name of five different places in England, or from "Tonge", meaning "tongue of land." Platted in the Toenges Subdivision of 1922 and named for the developer. (Morganford)

TOWER GROVE AVENUE (N-S). Named by Henry Shaw after his country estate, "Tower Grove," now on the grounds of the Missouri Botanical Garden. The house was given its name because it had a tower, and it was surrounded by a grove of trees which Shaw turned into a garden. Tower Grove Avenue was the road that Shaw used to reach his estate from the local station of the Pacific Railroad. (Central West End) (Shaw)

TOWER GROVE PLACE (E-W). See explanation for TOWER GROVE AVENUE (N-S). (Shaw)

TOWNSEND AVENUE (E-W). Named in honor of Jesse Townsend, 19th ward alderman (1985-1991). (Academy-Sherman)

TRAFFORD LANE (N-S). Appearing in the 1890 subdivision of Inglesyde, it was named for Trafford Park, the estate of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, near Manchester, England. (Baden-River-view)

TRAINOR COURT (N-S). An English family name that appeared in the 1923 South Hurst subdivision. It means "one who came from Trafford (ford on Roman road; ford by a trap), the name of places in Lancashire and Northamptonshire. (Morganford)

TREMONT AVENUE (E-W). Named for Boston's Tremont Street in the Greenwood Subdivision of 1891. (Oakland)

TRUDEAU STREET (E-W). Located in the Morrison, Duchouquette, Papin and Picotte Addition of 1839, this street is named in honor of Jean Baptiste Trudeau, the first school master of colonial St. Louis. (Soulard)

TUBMAN LANE (E-W). A street within the bounds of the block delineated by Ninth and Tenth streets and Cass and O'Fallon streets (the street lies within the Cochran Gardens Housing Project). Named for Harriet Tubman (c.1820-1913), American abolitionist and former slave who became a principal "conductor" on the Underground Railroad, leading more than 300 slaves to freedom. (Columbus Square)

TUCKER BOULEVARD (N-S). Mayne Avenue south of Market Street in Rundlet's 1836 addition was renamed Twelfth Street in the 1840s. The Lucas family dedicated the section of the street between Market Street and Washington Avenue to the city in their sub-division of 1844. The street maintains its great width because of the presence at its center of the Lucas Public Market. Its name was changed from Twelfth Street to Twelfth Boulevard in 1932. It became Tucker Boulevard in 1979 in honor of former mayor Raymond R. Tucker. From Lucas to O'Fallon, Twelfth was High Street until 1932. (Downtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman) (Soulard)

TURNER AVENUE (N-S). Appearing in the White Place subdivision of 1859 honors Spencer A. Turner, a relative of the Lucas family and a real estate company owner in 1859. (Fairground)

TWELFTH STREET (N-S). See SOUTH TWELFTH STREET (N-S).

TWENTIETH STREET (N-S). The section of Twentieth Street between Market and Poplar was platted in 1846 as Adolphe Street, named after developer Adolphe Paul. This name survived until 1880 when it was changed to Twentieth. North of Market, it was known by its present name from its inception in the Lucas family subdivision of the early 1850s. Between Lucas and O'Fallon, it was called Twenty-First Street until 1883 and from Eugenia Street to Clark Avenue it was called Tom Street until 1929. In Old North St. Louis, the section from Grand to Linton was called Maria to 1881. (Downtown) (Hyde Park & Bissell - College Hill) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

TWENTY-FIFTH STREET (N-S). Originating in the Union Addition of 1850, it was known as Twentieth Street from Cass Avenue to Palm Street until 1883. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

TWENTY-FIRST STREET (N-S). Originally appeared in William Christy's addition of 1842. Between Market Street and Scott Avenue, it was called Mercer Street from the early 1850s until 1880. The Lucas family called it Twenty-First Street from Market Street to St. Charles in their addition of the 1850s. North of Washington Avenue, it was called Twenty-Second Street until 1883. In old North St. Louis, a section was known as Kayser Place from Madison to Benton until 1883 and Solomon Avenue from Benton to Branch. Also, until 1883, it was Fifteenth Street from Linton to College until 1886. (Downtown) (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill) (Midtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

TWENTY-SECOND STREET (N-S). Originated in William Christy's Addition of 1842. Between Market Street and Chouteau Avenue, it was called Noeme Street until 1880. In Old North St. Louis, it was Seventeenth Street from Palm to Angelica until 1883. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill) (Midtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

TWENTY-THIRD STREET (E-W). First platted in William Christy's Addition of 1842, it was known as High Street between Market and Papin Streets until 1881. It was

Nineteenth Street from Cass Avenue to Hebert Street until 1883. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill) (Midtown) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

TYLER STREET (E-W). When it appeared in William C. Christy's Addition to North St. Louis of 1842, it commemorates Robert Tyler who married Mary Lawrence Chambers, the daughter of the developer of Chambers, Christy and Wright's Town of North St. Louis of 1816. It was known as Webster Street from the wharf to Tenth Street until 1881. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

TYROLEAN AVENUE (E-W). In the Austria Heights subdivision of 1906, it was named for the province of Tyrol in the Austrian Alps. (Morganford) (Southwest)

TYUS COURT (E-W). Named for Leroy Tyus, who was a state representative 1950-1958 and 20th ward committeeman for 23 years. (Academy-Sherman)

ULENA AVENUE (N-S). Appeared in the 1914 Wanda Place subdivision and probably named for a female relative of the developer. "Ulena" is a highly unusual name composed by adding the letter "u" to "lena," which is a pet form of names ending in "lena," like Helena. (Oak Hill)

UNION BOULEVARD (N-S). Originally named as Second Kingshighway between the Olive Street Plank Road (Delmar) and St. Charles Road (Martin Luther King Drive), in the 1850s. It derived its present name during the Civil War when many of its abutting property owners were Union sympathizers. Northern sections of Union bore the names of Bernays and Barton at various times. In the Arlington neighborhood, it was Barton Avenue from Easton to Natural Bridge until 1880 and was Bernays Avenue in honor of a prominent doctor, between Bircher and West Florissant until 1916. (Arlington) (Cabanne) (Central West End) (Walnut Park)

UNION DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park, it begins at the Union Boulevard entrance to Forest Park. (Kingsbury)

UNIVERSITY COURT (N-S). Named for its close proximity to St. Louis University and Harris-Stowe State College. (Midtown)

UNIVERSITY STREET (E-W). In the 1850 Union Addition, it was named for St. Louis University. It was Magnolia Street from Jefferson to Glasgow until 1881 and Wright Street from Twenty-second to Glasgow until 1886. (Fairground) (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

UNTER DEN LINDEN (E-W). Named after a famous street in Berlin, Unter den Linden was part of the 1891 Greenwood Sub-division. (Oakland)

UPTON STREET (E-W) Named U Street in old Carondelet and then called Union Street in 1854. The new name applied only to the section extending from the wharf to Michigan Avenue; west of that, it was called Fourth Street. In 1881 it was renamed Upton Street, honoring Emory Upton (1839-1881), a U. S. Army officer and writer who served with distinction through the Civil War. He originated a system of military tactics and was a commander at West Point in the 1870s. Upton Street was named Caroline Avenue west of Grand until 1881 82. (Carondelet) (Morganford)

UTAH PLACE and STREET (E-W). The name of this street was derived from the Ute or Utah Indians and for a river of that name discovered by John C. Fremont. Utah Street is named for Utah Territory which was created in 1850. The name is in consonance with the method adopted for naming the east-west streets in the platting of the St. Louis Commons after Indian tribes or rivers. (Benton Park) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Soulard)

VAIL PLACE (N-S). Entrance to Newman and Howard's Addition of 1859. Named for James H. Vail, the assistant circuit attorney in St. Louis in 1860. Socrates Newman was then the leading importer and dealer in gas lighting fixtures in St. Louis. He joined Richard J. Howard in developing this subdivision. (Lafayette Square)

VALENTINE STREET (E-W). Commemorates Father Valentin or Valentine, a Capuchin friar who came to St. Louis in 1772 as the first resident Roman Catholic priest. His name was given to the five-block long street in 1885. From 1821 to 1826, it had been called South "E" Street and after that Almond Street until it was changed to Valentine. (Downtown)

VALLEY DRIVE (E-W). In the Riverview Gardens subdivision of 1917, it was named for the valley through which it runs. (Baden-Riverview)

VALLEY DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park, it runs through the valley south of the Art Museum. (Kingsbury)

VAN BUREN STREET (N-S). Laid out in the early 1850s, it was named to honor Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the United States (1837-41). Van Buren also became the Free Soil Party presidential candidate in 1848. (Carondelet)

VANDEBURGH AVENUE (N-S). Originally named Milburn Avenue in the 1850s and changed to Vanderburgh Avenue after a land owner in the 1860s. Only a small section of this street was built. From Magnolia to Sidney, it was renamed Alhambra Court in 1920. The only surviving section is a half-block long stretch running north from Shenandoah near Grand. It was in the Reilly Subdivision of 1883. (Compton Hill)

VANDEVENTER AVENUE (N-S). Named for landowner Peter S. Vandeventer, one of the developers of Vandeventer Place in 1870. His property included the site of the development. Vandeventer Avenue, which originated in north St. Louis, originally had its southern terminus at Manchester Road. The section of Vandeventer between Manchester southwest of Kingshighway originally was known as Old Manchester Road. It was renamed Vandeventer in 1910. (Central West End) (Fairground) (Grand Prairie) (Midtown) (Shaw)

VARRELMANN AVENUE (N-S). Appearing in Newport Heights Second Addition of 1905, it was named for Charles Varrelmann, the street commissioner in the administration of Mayor Rolla Wells. (Oak Hill)

VERA AVENUE (N-S). A name common in many Slavic countries, "Vera" comes from a word meaning "faith." As it became an English name in the 1870s, it was associated with the feminine of the Latin "verus", meaning "true." The name appeared in the 1908 subdivision of Euclid-Florissant Heights. (Walnut Park)

VERMONT AVENUE (N-S) Originally named for the state of Vermont, this street was known as Sixth Street between Iowa and Virginia avenues until 1902. (Carondelet) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Morganford)

VERNON AVENUE (E-W). Named for Maris R. Vernon, an agent for the John S. Mellon Real Estate Company, active in the St. Louis real estate market when this subdivision was organized. In Grand Prairie, the section of Vernon Avenue between West End Avenue and Walton Avenue was the principal street of the Page Avenue subdivision of 1876. (Cabanne) (Grand Prairie)

VERONICA AVENUE (E-W). Originally appeared in the Walter Place subdivision of 1904, Veronica is "either a Latin form of Bernice or from Latin words meaning 'true image', as in the word 'vernicle'." The vernicle "is the cloth on which the features of Christ are said to have been miraculously impressed when it was used to wipe his face as he went to Calvary." It was known as Theobald Street from Kingshighway Northwest to the city limits until 1913. (Baden-Riverview)

VEST AVENUE (N-S). In the West Bremen subdivision of 1856, it honors George Graham Vest (1830-1904) a Missouri state representative and a senator in the Confederate Congress from 1862 to 1865. Known for his oratory, Vest is famous for his "Eulogy to the Dog" at a jury trial in 1869. This street was Twentieth Street from Farrar to the north line of Stuewe's Addition until 1883. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

VICTOR STREET (E-W). One of the streets which originated in William Carr Lane's suburban town of St. George. It carries the name of his only son, Victor Ralph Carr Lane, who died in 1846 at the age of 15. (Benton Park) (Compton Hill) (Soulard)

VICTORIA AVENUE (E-W) and VICTORIA PLACE (N-S). Christened for England's Queen Victoria in the Gratiot Square Subdivision of 1907. (Oakland)

VIENNA AVENUE (N-S). Located in the 1929 subdivision of St. Louis Hills Number One, it honors the city of Vienna, Austria. (South-west)

VILLA AVENUE (E-W). Originally appeared in Shield's Second Forest Park Subdivision of 1888, the Latin word means "a country home." (Oakland)

VILLE COURT (E-W). Named for the neighborhood in which it is located. "The Ville" was originally known as Elleardsville, and was named after Charles Elleard, a florist and horticulturist who built a conservatory and greenhouses in the area. (The Ville)

VINE GROVE AVENUE (N-S). Established in the Vine Grove sub-division in the Old Orchard Tract of 1866 and named for the subdivision. (Fairground)

VIOLAVIEW DRIVE (N-S). A viola is a four-stringed instrument, slightly larger and deeper in tone than a violin. (Carondelet)

VIRGINIA AVENUE (N-S). Originally named for the state of Virginia in the subdivision of the St. Louis Commons in 1854 under the policy of naming north-south streets after states of the Union. From the River des Peres to Bates Street, this street was named Fifth Street under a Carondelet ordinance of 1843. It retained that name until 1883 when it was changed by a St. Louis City ordinance to recognize the state of Virginia.

Between Bates and Meramec streets it was called Stringtown Road until 1883, when that section also received the name of Virginia. (Carondelet) (Compton Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Midtown) (Morganford)

VISTA AVENUE (E-W). Probably named for the fine vista that can be seen from this street's intersection with Grand Boulevard at the top of Compton Hill. It originated in McPherson and Shepley's subdivision of the Motard Tract in 1874. (Midtown) (Shaw)

VIVIAN AVENUE and PLACE (N-S). "Vivian" is a usual English form of a Latin word meaning "living, alive." Originated in the North Pointe addition of 1921, it probably was named for a daughter of the Switzer family, former property owner. Vivian Avenue is in the 1921 North Pointe Addition north and west of Florissant Avenue. Vivian Place is south of West Florissant Avenue. (Walnut Park)

VOERSTER AVENUE (N-S). In Volo Voerster's subdivision of 1949 and named for the developer. (The Hill)

VOLO AVENUE (N-S). In Volo Voerster's subdivision of 1949, it carried the given name of the developer. "Volo" is the Spanish word for flight. (The Hill)

VON PHUL STREET (N-S). Honored Henry Von Phul (1784-1874) a commission merchant and steamboat owner, insurance man, member of the school board, and director of the Iron Mountain Railroad. Platted in the Second subdivision of J.G. Bryan's estate in 1865. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

VULCAN STREET (N-S). Called Jackson street to honor Andrew Jackson until 1881, then it was renamed after the nearby Vulcan Iron Works (in Roman mythology, Vulcan was the god of fire and metalworking). (Carondelet)

WABADA AVENUE AND WABADA PLACE (E-W). The name of this street is a variant spelling of the Indian name Wabasha, a principal chief of the Sioux tribe. It was derived from the Indian "wapa" (leaf) and "sha" (red), meaning "red leaf." Wabada Avenue originally appeared in the Euclid Park subdivision of 1891 between Euclid Avenue and Kingshighway. It was known as North Market Street west of Kingshighway until changed by city ordinance in 1926. (Arlington) (Grand Prairie)

WABASH AVENUE (N-S). Originated in the 1888 Lindenwood Sub-division of Fred Mittelberg's estate. Its name is derived from a Miami Indian word meaning "white water." (Southwest)

WADDELL AVENUE (N-S). Named for the developer of Waddell's addition to South St. Louis of 1874. "Waddell" is Scottish and English for "dweller in the valley where wood grew." (*Morganford)

WADDINGHAM STREET (N-S). Appearing in the 1843 subdivision of part of the Mullanphy estate, west of First Street, it was named for William Waddingham, Sr., a provision merchant who, in partnership with Edward P. Wheeler, supplied food and provisions for expeditions of the Missouri and American fur companies and the steamboat Yellowstone in 1831-33. Signs of this old street are very difficult to find. It ran between the old railroad freight houses when it use. City records show that it was never vacated. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

WADE AVENUE (E-W). Honors St. Louis banker Festus J. Wade. It originated in the Shields Forest Park Subdivision of 1887. (Oakland)

WAGNER AVENUE (E-W). Originating in the 1870 subdivision of Fruit Hill, it was named for the family that founded the nearby Wagner Electric Company. (Cabanne)

WAITE COURT (E-W). "Waite" is English, meaning "the watchman or lookout, especially a watchman in a castle or fortified place." Named for a developer in the Dale Avenue Subdivision of 1916. (Oakland)

WALBRIDGE PLACE (N-S). When this street appeared in Slevin's subdivision of 1886, it honored Cyrus P. Walbridge (1849-1921), a business man and mayor of St. Louis from 1893 to 1897. (Fair-ground)

WALDEMAR AVENUE (E-W). A tribute to the royal family of Denmark. It originated in Samuel's Subdivision of 1885. (Oakland)

WALL STREET (E-W). Named for the famous street in the financial district of New York City. In the 1907 subdivision of Gast Heights. (Baden-Riverview)

WALLACE AVENUE (E-W). Established in the 1909 Ellenwood Park First Addition, it was named for Asa A Wallace, vice-president of the Escanaba Manufacturing Company, who resided at 67 Vandeventer Place. (Oak Hill)

WALNUT PLACE (E-W). A westernmost extension of Walnut Street. See also WALNUT STREET (E-W). (West Downtown)

WALNUT STREET (E-W). When the street first appeared in colonial St. Louis, it was called Rue de la Tour or Street of the Tower, referring to the fact that it led up the hill from the river to the round tower of Fort San Carlos, located at what is now Fourth and Walnut Streets. Between 1821 and 1826, it was called South "A" Street. It then was changed by city ordinance to Walnut Street. From 20th Street to Jefferson Avenue, it was known as Estelle Street until 1868. (Downtown) (Midtown)

WALSH STREET (E-W). Originating in the 1859 subdivision of the Carondelet Commons north of the River des Peres, this street was named in honor of James B. Walsh, first mayor of Carondelet. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

WALT BOWERS LANE (E-W). A street in the Blair-Murphy Housing area. (Old North St. Louis)

WALTER AVENUE (E-W). Named for John T. Walter, an early wine maker in the area and one of the developers of the 1867 Walter and Espenschied subdivision. (Baden-Riverview)

WALTON AVENUE, PLACE, and ROW (N-S). One of the original streets in the Aubert Place subdivision dedicated by John Lay in 1857. It received the name in honor of Izaak Walton (1593-1683), the British author of the treatise on fishing titled "The Compleat Angler." Walton Place is a northerly continuation of Walton Avenue which appeared in

the private Florida Place subdivision of 1889. (Central West End) (Fairground) (Grand Prairie)

WANDA AVENUE and COURT (N-S). The name of Wanda Avenue originally appeared in Haas and Bosso's subdivision of 1921. Wanda Court was platted in the Alice Terrace subdivision of 1959. The name "Wanda" is of Slavic origin, with the Germanic tribe, the Vandals, being known to Anglo-Saxons as "Wendlas." (Morganford)

WARING LANE (N-S). Named for Oscar Minor Waring (1837-1911), prominent black educator and principal of Sumner High School. (Midtown)

WARNE AVENUE (N-S). Originated in the Thornton D. Murphy subdivision in 1857. Honors St. Louis hardware merchant Marinus W. Warne, a colonel in the Missouri State Militia at St. Louis during the Civil War. Between Easton Avenue and Natural Bridge Road, Warne Avenue was known as St. Louis Avenue until 1881. It was O'Fallon Avenue from Natural Bridge to Adelaide until 1881. (Fairground) (Grand Prairie) (Hyde Park & Bissell- College Hill)

WARREN STREET (E-W). Laid out in the 1816 Town of North St. Louis, it honors General Joseph Warren (1741-1775), American statesman and soldier who was killed in the Battle of Bunker Hill. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

WARWICK AVENUE (N-S). Known as Cote Brillante Avenue until 1931 when the present name was adopted. The original source of the name Warwick was the English earldom of that name created about 1088. The name came into prominence in the United States in the last decade of the 19th century through the humanitarian and social work of English woman Frances Evelyn Maynard, who became Countess of Warwick by marriage in 1881. (Grand Prairie)

WASHINGTON AVENUE, BOULEVARD, COURT, and TERRACE (E-W). Washington Avenue was named North "F" Street in 1821 and Laurel Street from the wharf to Seventh Street in 1826. The name Washington first appeared in 1835, applied to that section of the street from Third to Eleventh which was part of Jeremiah O'Connor's subdivision of 1823. The name was later applied to the entire street. Washington Terrace was platted in the Bell Place private subdivision of 1890. Washington Court was a private apartment subdivision off of Clara Avenue in 1919. Washington Way originated in the 1890s between Olive Street and Washington Avenue. Until 1871, Washington Avenue was named McLure Avenue from Grand to the city limits. (Downtown) (Central West End) (Kingsbury) (Midtown)

WASHINGTON DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park named for George Washington. (Kingsbury)

WATER STREET (N-S). During the time of the town of Carondelet (1832 1851), this street, one block east of Main Street (now Broadway) paralleled the shore line of the Mississippi River in front of the town. It was called a tow path or officially Water Street because of the location. (Carondelet)

WATERMAN AVENUE, PLACE, and WAY (E-W). Originated in the 1873 subdivision of the Kingsbury tract, where it was named for Alfred M. Waterman, husband of Adele

Louise Kingsbury. Until 1910, it was named McPherson from Kingshighway to Union. (Central West End) (Kingsbury)

WATSON ROAD (N-S). Named for Wesley Watson, a prominent early land owner in the area southwest of St. Louis in the 19th century and signer of an 1845 petition to lay out the road. (Southwest)

WAVERLY PLACE (N-S). The entrance to the estate of attorney Archibald Gamble, who erected a mansion at its south end in 1850. His daughter, Virginia, married Charles Gibson in 1851. The street was originally McNair Avenue, and later became Easton Place after Gamble's widow, Louisa Easton Gamble. Archibald Gamble died in 1866. The family began calling the street Waverly Place in 1884 as a way of remembering Gamble's favorite literature, the English Waverly novels. (Lafayette Square)

WEBER DRIVE and ROAD (E-W). Honors the Weber family which owned extensive land holdings in South St. Louis operated a popular plant nursery in Affton. (Carondelet) (Morganford)

WEBMORE DRIVE (E-W). A coined name derived from the nearby intersection of Weber Road and Morganford Road in the Weber Gardens Addition of 1956. (Morganford)

WEBSTER AVENUE (N-S). In Smith's subdivision by Alton R. Easton of 1852, it honors Daniel Webster (1782-1852), an American statesman, lawyer and member of the United States Congress who was notable for his ability as an orator. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

WEIL AVENUE (E-W). When it was laid out in the 1890 Shrewsbury Park Subdivision, it honored Joseph Weil, a land owner in the vicinity. (Southwest)

WEIMAR DRIVE (N-S). Platted in the 1956 Weber Gardens Addition, it was named for the city of Weimar in Thuringia, a state in central Germany. (Morganford)

WELLINGTON AVENUE (N-S) and COURT (E-W). Originating in the Greenwood Subdivision of 1891, these streets venerate Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington (1769-1852), British soldier and statesman. (Oakland) (Southwest)

WELLS AVENUE (E-W). Named for transit magnate Erastus Wells, founder of Wellston, a prominent St. Louisan at the time his name appeared in the 1871 Rose Hill subdivision. (Cabanne)

WELLS DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park named for Rolla Wells, mayor of St. Louis during the World's Fair. (Kingsbury)

WENZLICK AVENUE (N-S). Named for Albert Wenzlick of the Wenzlick Real Estate Company, developer of the 1952 Wenzlick Park Sub-division. (Southwest)

WEST AVENUE (N-S). In the 1908 Chester Heights Subdivision, it was named for Allen T. West, an executive with the investment firm of G. H. Walker and company. (Oak Hill)

WEST BELLE PLACE (E-W). Until 1881 called Schaumburg Place, the extension of Bell Avenue west of Vandeventer Avenue in 1881 became West Belle Place, a name that indicated the street's fashionable character. (Grand Prairie)

WEST BILLON AVENUE (N-S). An early name for Hampton Avenue from Manchester to Oakland (and still running from Manchester to Lloyd), it honors Frederick Billon, a 19th-century St. Louis historian. (Oakland)

WEST CABANNE PLACE (E-W), WEST CABANNE COURT, and WEST CABANNE TERRACE. Platted in Townsend's private subdivision of West Cabanne Place in 1888, it is named for Doctor John S. Cabanne. (Cabanne)

WEST CATALAN STREET (E-W). See CATALAN STREET (E-W).

WEST COURT (N-S). Is a short street in the Kingshighway Forest Subdivision of 1928. (Oak Hill)

WEST COURTOIS STREET (E-W). See COURTOIS STREET (E-W).

WEST DAVIS STREET (E-W). See DAVIS STREET (E-W).

WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET (E-W). See EIGHTEENTH STREET (E-W).

WEST END AVENUE (N-S). Received its name because it was located at the west end of Bryan's Second Page Avenue addition of 1884 (Grand Prairie)

WEST FAIRFAX COURT (E-W). See FAIRFAX COURT (E-W).

WEST FLORISSANT AVENUE (E-W). "Florissant" is the French word for "Flowering." It was the main road from St. Louis to Florissant in St. Louis County. It was Anna Street between Grand and Prairie until 1881 and was known as Florissant Avenue until 1917. (Walnut Park)

WEST IOWA AVENUE (E-W). See IOWA AVENUE (E-W) and N-S).

WEST LABADIE AVENUE (E-W). See LABADIE AVENUE (E-W).

WEST MICHIGAN AVENUE (E-W). See MICHIGAN AVENUE (E-W) and (N-S).

WEST NORWOOD DRIVE (E-W). See NORWOOD AVENUE (E-W).

WEST PAPIN STREET (E-W). Platted as Papin Street in Dean's Addition to McRee City in 1883, it retained that name until 1909 when it received its present designation. (Central West End)

WEST PARK AVENUE (E-W). Established in the 1890 Carlisle Subdivision, it was named as a western extension of the city's Park Avenue. (Oakland)

WEST PINE BOULEVARD and PLACE (E-W). A western extension of Pine Street west of Grand Avenue. This street originally was called Baker from Grand to Kingshighway

until 1880, when it received its present name as a western extension of Pine Street.
(Central West End) (Midtown)

WEST PINE DRIVE. A drive in Forest Park, it originates at West Pine Boulevard. It was built in 1940 as a traffic reliever for Lindell-Kingshighway traffic congestion. (Kingsbury)

WEST POEPPING AVENUE (E-W). See POEPPING AVENUE (E-W).

WEST PRIMM STREET (E-W). See PRIMM STREET (E-W).

WEST RAILROAD AVENUE (N-S). Named because it paralleled the rails of the North Missouri Railroad, later the Wabash Railroad, when it was laid out in George W. Thatcher's subdivision of 1875. (Baden-Riverview)

WEST SCHIRMER AVENUE (E-W). See SCHIRMER AVENUE (E-W).

WEST SIXTEENTH STREET (N-S). This short street extending from St. Charles Street to Lucas Avenue was known as Robbins Lane until 1910. It was named for the Robbins family who owned a house which straddled the street alignment in the 1850s. The city forced the family to raze the house so that Washington Avenue could be extended westward. (Downtown)

WEST STEINS STREET (E-W). See STEINS STREET (E-W).

WEST THIRD STREET (E-W). See THIRD STREET (E-W).

WEST UPTON STREET (E-W). See UPTON STREET (E-W).

WESTMINSTER PLACE (E-W). Laid out in the Lindell Place Sub-division of 1868, it was known as Lindell Place from Vandeventer to Boyle until 1881 when it was named in honor of Westminster Abbey in London. (Kingsbury) (Midtown) (Central West End)

WESTMORELAND PLACE (E-W). Located in the Forest Park Addition of 1888, it was named for Westmoreland County in the Lake District of northern England. (Central West End)

WESTWAY PLACE and ROAD (E-W). Westway Road in the 1945 St. Louis Hills Estates Number 2 and Westway Place in the 1949 St. Louis Hills Estates Number 3, were given a coined name by the developer, the Willmore Organization. (Southwest)

WHALEY PLACE (N-S). Located in the Viola Place subdivision of 1957, it is named after Fred Whaley, its developer. (Morganford)

WHARF STREET (N-S). Named for its close proximity to the Mississippi River wharf. Part of Wharf Street was renamed Leonore K. Sullivan Boulevard. (North Riverfront)

WHERRY AVENUE (N-S). Honored Mackey Wherry, an early St. Louis merchant and first city register of St. Louis in 1822. It appeared in the 1896 Southampton Subdivision. Wherry owned a farm in the Gregoire Sarpy estate land grant, and this street is located in that tract. (Southwest)

WHITMAN STREET (N-S). In J.G. Bryan's Second Addition of 1865, it honors Thomas J. Whitman, chief engineer of the Bissell Point waterworks and water commissioner in 1879. He was a brother of American poet Walt Whitman. It was Sycamore Street from Grand to Adelaide until 1881. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

WHITTEMORE PLACE (E-W). Named for Robert B. Whittemore, a wholesale hat and cap merchant, who was treasurer of the Mound City Mutual Building Association from 1869 to 1871. (Lafayette Square)

WHITTIER STREET (N-S). This street, which appears on maps dating back to 1860, is named in honor of John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1892), the famous American Quaker poet and reformer. His best-known work, "Snowbound," appeared in 1866. The street was named Wash Avenue after the Robert Wash estate between Easton and Labadie avenues until 1882. (Central West End) (Grand Prairie)

WHITWORTH COURT and DRIVE (E-W). Platted in the Villa Nova Subdivision of 1946. Whitworth is a family name that also is the name of places in Durham and Lancashire in England. (St. Louis Hills)

WICHITA AVENUE (E-W). A street in the Gibson Heights subdivision of 1891 named for the Wichita (Ouachita) tribe of Indians. The former owner of this tract, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., traded with the Wichita in the earlier part of the 19th century. (Shaw)

WICKLOW PLACE (N-S). Originating in a subdivision of the 1890s, the street was named for a maritime county in eastern Ireland. (Marquette-Cherokee)

WILCOX AVENUE (E-W). Platted in the 1910 Chester Heights First Addition, it was named for Charles H. Wilcox, president of the Palace Livery Company. (Oak Hill)

WILLIAM PLACE (N-S). In the McKinley Park subdivision of 1904, it honored President William McKinley. (Arlington)

WILLMORE ROAD (N-S). Commemorates Cyrus Crane Willmore, founder of the Willmore Organization that developed St. Louis Hills and St. Louis Hills Estates. It appeared in the 1944 St. Louis Hills Estates Number One. (Southwest)

WILLOW STREET (E-W). Northshore Country Club has expanded in recent years, and its expansion has swallowed up Bisque, Chain, and Willow Streets. (Baden-Riverview)

WILMAR PLACE (N-S). In the Carondelet Gardens Number Four subdivision of 1955, it is a coined name invented by the developer as a promotional title. (Morganford)

WILMINGTON AVENUE (E-W). Known as Wilmington Road until 1918, it acquired its present name, which honors the city of Wilmington, Delaware, home state of Edward Bates, an ardent 19th-century supporter of public education. (Morganford)

WILSON AVENUE (E-W). In honor of George W. Wilson, an importer and dealer in hardware and cutlery, when it appeared in the 1868 subdivision of Fairmont Heights. (Clifton) (The Hill)

WINDERMERE COURT and PLACE (E-W). In the private Windermere Place subdivision of 1895, it honors Lake Windermere between Lancashire and Westmorland (sic), England's largest lake. (Cabanne)

WINDHAM AVENUE (E-W). For Charles Wyndam (1710-63) a member of Parliament and Secretary of State in England, in the Rydal Mount subdivision of 1893. (Arlington)

WINDSOR PARKWAY (N-S). Opened in the 1911 Windsor Park private subdivision, it recognizes the Borough of Windsor in Berkshire, England, from which the royal family, the House of Windsor, takes its family name. (Oak Hill)

WINDSOR PLACE (E-W). A principal street in the partition of the Bequette tract in 1859. Named for the Borough of Windsor in Berkshire, England. Windsor Castle has served as the seat of English rulers since William the Conqueror (Grand Prairie)

WINKELMANN PLACE (E-W). Literally, a man who was "a dweller on land enclosed by mountains or woods; one who lived on or near a Winkel (corner); one who operated a small shop". The family name "Winkelman," appears on some old maps as a landowner in the former Ann Biddle estate subdivision. The name first showed up as a street name about 1870. (Walnut Park)

WINNEBAGO STREET (E-W). Named for the Winnebago Indian tribe in the 1854 subdivision of the St. Louis Commons. This street was called Magazine Street between Marine and Wisconsin avenues until 1881. (Marquette-Cherokee) (Oak Hill) (Southwest)

WINONA AVENUE (E-W). A Siouan Indian name meaning "first born daughter". It originated on local maps in the Lindenwood Subdivision of 1888. (Southwest)

WISCONSIN AVENUE (N-S). Named for a state of the Union as part of the platting of the north south streets in the St. Louis Common in 1854. The name probably originated in the Ojibway Indian word meaning "gathering of the waters." (Benton Park) (Marquette-Cherokee)

WISE AVENUE (E-W). Originating in Berthold's Subdivision of Gratiot League Square in 1885, it was named for William Wise, then assistant sewer commissioner of St. Louis. It was known as Plateau Avenue between East Road and Macklind Avenue until 1881 and as Berthold Street from Sublette to the west line of the Cheltenham Subdivision until 1882. (Oakland)

WITHERS AVENUE (E-W). Honors George Withers (1588-1667), an English poet and pamphleteer. It originated in the Lowell Addition of 1851. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

WITHNELL STREET (E-W). Martha Withnell opened the John Withnell Addition in 1882, shortly after the death of her husband. In the process, this street received the Withnell family name. A section of the street from Ninth Street to Missouri Avenue had the name of Washington Avenue until 1882. (Benton Park) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Souard)

WITTENBERG AVENUE (N-S). Named for the developer of Wittenberg's addition to McRee City in 1883. "Wittenberg" is a German family name for "one who came from Wittenberg (white mountain), in Germany." (Shaw)

WOODBINE COURT (N-S). Began as Woodland Court in a subdivision of that name in 1928. It received its present name in 1929. Woodbine is a ground cover plant which also is called the Virginia creeper. (Southwest)

WOODBOURNE DRIVE (N-S). Established in the 1922 subdivision of Ellenwood, it was named from a Scottish word meaning "stream through a wooded area. (Kingsbury)

WOODLAND AVENUE (E-W). Appearing in Bircher's subdivision of 1906, it was named for wooded forest country. (Arlington) (Walnut Park)

WOODSTOCK AVENUE (N-S). For Woodstock, a municipal borough in Oxfordshire, England, in the 1893 Rydal Mount subdivision. (Arlington) (Walnut Park)

WREN AVENUE (N-S). Located in the 1892 subdivision of Walnut Park, it is named for a small singing bird, which is beneficial for its ability to consume insects. (Arlington) (Walnut Park)

WRIGHT STREET (E-W). Named in honor of Major Thomas Wright, United States Army, in William C. Christy's Addition to North St. Louis of 1842. It was University Street from Nineteenth to Twentieth until 1882. (Old North St. Louis-Yeatman)

WYANDOTTE STREET (E-W). Named after the Wyandotte Indian tribe during the 1854 subdivision of the St. Louis Commons. The name is thought to mean "islanders" or "those who live on a peninsula." (Marquette-Cherokee)

WYATT PLACE (E-W). "Wyatt" is English, meaning "descendant of little Guy" (wood; sensible; life). Originated in Dale Avenue Heights subdivision of 1916. One of the street's sections located in Winkles' Subdivision of 1914 was known as Therma Terrace until 1930 when it received its present designation. (Oakland)

WYDOWN BOULEVARD (E-W). Originated as a pair of roadways paralleling the Clayton (04 Line) streetcar right-of-way as a route from Skinker Road to the St. Louis Country Club, which was then located south of the county seat of Clayton. The car line began operations in 1895 and with the coming of automobiles, a roadway became necessary about 1910. It was first platted in the Skinker Heights or Tesson's subdivision of 1911. (Kingsbury)

WYOMING PLACE and STREET (E-W). Another east west street in the platting of the St. Louis Commons in 1854. The name Wyoming is derived from the Indian word "Mecheweaming," meaning "land largely of big plains." and applied to the territory of Wyoming organized in 1868. (Benton Park) (Clifton) (Oak Hill) (Marquette-Cherokee) (Soulard)

YATES AVENUE (N-S). An English name, for "one who lived in, or near, the gate; or gap in a chain of hills; a gatekeeper." First appeared in the Upton Place Number One subdivision of 1953. (Morganford)

YORK AVENUE (N-S). Originating in Bixby's Subdivision of 1916, it was named for the city of York and for Yorkshire County in northern England. (Central West End)
(Fairground)

YORK COURT (N-S). Laid out in the York Court Subdivision of 1940, named for York, England. (Fairground)

ZEALAND STREET (N-S). Established in the Third subdivision of the College Farm of 1874, it is named for the largest island of Denmark between Kattegat and the Baltic Sea. It was Eleventh Street from Linton to College until 1883. (Hyde Park & Bissell-College Hill)

ZELLIE ROAD (N-S). Either the "pet form of Anselma," the feminine of "Anselm," or the Americanization of "Zell," a family name for "one who came from "Zell" or "church," the name of several places in Germany. The name originated in the 1936 Subdivision of City Block 3298. (Morganford)

ZEPP STREET (E-W). Named for Jacob Zepp, a barrel manufacturer. The street was located in Boyce's Addition to St. Ange in 1879. (Marquette-Cherokee)