BEYOND MANHATTAN:

A Gazetteer of Delaware Indian History Reflected In Modern-Day Place Names

by Robert S. Grumet

Munsee and Northern Unami Interpretations by
Ray Whritenour

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BEYOND MANHATTAN:

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by Robert S. Grumet

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For Julie

PREFACE

This book of Delaware Indian place names on modern American maps is the latest product of a lifelong interest in the natural and cultural history of Greater New York. It began in the Bronx, where I grew up. I loved to walk through the woods where the Bronx River tumbles through its rocky gorge less than a mile from my old neighborhood. Camping trips in and around the borough's hinterlands deepened affection for the natural beauties of the wild places that lay just beyond the city limits. Scout leaders teaching woodcraft skills and Indian lore revealed the seemingly hidden history of the region's original Indian inhabitants then not taught in city schools. Interest grew into fascination as I learned more about their culture while participating in a study project on the Indians of the Bronx undertaken after joining the local lodge of a national organization of scout campers that based its principles upon what was represented as traditions of Delaware Indians whose homeland included my home borough.

Eager to learn more, I soon began taking the bus to the nearby Huntington Library on Westchester Square that then housed the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation's book collection. Subway rides into Manhattan took me to the reading rooms of the New-York Historical Society and the American Museum of Natural History conveniently located across the street from one another. Visits to these places provided the data that served as the basis for a senior honors thesis surveying Indian place names in the metropolitan area. Guided by thesis director Robert L. Schuyler, then at the City College of New York's Department of Anthropology, I completed the project in 1972. Around that time, I also met Frederick J. Dockstader, Director of the Museum of the American Indian, who arranged for a Research Associateship that made museum resources available for studies that ultimately resulted in the publication of Native American Place Names in New York City (Grumet 1981).

Although other things claimed much of my time and energy over the next 30 years, I never completely stopped thinking about Delaware Indian names and naming. The free time afforded by retirement that permitted completion of a survey of colonial-era Munsee Indian history (Grumet 2009; 2011) finally provided the opportunity to revisit, revise, and expand upon earlier work. This resulted in the publication of Manhattan to Minisink: American Indian Place Names in Greater New York and Vicinity (Grumet 2013) by the University of Oklahoma Press. Intrigued by the many Delaware names beyond the region's borders encountered while working on the latter study, I gathered and analyzed the material presented in the current monograph. The result is a general survey that, for the first time, looks at all Delaware Indian place names on present-day maps throughout the United States and Canada.

University of Oklahoma Press acquisitions editor, Alessandra Jacobi-Tamulevich, sponsored publication of an earlier draft of this monograph by the press. Although two readers recommended that Oklahoma publish the work, the press's publications board decided that changing print marketing conditions precluded publication.

Conversations during the summer of 2013 with John P. Hart, Director of the New York State Museum's Research and Collections Division, led to submission of the manuscript for consideration as an online Museum Bulletin. The submitted manuscript draft received a positive response from staff readers, several of whom made extensive comments and recommendations that significantly improved the final product. Harriet Hart copy-edited the final draft manuscript submission. Alessandra Jacobi-Tamulevich secured permission to reprint text, much of it abridged, from Manhattan to Minisink.

Delaware philologist Ray Whritenour provided new interpretations for many names in this book and confirmed the plausibility of others made by earlier scholars. John Bierhorst, Matthew Bokovoy, Scott M. Chapin, Joe Diamond, Charles T. Gehring, R. H. Ives Goddard, III, Michael McCafferty, Julia T. Margulies, Dawn G. Marsh, Brice Obermeyer, Bruce L. Pearson, Stuart A. Reeve, and James A. Rementer also looked at manuscript text and provided useful guidance. Special thanks to Daniel K. Richter, Director of the McNeil Center for Early American Studies at the University of Pennsylvania, whose continuing renewal of my Senior Research Associateship at the Center makes academic institutional resources available to an otherwise unaffiliated retired scholar.

Introduction

Manhattan, a Delaware Indian place name variously translated as "island," "bow-wood gathering place," and "place where we all got drunk," is by any measure one of the world's most widely recognized American Indian words. Beyond Manhattan, hundreds of other Delaware place names on present-day North American maps reflect the big influence this small nation has had on people's imaginations since John Juet, an officer aboard Henry Hudson's ship, *de Halve Maen,* "the Half Moon," first recorded Manahata in 1609.

A substantial portion of the more than 600 names examined in this study were first recorded by colonists moving onto Delaware Indian lands located within their ancestral homeland in the Delaware and lower Hudson river valleys. Others lay scattered along the routes they took into westward exile through the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and across the Great Lakes to present-day communities in Ontario, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Oklahoma. A few, such as Sagundai Springs in Nevada, Fallen Leaf in California, and the Killbuck Mountains in Alaska, bear the names of Delawares whose travels took them far from their home communities.

Nostalgic immigrants began including Delaware names like Amboy, Neversink, and Norwalk among those they imported to label their new communities during the early nineteenth century. Other Delaware names like Lehigh and Lackawanna traveled the rails of companies that bore their names as the 1800s wore on. Canny entrepreneurs gave their developments Delaware names that had become bywords for wealth, power, and leisure living like Manhattan, Rockaway, and Tuxedo, the Delaware name of the place where the dinner jacket was invented. Mineola, a Lakota name widely thought to be Delaware originally made famous as the name of one of the earliest and best-regarded Pocono Mountain resorts in Pennsylvania, was also adopted in many communities around the country for its favorable associations.

Officials celebrating the growing influence of their cities started including Delaware Indian place names among well-known names of places elsewhere in their states or regions to grace new streets and neighborhoods increasingly inhabited by immigrants from those locales. Most recently, developers building new neighborhoods in the suburbs intent on establishing comforting associations with old homes are selecting Delaware place names in unprecedentedly large numbers for the courts, lanes, trails, circles, and drives that wind through their subdivisions. These practices have spread Delaware Indian place names where Delaware Indians themselves never lived or traveled.

The stories behind these names appear in the pages that follow. Those from the northernmost part of the Delaware homeland (shorn of information of strictly local interest and expanded to include data documenting their occurrence beyond Greater New York) may be seen in already mentioned *Manhattan to Minisink* (Grumet 2013). New findings made during the two years following completion of the latter study presented here include addition of entries for *Cheechunk, Sackerah, Shattemuc,* and *Shorakapok* in New York, and *Miquin* in central New Jersey. *Shipetaukin,* previously listed as an historically unidentified name, appears here among names documented in primary sources in central New Jersey. *Aquetong, Cuttalossa, Holicong, Lahaska, Oughoughton,* and *Paunacussing,* Bucks County, Pennsylvania toponyms traditionally regarded as Delaware Indian place names, have been relocated to the list of names that I have not found in written records dating to colonial times.

Main entries for all names in this study are presented in alphabetical order within the states where they presently appear. The volume itself is divided into three parts. Part 1 contains names first mentioned in primary sources dating to colonial times recorded within the ancestral Delaware Indian homeland. These are presented in a directional north-south order beginning in southeastern New York, and followed by Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. Those in New Jersey have been apportioned among northern, central, and southern sections broadly reflecting Delaware language dialect boundaries. The names in New Jersey North are located in the Hackensack, Passaic, Wallkill, and upper Delaware river valleys where Munsee was primarily spoken. Those presented in New Jersey Central are located in the area where people speaking the Northern Unami dialect lived in the Musconetcong, Raritan, and Assunpink river valleys. The New Jersey South section contains names where the Southern Unami dialect predominated along the Atlantic shore to the east and below Crosswicks Creek in the lower Delaware River valley.

Pennsylvania in Part 1 has been divided into northern and southern sections. Pennsylvania South mostly contains Southern Unami dialect names recorded along the lower Delaware River within and below the Schuylkill River valley. Names from the Northern Unami and Munsee dialects predominate in Pennsylvania North in the Lehigh and upper Delaware valleys.

Part 2 contains place names marking the presence of Delaware Indian communities and people along their path into exile and others noting Delaware trappers, traders and others who traveled farther west to places like California and Alaska. These are presented by state or province in the chronological order of their appearance in written records. Entries in this section in Pennsylvania are divided into those situated in the Susquehanna River valley in the central part of the state and those within the Ohio Valley watershed in western Pennsylvania.

Part 3 presents Delaware Indian transfer names like Manhattan, Lehigh, and Tuxedo transplanted far from their places of origin, frequently to locales where Delawares never lived or worked. Also included in this section are names on present-day maps drawn from Delaware-English dictionaries, similar-looking names from other languages, invented names, and others identified as Delaware on the basis of archivally or ethnographically uncorroborated traditions. States and provinces containing these names are presented in alphabetical order.

Not here in numbers in proportion to their occurrence in secondary sources are the more speculative translations, name locations, and historical inferences published in previous place name books. These include, but are not limited to volumes compiled by Edward Ruttenber (1906a), William Beauchamp (1907), William Tooker (1911), and George Donehoo (1928). All of the latter were completed before modern linguistics and archaeology transformed our understandings of language, culture, and history. This does not mean that all findings made by these and other early investigators are no longer useful. The amount of space required to include spe-

cific references to all but what I think are the most critically important citations to these earlier works would be vast. The resulting tome, moreover, would mostly be of interest to specialists already familiar with the sources.

This book is only the most recent addition to this substantial body of work. Their numbers alone are sure markers of the love that people have for them. They are loved as much for the way they sound as for the way they seem to be simultaneously foreign and familiar. They are also loved for the way their seemingly inscrutable origins, hidden from all but Delaware Indian people and those studying their language, history, and culture, allow us to project different meanings and senses of significance onto them.

For these and other reasons, Indian names have been given to villages and towns, to roads and waterways, churches and clubs, to shops and stores, and to seats and halls of government built on Indian lands colonized during the past four centuries. More than half of the nation's states and two thirds of Canada's provinces (and the country itself) bear Indian names. Total numbers are impressive. Some 11,000 Indian place names are listed in the most authoritative survey of those on current maps in the United States (Bright 2004); as many and perhaps more may be found in Canada. It does not stop there. For the last couple of hundred years or so, Indian names have been embraced by non-Indians who have adopted them as family surnames like Osceola (the Seminole leader whose name meant "black drink shouter") and given names like Wynona (Lakota for "firstborn daughter"), Enola (the Cherokee word for "solitary"), and Tecumseh (the name of the Shawnee military leader and the T. in the name of Civil War general William T. Sherman).

Although names are essential skeins in what Abraham Lincoln called the "mystic cords of memory" that bind people to places, things, and ideas, they are neither singular nor static. Their ability to embody multiple meanings allows people to use them to express affection in some contexts and lash out in the form of magical, swear, and fighting words in others. The chameleon-like nature of names can most readily be seen in the multiple meanings assigned to Wyoming. Officials establishing a new territory in the Rocky Mountains in 1868 used the name to attract settlers familiar with the then picturesque Susquehanna River valley locale whose name they thought meant "beautiful valley" in the Delaware Indian language. It was probably not lost on them that the name could also serve as a "red flag," dredging up raw memories of the devastating American defeat at the hands of Indians and Tories in 1778 during the Revolutionary War. They knew that references to what was remembered as "the Wyoming Massacre" could be depended upon to stir up hard feelings against native people wherever they defended their lands.

While Wyoming means many things to many people, no Delaware Indian place name bears a more substantial symbolic burden than Manhattan. It is the *mënating,* "island," *man-ă-hă-tonh,* "bow wood place," or *manahachtanienk,* "place where we all got drunk" of the Delawares, the Manahatta of Robert Juet, the Manhattoes of the Dutch, the olde Manhattan of antiquarian sentimentalists, and the "island at the center of the world" of Wall Street, the Great White Way, and the Manhattan skyline. Manhattan has also spread farther than any other Indian name, occurring not just throughout its continent of origin, but used around the world as an instantly recognized selling point for hotels, restaurants, and resorts catering to cosmopolitan customers.

In terms of language, Delaware is the source of most, but not all, place names associated with Delaware Indian people. Although it is now spoken as a native language by only a very few elders, the language is the subject of much interest among younger generations of Delawares and non-Indian academics and avocationalists. Delaware is a member of the widespread Algonquian linguistic family. Linguists divide Algonquian family languages into Central and Eastern subgroups. Ojibwa, Cree, Potawatomi, and other Central Algonquian languages more distantly related to Delaware are spoken by the native people of the Ohio Valley and the upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes. Delawares speak a language more closely related to Micmac, Massachusett, Mahican, Nanticoke, Powhatan, and other members of the Eastern Algonquian subgroup originally spoken along the Atlantic Seaboard from the Gulf of St. Lawrence south to the Carolinas.

Like all members of linguistic families, Algonquian languages both share many similar root words and maintain distinct word order rules, vocabulary items, and pronunciation styles. Speakers and philologists trace similarities broadly linking the Central Algonquian Ojibwa term for "stream outlet," *saginaw*, for example, with its Eastern Algonquian Delaware cognate, *sakona*. The sum totals of unique features characterizing each language, however, make it necessary for people to learn to speak it like a foreign language in order to clearly understand one another.

Identification of just what linguistically constitutes Delaware as a language depends on one's point of view. Linguistic "splitters" emphasizing the significance of differences (i.e., Goddard 1978) regard Delaware as it was traditionally spoken in the lower Delaware River valley as separate and distinct from Munsee. Munsee and Wampano are very similar dialects spoken by closely related people living north and east of the Unami-speaking area. Holders of this view identify Delaware whose known dialects include Southern Unami, spoken around Delaware Bay and the lower Delaware River, and Northern Unami (sometimes referred to as Unalachtgo or Unalimi), in central New Jersey and adjacent parts of Pennsylvania.

"Lumpers" focusing upon similarities mostly regard Delaware as a language consisting of more or less mutually intelligible Munsee, Northern Unami, and Southern Unami dialects. This position is supported by findings of Ray Whritenour (2010), who used the list of 207 words commonly found in human languages. The list was originally compiled by linguist Morris Swadesh as a comparative tool to assess degrees of language difference and similarity. Whritenour used Swadesh's list to examine documented Munsee, Southern Unami, and Northern Unami examples. His analysis found that Southern and Northern Unami shared 190 cognates (a rate of 91.8 percent). Northern Unami and Munsee shared 177 (85.5 percent), and Munsee shared 152 with Southern Unami (a more distant 73.4 percent). Whritenour further noted that these degrees of similarity indicate that Munsee, Northern Unami, and Southern Unami were more closely related to one another than those widely regarded as dialects within the Italian, German, or Chinese speech communities.

Munsees referred to themselves as *lunaapeew*, "common man (i.e., human being)" and used the words *hulŭníixsuw* to identify speakers of Delaware and *wihwŭnaamíwuw* when talking about Unamis (O'Meara 1996:601). As mentioned above, two variants of

Munsee have been documented. Munsee proper is a living language still spoken by a few elders of Canada. Wampano is a scantily documented but evidently closely related extinct Munsee dialect documented along the Connecticut–New York borderlands that also contained elements from the Mahican and Southern New England Algonquian Quiripi languages (Rudes 1997).

Variously spelled versions that include Muncey, Muncie, and Monsey cluster in six areas associated with Munsee occupation and history. Those within their homeland, such as the Village of Monsey in Rockland County, New York and Eastern Pennsylvanian place names like Mount Minsi at the Delaware Water Gap in Monroe County and the Minsi Trails Bridge and Minsi Lake in neighboring Northampton, are recent introductions. The group of municipalities, waterways, and other features along the West Branch of the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania's Lycoming County bearing the name Muncy is located in the region where colonists made their first reference to "Munscoes Indians" originally from the Delaware River valley in 1727. Places like Muncie Hollow in Sandusky County, Ohio; Delaware County, Indiana, locales such as the City of Muncie and Muncie Creek; another Muncie Creek in Wyandotte County, Kansas; the Munsee Road that runs through Munsee-Delaware Nation Indian Reserve No. 1 at the community traditionally known as Muncey Town in Ontario; and the Stockbridge-Munsee Reservation in Wisconsin, lay along the route they traveled west into exile.

Not all places bearing such names are associated with Munsee Indians. Muncy Cove, Maine; Muncy Ranch, New Mexico; Munsey Park, New York; and Munsey Lake, Oregon, are located in places where Munsee Indians have never lived. Surnames spelled Muncy, Munsey, Monsey, and Mouncey belong to families whose members moved from France to England and on to Quebec, New England, and the American West.

Delawares living south of Munsee-speaking people in their homeland spoke Northern Unami and Southern Unami dialects. The identity of closely related extinct Unalachtigo remains uncertain. People speaking Unami dialects used their words *lenape* or *lënape* when referring to themselves. The name is most commonly rendered as Lenni Lenape or simply Lenape on modern-day maps. Like Munsee, places bearing names like Lake Lenape and Lenape Park in New Jersey and Lenni in Pennsylvania in the homeland of Unami-speaking people only appeared on maps after the Indians they referred to were forced from their lands. Other spellings of the name include the railroad town of Lenapah founded in Nowata County, Oklahoma, in 1889; Lenni-Lenape Island in Lake George in Warren County, New York; and Lenapeeuw Road in the Moraviantown Reserve Indian community in Ontario. In all, the U.S. Board on Geographic Names' Geographic Names Information System (the database maintained by the official federal clearing house for place names and place name spellings; hereafter cited as the GNIS) list 39 places named Lenape at various locales in the United States. Inclusion of the many instances of the application of Lenape and other Delaware place names to municipally maintained streets, which do not appear in the GNIS database, would increase numbers significantly.

Delawares noted in places like the Ohio Valley and Great Lakes also were often variously identified by such general names as *Woapanachke, Loups*, Grandfathers, and Mahikanders or Mohicans. Woapanachke is generally translated as "people of the eastern country" (Goddard 1978:236). Loup is a French word for "wolf," the totem animal of one of their three main kin groups and a translation of *ma'iigan,* an Ojibwa word for the animal. The Munsee word for wolf is *wiixcheew* (O'Meara 1996:654). The term grandfather was an honorific acknowledging their lengthier experience in dealings with Europeans. Mahikander was a general term lumping Delawares and Mahican-speaking Indian people from the Hudson River valley together with other expatriates from the east forced from their lands by Europeans.

Mahikander and Mohican look like written representations of the way their word Muhheakunnuck sounded to Europeans. The name is often translated as a word referring to the tidal ebb and flow of the Hudson River that coursed through the heart of the Mahican upper Hudson Valley homeland. Most nineteenth-century writers thought that all Indians living on both banks of the Hudson River above the Catskill Mountains and along the entire east bank of its estuary south to New York Harbor spoke languages they identified as Mahican, Mohican, or Mohegan (the latter name is often confused with the altogether different Southern New England Eastern Algonquian-speaking Mohegan Indian nation in eastern Connecticut).

Present-day investigators regard the Mahican or Mohican language spoken in the upper Hudson River valley as closely related to but separate from the Delaware Indian dialects spoken by Munsees and other people living on both sides of the Hudson estuary (Masthay 1991). The name spread even farther after the 1826 publication of James Fenimore Cooper's hit novel, *Last of the Mohicans*, propelled it to a level of popularity that endures to this day. This popularity is reflected by the presence of the name in 13 states in the GNIS, whose number not only includes places where Mohicans lived in New York and Ohio, but other spots as far afield as Mohican Mills, North Carolina; Mohican Creek, Montana; and Cape Mohican, Alaska.

The Iroquois, whose languages belonged to a different language family that differs from Algonquian perhaps as much as English differs from Japanese, sometimes used words meaning "stutterer" when talking about Algonquian-speakers. They were not the only people who gave less than complementary names to those from other nations. The name of the easternmost Iroquois nation, Mohawk, who called themselves *Kanye'keha:ka,* "people of the place of the flint," comes from an Algonquian language cognate of a Southern Unami Delaware Indian word *mhuwéyok*, "cannibal monsters" (Goddard *in* Fenton and Tooker 1978:478). The name of the Iroquois Confederacy itself evidently comes from either a Huron word for "real adder" or a Basque expression for "killer." A query entered into the GNIS on July 14, 2012, showed that a majority of the 310 places bearing the name Mohawk occur in and around their Mohawk River valley homeland in upstate New York. The query further revealed that this Delaware Indian name of an Iroquois nation also appears, sometimes with considerable frequency, in 35 other states.

Ménkwe, another Southern Unami Delaware name, this one a generic term used to identify people speaking Iroquoian languages that Goddard (*in* Fenton 1978:320) thinks has no traceable etymology, was rendered as Mingo by colonists. Albert Anthony, a fluent speaker of Munsee, wrote that *mengwe,* the word his people used to identify the Iroquois, meant "glans penis" in Delaware (Brinton and Anthony 1888:81). The name Mingo was used during

the eighteenth century to identify mostly Seneca and Cayuga Iroquois expatriates living beyond the borders of the Confederacy's central New York heartland in the Ohio River valley. Although the name still clusters in the Ohio Valley, it also occurs in one form or another in 24 states from Maine to California, appearing as a name for 28 creeks, 17 municipalities, three townships, and one county.

The name that Delawares most commonly use when talking about themselves in English is not an Indian word at all. It is instead the heraldic name of Sir Thomas West, Baron De la Warr, governor of Virginia that navigators sailing north from Jamestown used to name and claim Delaware Bay for King James I and England in 1610. Briefly named for James' successor King Charles I during the 1630s, and called the South River by the Dutch, English settlers moving to the region after 1664 preferentially used the earlier name Delaware to identify the river, its bay, its valley, and the Indians living within it before applying it to nearly every kind of place capable of bearing a name in the Delaware Indian homeland and along their westward route into exile.

A query of the GNIS made on June 30, 2012, yielded 596 examples of places bearing the name in 30 states. Most cluster in places within their ancestral homeland (more than three quarters are in the state of Delaware). Others are farther west in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, and Oklahoma. A substantial number, however, also grace places as far afield as California, Colorado, and New Mexico where organized Delaware communities have never existed. These may honor either the state, the tribe, or both.

Hybrid variations of the name in forms like Delanco, Delawanna, and Delran also occur. Delawanna, in New Jersey, for example, combines contractions of the first two names of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad that operated the Boonton Branch along much of the Morris Canal's route between Montclair and Hackettstown. The name currently appears at opposite ends of the old rail route. Delawanna Station at its eastern end was built in 1925 in the City of Clifton where Delawanna Avenue crosses the tracks of the Montclair-Boonton New Jersey Transit line, first built in 1869. Delawanna Creek at the other end of the state is a five-mile-long stream that flows through Knowlton Township from its headwaters near the hamlet of Knowlton into Delaware Lake to its confluence with the Delaware River at Ramseyburg, New Jersey.

Although they seem to show up everywhere, Delaware Indian place names on modern-day maps represent only a small fraction of the thousands actually recorded in their language by chroniclers since the 1600s. While many have found their way into print at one time or another in local histories and place name surveys, most still languish unpublished and unnoticed in papers preserved in public and private repositories across the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Awareness of this fact has long drawn many people pursuing varying agendas to places containing sources documenting Delaware and other Indian place names. Lawyers look for them as they comb legal records in search of evidence needed to press suits and settle claims. Realtors search through land records for Indian names used as boundary markers needed to prove survey findings and clear titles. Academic and amateur historians, ethnologists, linguists, archaeologists, geographers, genealogists, demographers, and other researchers seek out Indian place names for their studies. Books and articles in print and on web sites reporting investigators' findings are avidly consulted by an even wider readership interested in the origins and etymologies of Indian names, their meanings and significations, and the roles they have played throughout history.

Like everything else we invent, the original meanings of place names and purposes intended for them pass with their inventors. Reexamining Edward Sapir's (1949) classic distinction differentiating genuine and spurious culture, anthropologists Richard Handler and Jocelyn Linnekin (1984) suggest instead that cultural traditions are both genuine and spurious. Looked at from their perspective, cultural traditions such as place names and the rules that govern their meaning and usage, are neither genuine in the sense that they come to us as "the pristine and immutable heritage of the past," nor spurious fabrications that are only "defined in the present." They instead function like all other cultural traditions that support multiple meanings and serve different purposes. Indeed, place names serve as ideally receptive screens onto which we can project our most fervent hopes, dreams, myths, and desires.

This widely known, if not always openly acknowledged, ability to be all things to all people has not stopped us from forming the most passionate attachments to names. It sometimes seems that more than a few wars have been fought over little more than the right to fix this or that name in one form or another to some spot on a map.

Grander passions, and even more destructive wars, have been inspired by arguments over names whose associations have spread far beyond their original locales to encompass classes and factions, whole nation states, even entire language families and ethnic groups. These names, too, are cultural constructs, as are the sense of identity and the feelings of allegiance and alienation that they help to create and sustain. Although many of these things can remain unchanged for long periods of time, none are ultimately either enduringly timeless or restricted within permanently fixed boundaries. This is especially the case for traditional societies like the Delawares. No hard or fast cultural, social, or linguistic line has ever totally separated Delawares from other people. They shared in what archaeologists call the Late Woodland cultural tradition that first emerged among both Algonquian- and Iroquoian-speaking communities in Northeastern North America at least five centuries before Europeans made their first landfalls along the Atlantic coast in the 1500s.

Speaking different languages and observing different customs, Late Woodland people nevertheless followed a broadly similar way of life that centered around fireplaces tended in or near bark or mat covered sapling framed houses. These were built in towns and camps where people made stone, bone, and horn tools used to farm, fish, hunt, and forage for food and obtain raw materials that they transformed into clothes, utensils, weapons, and other things needed to sustain themselves in the region's forests.

As with other Late Woodland people whose histories spilled into the colonial era, Delawares used place names to both express their sense of themselves as a unique people and to establish the possibility of some sort of connection with others using similar-sounding words. Thus, Ojibwas could perhaps regard the earlier-mentioned word *sakona,* the Delaware form of their word Saginaw, as a possibly antique usage expected from a people they addressed formally in council as "grandfathers." Past writers have used Saginaw and hundreds of other Eastern and Central Algo-

nquian cognates to establish etymologies for Delaware Indian words.

Examination of far-flung Algonquian cognates is beyond the scope of this book. These pages, instead, focus on the many hundreds of place names on modern-day maps demonstrably associated with Delaware Indians. Most can be connected with historically chronicled Delaware Indian places, polities, or people. Those in the third part of this study are transfer and other names that never appeared historically in their present locations. These include Metauque, Mohepinoke, Nianque, Wasigan, Wopsononock, and other Delaware Indian words drawn from dictionaries, word lists or, in the case of Peahala in New Jersey, from the now-discredited *Walam Olum*, long regarded as a Delaware epic (Oestreicher 1994). Others, such as Cadosia, Codorus, Homowack, Mohansic, Pataskala, and the earlier-mentioned group of place names mostly in Bucks county, Pennsylvania not mentioned or identified as non-historic names in the otherwise inclusive study written by George Donehoo (1928), are words regarded as Delaware names for more than a century that I have not yet been able to directly document in primary records dating to colonial times. A few, such as Moxahala and Tuccamirgan, are reimagined and relocated names of Delaware places or people no longer on maps in their original locations.

Some of the words associated with Delaware Indians on modern-day maps in this book come from other languages. These include English names for Delaware places such as Clearfield, Pound Ridge, and Duck, Jacobs, and Pine creeks specifically identified as such while Delaware Indians still lived in those places. Also included is the name Delaware itself as well as heavily anglicized names like Dock Watch, Lamington, Mannington, and Wickers Creek. Also here are Danskammer, Goffle, Moodna, and other Dutch words; German words like Gnadenhutten and Kappus; Aliquippa, a Delaware name for a Seneca woman; and Iroquoian names for Delaware people or places like Cussewago, Custaloga, Sandusky, Susquehanna, Tioga, and Tionesta. Delaware Indian words for Shawnee locales such as Conemaugh, Conodoguinet, and Pahaquarry may also be found in these pages, as can Delaware words like Mahican and Mohawk, adopted by colonists to identify people who referred to themselves as Muhheakunnuk and *Kanye'keha:ka*.

The names in this book were first chronicled during the colonial era by people writing at a time before spelling was standardized. Few if any of these writers either understood or cared very much about Delaware language, culture, or people. Whatever their original verbal or written forms, all have been intentionally or inadvertently altered and made to fit into symbolic and social landscapes in ways that their original Indian creators never anticipated.

Each name identified as Delaware appearing in this volume can reasonably be fixed in time and space on securely dated documents. Confidence in their authenticity as Delaware names increases when they appear embedded in formulaic statements entered onto deed texts, survey returns, or court depositions affirming that a certain place name is called thus and such by Delawares, or by people possessing demonstrable familiarity with Delaware language and custom. Ray Whritenour, editor of *A Delaware-English Lexicon of Words and Phrases* (1995), reviewed all of the names of this book, analyzed past translations associated with them, and provided new interpretations where possible. Those made by fluent Delaware-speakers such as Nora Thompson Dean may be found in such sources as Kraft and Kraft (1985). Translations made by Heckewelder are mainly drawn from his study of Delaware place names posthumously published in 1834.

All main entry names are alphabetically arranged according to the ways they are most commonly spelled today. Forms officially entered into the GNIS are followed whenever possible. Each main entry is highlighted in boldfaced type.

Unless otherwise noted, every entry name is followed by a parenthetical reference noting the county, parish, riding, or other administrative jurisdiction where it is located. Every entry includes information identifying the name's language of origin when known and a brief discussion of its more credible etymologies if such exist. Silence rather than tedious repetition of negative findings mutely indicates when a name does not possess a verifiable etymology provided by fluent native speakers or specialists. The Google Maps website and TopoUSA Atlas and Gazetteer software (DeLorme 2006) have been used to cross-check the current location of every name. The earliest known occurrence in written records is noted and the history of each name's appearance on maps is recounted.

Source materials used in this book are noted by in-text American Anthropological Association style parenthetical citations. Spellings of all non-proper nouns in colonial records are modernized. Asterisks mark historically unattested philological reconstructions. Colonial-era Old Style dates are adjusted to fit with the New Style calendar whenever possible. And, as should be expected from a writer who put in his time as a bureaucrat, all references to states, counties, cities, towns, boroughs, and villages represent formal jurisdictional designations appropriately capitalized to denote their official status as incorporated governmental entities. Unincorporated locales, often noted as Census Designated Areas in federal government records, are variously referred to in such general terms as communities, localities, hamlets, and places.

PART ONE

DELAWARE INDIAN PLACE NAMES IN THEIR HOMELAND

NEW YORK

AMAWALK (Westchester County). Whritenour thinks that Appamankaogh, an early spelling of Amawalk, sounds very much like the Munsee words **apaamaapoxkw*, "rock here and there," and **ahpeemaapoxkw*, "upon the overlying rock." Amawalk is presently the name of a village, a dam, a hill, and a Friends meetinghouse built in 1831 in northern Westchester County. The original community of Amawalk now lies beneath the waters impounded by the Amawalk Dam built across the Muscoot River (see below) in 1897 as part of New York City's Croton Reservoir system. Amawalk was probably the location of the Ammawaugs Indian town mentioned as being "on the east side of Hudson's river a little below the highlands" in 1720 (Connecticut State Archives, Indian Papers Series 1:92a-92b). Ammawogg was subsequently mentioned as the home of native people who sold most of their last lands in the present-day Connecticut community of Ridgefield on July 4, 1727 (Hurd 1881:636-637).

Ruttenber (1906a:34) traced Amawalk's origin to the even earlier place name Appamaghpogh noted in the August 24, 1683, deed to land in present-day Somers in Robert Bolton's (1881 1:86-87) history. A man identified by the similarly spelled name Appamankaogh signed the December 26, 1652, deed to land at the mouth of the Raritan River (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:9). He may have been the same person identified as Oramapouah in the November 22, 1683, deed to land at White Plains abstracted by Bolton (1881 2:536).

AQUEHONGA (Sullivan County). Whritenour thinks that Aquehonga sounds much like the Munsee word *aakawahung,* "that which is protected from the wind." The name of "the River Aquehung or Bronxkx" mentioned in the March 12, 1663, deed to land in the West Farms section of present-day Bronx County, New York abstracted in Robert Bolton's (1881 2:433-434) history may share a similar etymology.

Aquehonga is currently the name of a scout camp at Ten Mile River that until recently catered almost exclusively to troops from Staten Island. The name first appeared as Eghquaons, the Indian name for Staten Island, in the deed documenting the second sale of the place signed on July 10, 1657 (Gehring 2003:141-142). The island had first been sold by Indians in 1630 before being repurchased by settlers who had twice been driven away by Indian warriors, first during Governor Kieft's War in 1641, and again during the Peach War in 1655. The island was subsequently identified as Aquehonga Manacknong in the deed finalizing the third and final Indian sale of Staten Island concluded on April 13, 1670 (Palstits 1910 1:338-343).

Hard feelings over the circumstances surrounding these sales may explain why Staten Island remained the only county in the Munsee homeland unadorned by a local Indian place name. Borough residents have not, however, totally neglected the name. Aquehonga became a popular name adopted by Staten Island social clubs and fire brigades during the nineteenth century. It survives today as an internal migrant in the Munsee homeland some 100 miles distant from its place of origin.

ARMONK (Westchester County). Whritenour thinks that Armonk most closely resembles a Munsee word, **alumung,* "place of dogs." Armonk is the name of a hamlet located in upper Westchester County. Dutch colonial official Cornelius van Tienhoven penned the earliest known reference to a rivulet he identified as Armonck situated somewhere between the East River and North River (today's Hudson) on March 4, 1650 (O'Callaghan and Fernow 1853-1887 1:366). Settlers moving to northern Westchester during the 1700s regarded it as the original name for the Byram River, a stream that rises some miles above the present-day hamlet before it veers eastward into Connecticut, where it debouches into Long Island Sound between Greenwich, Connecticut, and Portchester, New York. Today's Village of Armonk was known as Sands Mill when the local postmaster, at the suggestion of Westchester historian Robert Bolton (1881 1:2), adopted the Delaware name of the nearby stream for the post office opened at the locale in 1851.

ASHAROKEN (Suffolk County). Asharoken currently is the name of an incorporated village and several localities on Eatons Neck in the Town of Huntington. These places are named for Asharoken, an influential Matinecock sachem who placed his mark onto a substantial number of deeds to lands along Long Island's north shore in the present-day towns of Huntington, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay between 1646 and 1669. The area was already known as Eatons Neck (after Theophilus Eaton, governor of the New Haven colony that was home to many of the village's first English settlers) when Asharoken signed the July 30 and 31, 1656, conveyances to land in the area (*in* C. Street 1887-1889 1:6-7; Palstits 1910 2:403-405). A businessman named William Codling selected the sachem's name exactly as it was spelled in the 1656 deeds for his Asharoken Beach development built in Huntington during the early 1900s. Residents intent on controlling local services formally incorporated the community as the Village of Asharoken in 1925. Use of the name has since expanded to include a number of natural and cultural features in and around the village.

ASHOKAN (Ulster County). Whritenour thinks that Ashokan sounds like the Munsee word *aashookaan,* "people are walking in the water." Today, Ashokan is the name of a dam, a reservoir, and a hamlet in the Catskill Mountains in New York. A passing reference to a path leading from a local farmer's residence "to Ashokan" set down on October 8, 1706, represents the earliest known notice of the name (Brink 1910 10:100). Other records show that colonists began building settlements in and around the area by the 1730s. The area's post office bore the name Ashocan (similar to, but different from Shehawken, see below) for two months before the postmaster changed it to Caseville in 1832. Ten years later it was changed again, this time to Shokan (see below), its present name (Kaiser 1865).

In 1907, New York City officials planning construction of a major reservoir in the area, soon given the name Ashokan, began acquiring land along the Esopus Creek (see below) in the towns of Hurley and Olive. The 123-billion-gallon impoundment (the second largest in the New York City Water Supply System) completed in 1917 required relocation of the hamlet of Ashokan and several other settlements to higher ground. The hamlet of Ashokan currently lies just north of the reservoir along New York State Route 28 in the Town of Olive. Musicians Jay and Molly Ungar's "Ashokan Farewell," the lilting melody featured in the 1990 Civil War miniseries on PBS, has considerably broadened awareness of this locally prominent place name.

AWOSTING (Ulster County). Whritenour thinks it likely that Awosting comes from a Munsee word, **awasahtung,* "the other side of the mountain." Awosting Lake is located in the heart of the Minnewaska State Park Preserve (see New York listings in Part 3). The name first appeared as a Shawangunk Mountain hill or foothill (see below) identified as Aiaskawasting at the northwestern end of the vast tract of land that took in much of northern Orange County purchased by New York governor Thomas Dongan on September 10, 1684 (Fried 2005:32). Like many other names, Awosting has been moved around a bit. The word itself had been all but forgotten when a local businessman trading on romantic associations sparked by Indian names rechristened the blandly named Big Pond in the Shawangunk Mountains with an abbreviated version of Aiaskawasting spelled Awasting given to the lake in the 1850s. Soon changed to its present form of Awosting, the name adorned the small hamlet and the road that led to it at the base of the Shawangunk cliffs below the lake.

Lake Awosting subsequently became the site of a boys' summer camp name for the lake that was closely associated with the Quaker Mohonk School (see below) operated between 1900 and 1942. The boys' camp was acquired by new owners who kept the name Awosting when they transferred operations to the camp's present location in Connecticut. The Lake Awosting locale in New York subsequently served as a coed camp from 1949 to 1966 and as a retreat site between 1968 and 1970. It was finally sold to the State of New York in 1971 as part of the first parcel of 7,000 acres acquired for conversion into parkland. The name has also been applied to the 90-foot-high Awosting Falls located several miles to the north of the lake.

CAHOONZIE (Orange County). Whritenour thinks that Cahoonzie sounds like the Munsee word *kawunzhung*, "place of thistles or thorns." Cahoonzie is the name of a hamlet, a lake, and a street in the Town of Deerpark. The name was first mentioned as "the old Kehoonge footpath near the Delaware River" in a note dated May 11 1804, written by local surveyor Peter E. Gumaer (Ogden 1983:26). A few years later, Gumaer made several references to a locality first identified as Kehoonge and even later, in 1853, as Kehoonzie (Ogden 1983:230).

The present-day community of Cahoonzie was called Pleasant Valley by its founders during the early 1790s. Folk traditions unsupported by documentary evidence hold that the hamlet was subsequently renamed for Cahoonzie, the purported chief of the area's equally imaginary Cahoonshee Indians. A grave containing a skeleton assumed to be his remains was unearthed during road work in 1905. The otherwise unidentified body was subsequently ceremoniously reinterred in the local churchyard. The name also may be a somewhat garbled form of Kenoza, the Ojibwa name for "pike" popular in rural resort areas.

The transformation of the spelling of what probably was the Delaware place name Kehoonge, unrelated to the fictional Cahoonshee chief or to Indians to Cahoonzie, also may preserve a lingering trace of local sectional passions that helped plunge the nation into Civil War in 1861. A town named Calhoun, including lands carved from the eastern part of Deerpark, was set up in 1825. I have not been able to find families going by the name of Calhoun or its synonyms, Colloquhan or Cahoon (streams bearing the Cahoon surname are located in Alaska, California, and Delaware), in colonial community records.

The new town's name instead evidently honored South Carolina senator John C. Calhoun, then widely admired in the area for his support of issues near to the heart of New Yorkers during the War of 1812. Calhoun soon became more closely associated with state nullification of federal laws that challenged the institution of slavery. Local residents hostile to the idea of nullification arranged to have the town's name changed to Mount Hope in 1833. Adaption of the earlier spelling of Kehoonzie that finally produced the present-day form Cahoonzie around this time may represent a more or less subtly veiled local expression (perhaps something along the lines of Calhounses, a vernacular double plural in the tradition of youse) of continued support for the embattled senator and his politics among voters in Deerpark.

CANARSIE (Kings County). Canarsie is often translated as a Delaware Indian word for "long grass." A cognate of Canarsie occurs in the form Canarese in the State of Delaware (see below). Conoy, a similar-sounding word that Iroquois people used when talking about Algonquian-speaking Piscataway Indians in nearby Maryland, is probably an English rendering of the Iroquoian term *ganawagha* (Kenny 1961:5-6). Whatever its etymology, Canarsie has become a byword for Brooklyn. Ask anyone in the borough—most will tell you that the Canarsees were Brooklyn's original inhabitants. The name more properly refers to a place rather than a polity. Like Minisink far to the west (see below), the Canarsie section in modern-day Brooklyn became the last refuge of the borough's first people.

Dutch purchase of three flats that Indians variously identified as Castuteeuw and Keskateuw on the island they noted as Sewanhacky (present-day Long Island) in 1636 (Gehring 1980:5-6) represents the earliest known record of a transaction involving Indians in the area. The name itself first appeared in something more closely resembling its current form in a January 21, 1647, deed to "a certain tract of land on the south side of Long Island called Canarise" (Gehring 1980:45). English settlers moving to present-day Jamaica in 1656 initially adopted Canarise as the name for their settlement.

The Dutch had previously called the place Rustdorp, "restful village"; the English briefly called it Crawford before finally deciding in favor of Jamaica (see in New York in Part 3 below). English settlers in 1666 also creatively mangled Canarsie into Conarie See (Canarsee Sea), their equally short-lived name for Jamaica Bay (Grumet 1981:5-9). Standardized as Canarsie by the time the local post office adopted the name between 1850 and 1855, it has remained on local maps as one of Brooklyn's most famous neighborhood names up to the present time.

Canarsie has attracted more than its share of folklore. Some writers have claimed that the Canarsees were one of the 13 original tribes of Long Island. Others identify them as the Indians who greeted Hudson in 1609 and sold Manhattan to the Dutch in 1626. Many think that they were all but exterminated by a Mohawk war party after missing their wampum tribute payment deadline. At least one local historian (Furman 1875:22) preserved the tradition that a local matron sewed the last survivor's burial shroud sometime around 1790. Although some of these stories may have some basis of fact behind them, extant records simply state that Canarsie was a place where colonists noted the presence of an Indian settlement between 1647 and 1684.

CANOPUS (Putnam County). Horton's Pond and Horton Creek were both given the name Canopus when the Clarence Fahnestock Memorial State Park was built in 1929. Although Canopus was not the name of what local name-givers thought was a local sachem, it also does not seem likely that the name celebrated the Canopus Branch of the lower Nile River delta in Egypt. Canopus appears to have originated closer to home, appearing in references documenting Canope, an Indian man who lived on the Delaware River. Killed by a vengeful settler in 1789, he was one of several members of his nation murdered while trying to return to homes in the upper Delaware River valley following the end of the Revolutionary War (Goodrich 1880:158, 221).

CANTIAGUE (Nassau County). Whritenour thinks that one of Cantiague's defunct colonial-era variants, Ciscascata, resembles a Munsee word, **asiiskuwaskat,* "it is muddy grass." Cantiague Rock is a boulder that has marked the border between the towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay since 1745. It was moved in 1964 to its current location in Cantiague Park, a 127-acre recreation area opened three years earlier in Hicksville. Although the story of the rock was probably invented sometime during the 1700s, the place was first mentioned a century earlier on May 20, 1648, as "a point of trees called by the Indians Ciscascata or Cantiag" (Cox 1916-1940 1:625-626). The same place, identified this time as Canteaiug, was reaffirmed as a point of trees in the 1653 Oyster Bay Old Purchase deed (Cox 1916-1940 1:670-671). In 1698, descendants of the original Indian deed signers identified a marked white oak at the place where the old point of trees was thought to stand as "the right or true Cantiague" (Cox 1916-1940 2:244).

CANTITOE. See **KATONAH**

CATSKILL (Delaware, Greene, Sullivan, and Ulster counties). Etymologies for Catskill first recorded during the early seventeenth century vary from cataract and lacrosse (from the Dutch *kat,* "tennis racket") to *kasteel* (Dutch for "castle") creek. The name, however, almost certainly is Dutch for "cat creek," perhaps in reference to a mountain lion or a bobcat. Dutch and early English settlers frequently referred to native people living along and around Catskill Creek as Catskill Indians. The creek's name was subsequently given to the mountains that tower above all but the stream's lowest reaches where it flows through the Town of Catskill into the Hudson River at the village of the same name. A mostly Mahican-speaking community, the Catskills, like the Taconics (see below) on the other side of the river, also numbered several Munsee-speaking Esopus and Wappingers (see both below) among those living in their towns.

CAUMSETT (Suffolk County). Caumsett State Historic Park Preserve is located at Lloyds Neck in the Town of Huntington. The 1,600-acre preserve is managed by the State of New York in cooperation with a consortium of local preservation groups. Caumsett Preserve consists of land originally purchased by publisher Marshall Field III for a country estate in 1921. Consulting local records, Field discovered that the deed signed by the Indians who sold Lloyds Neck on September 20, 1654, identified the place as Caumsett (*in* C. Street 1887-1889 1:4-5). He gave the long-forgotten name to his property, which soon became a showplace among the manors on the North Shore. The State of New York retained the name when they acquired Field's estate for a state park in 1961. The Caumsett facility was designated a State Historic Park Preserve in 2010.

CHAPPAQUA (Westchester County). Whritenour thinks that Chappaqua may be an anglicized equivalent of a Munsee word, **shapakw,* "mountain laurel." Today, Chappaqua is the name of a hamlet, a hill, a stream, and much else in the area. At least one document noted by Robert Bolton (1881 1:361) indicates that the ridgeline today called Chappaqua Hill was known as the Shappequa Hills during colonial times. Other records show that Quakers, who moved to the locale during the 1720s, established a meeting at a place they variously referred to as Shapiqua and Shapequa by 1745. The Chappaqua Friends Meetinghouse was built in 1753. The name was already being used in its present-day form at its current location by the time the Chappequa Mineral Spring resort was noted in Gordon's (1836:768) gazetteer. Etymologically similar Eastern Algonquian place names include Chappaquiddick and Chappaquoit in Massachusetts.

CHEECHUNK (Orange County). Whritenour suggests that Cheechunk may be derived from a Munsee word, **chiichangw*, "mirror." Cheechunk Creek in the Town of Goshen is a tributary of the Wallkill River that was canalized to drain the Drowned Lands, today known as the Black Dirt District, during the early nineteenth century. The name also adorns the two-mile-long Cheechunk Road that crosses the creek on its way from the City of Goshen to the river.

John Reading, Jr. (1915:109) first mentioned the name in a journal entry dated July 27, 1719 recounting his visit to "Chechong. . . an Indian plantation in good fence, and well improved, rais[ing] wheat and horses" on what he called the "Wallakill River" three miles from the settlement of Goshen. Three years later, Esopus sachems (see below) attending a Nicolls Treaty renewal meeting at Kingston on August 18, 1722, complained that colonists were squatting on land "nigh by Chechunck in the Palls Creek" (an old name for the modern-day Wallkill River identifying the stream with the present-day Village of New Paltz on its banks) they said had not been included in the 1684 sale of land in the area (Special Collections, Alexander Library, Rutgers University: Philhower Collection). Gazetteers and other sources began noting the existence of a creek, a hamlet, and a mineral spring resort bearing the name Cheechunk during the early nineteenth century.

CHEESECOTE (Rockland County). Whritenour thinks that Cheesekokes, an early spelling of the present-day place name Cheesecote, sounds like the Munsee word *chiishkohkoosh,* "the robin." Today, Cheesecote Mountain Town Park and nearby Cheesecote Pond are the only surviving reminders of the place name on modern-day maps first mentioned as the name of a creek flowing into the Hackensack River identified as Kesewakey and Kessaywaky in an Indian deed dated June 8, 1677. The name subsequently appeared in a form more closely resembling its current spelling as "a certain tract of land and meadow. . . called Cheescocks," on deeds in the area signed on December 30, 1702, and June 12, 1704 (Budke 1975a:44-46, 87-88, 92-93). The land purchased through the two deeds was combined on March 25, 1707, into a single tract, dubbed the Cheesecocks Patent that encompassed a good chunk of land straddling the then-contested border between the provinces of New

York and New Jersey. Hard feelings caused by the boundary dispute, perhaps combined with a delicate Victorian sensitivity aroused by the possible scatological implications of the name's suffix, *-cock*, led to the near total eradication of Cheesecocks from regional maps by the end of the nineteenth century. Early in the twentieth century, revisionists finally switched the name of Cheesecocks Mountain (elevation 971 feet), the last feature retaining the name, to its current spelling, Cheesecote.

COBAMONG (Westchester County). A small lake in the Town of Bedford has been known as Cobamong Pond since the mid-nineteenth-century (French 1860:703). The name appears twice in local colonial records, first as the "land and meadow of Cohamong" in a May 2, 1683, Indian deed, and again under the same spelling in a deed dated September 6, 1700 (Marshall et al. 1962-1978 2:132, 161).

COCHECTON (Sullivan County). Heckewelder (1834:362) thought that Cochecton sounded much like *gischiéchton*, Delaware for "finished, completed." Today, Cochecton is the name of several municipalities clustered around a stretch of level lowlands on the New York shore of the upper Delaware River valley. New Yorkers began settling around a place they called Cushetunk on their side of the river across from the site of the former Delaware Indian Town of Cochecton in present-day Damascus in Pike County (see in Pennsylvania North in Part 1 below) shortly after the end of the Revolutionary War. People flooded into and through the area following completion of the Cochecton-Newburgh Turnpike that linked the upper Delaware Valley to the Hudson River in 1810.

The hamlet's maturation into a village was signaled by the opening of a post office bearing the name Cochecton in 1811. The community that developed around the post office became the nucleus of the Town of Cochecton established in 1828. In 1853, Cochecton became a center for railroad business on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western line (later called the Erie Lackawanna Railroad). Two other hamlets in the town, East Cochecton and Cochecton Center, were also established around this time. Other places in the area still bearing the name include the Old Cochecton Cemetery, the Cochecton Presbyterian Church and Railroad Station, and the Cochecton Center Methodist Episcopal Church. New York State Routes 17K and 17M follow much of the Cochecton-Newburgh Turnpike's old right of way. A local road running between Narrowsburg and Yulan named Cochecton Turnpike Road in honor of the old thoroughfare does not follow any part of its namesake's original route. Etymologically similar versions of the name occur in such forms as Cushetunk (see in New Jersey South in Part 1 below) and Coshocton (see in Ohio in Part 2 below)

COPIAGUE (Suffolk County). Whritenour thinks that Copiague sounds like a pidgin Delaware word, **copyak*, "horses." Copiague is the name of a hamlet in the southwestern part of the Town of Babylon. The area was the scene of a lengthy colonial land dispute between Oyster Bay town settlers, who claimed that the lands belonged to their Massapequa Indian clients (see below), and Huntington townsfolk who purchased the lands from the Montaukett Indians. The name itself first appeared in colonial records as a neck "commonly called by the Indians Coppiage" in a March 8, 1666, settlers' deed to land in the area (*in* C. Street 1887-1889 1:84). The name recurred as Copyag Neck in Indian deeds dated November 11, 1693, and July 2, 1696 (*in* C. Street 1887-1889 1:121-123, 189-191). The present-day Great Neck River was identified as the Copiag River in the latter deed. Copiague hamlet residents variously called their community South Huntington, Great Neck, and Amityville South before deciding on its present name in 1895. The similar-sounding place name Copake in upstate New York evidently comes from a different Mahican word variously spelled Achkookpeek, Ukhkokpeck, and Kookpake by colonists (Ruttenber *in* Bright 2004:121).

CORLEAR (New York County). Present-day Corlear's Hook Park is located on a stretch of landfill along the banks of the East River on Manhattan's Lower East Side. The area was the location of Nechtank, an overnight camp catering to Indians visiting nearby New Amsterdam that was operated by a local sachem named Numerus. It became one of two places where lower Hudson River Indians (the other was Pavonia, today's Jersey City), taking refuge under promised Dutch protection from a Mohawk or Mahican raid, were treacherously murdered by soldiers and armed settlers ordered out by Dutch Governor Kieft on the night of February 25-26, 1643. At least 120 people, mostly women, children, and elders, were killed in the attacks which led to the bloodiest phase of Governor Kieft's War that devastated the Indian communities around New Amsterdam. Iroquois and River Indians subsequently ceremonially addressed English governors of New York as Corlaer to honor the memory of respected frontier go-between Arendt van Corlaer, a bearer of the family name who drowned in Lake Champlain while on a diplomatic mission to Canada in 1667.

COXING (Ulster County). Whritenour thinks that Coxing sounds very much like a Munsee word, **kooksung,* "place of leaf-eating worms, i.e., caterpillars." Today, Coxing Kill is an 11-mile-long mountain stream that runs north across the heights of the Shawangunks (see below) from its headwaters at Lake Minnewaska (see in New York in Part 3) through the Mohonk Preserve (see below) to its junction with Rondout Creek just west of the community of Rosendale. Coxing Kill was first mentioned in an April 19, 1700, Indian deed to a tract of land called Kochsinck on the west bank of Rondout Creek near Rosendale (New York State Library, Indorsed Land Papers 2:276). Builders have regarded a fine-grained limestone, known as Coxing Stone, as a superior raw material for concrete, paving stones, and related products since colonial miners began sinking shafts into the bluffs rising up behind Rosendale just across from the place where the Coxing Kill spills into Rondout Creek.

CROTON (Bronx, Putnam, and Westchester counties). The name Croton first appeared in New York provincial records as a stream identified as the Scroton River in the October 19, 1696, Indian deed to land in the present-day Croton River valley abstracted in Robert Bolton (1881 1:362-363). It was again mentioned as Scrotons River in the same general area in an August 4, 1705, land sale document (New York State Library, Indorsed Land Papers 4:58). The name was subsequently given to the present-day Croton River. Local legends claim that Croton was the name of an otherwise undocumented sachem. Engineers designing and building the massive cut stone works for the New York City water supply system's Croton Reser-

voir, Dam, and Aqueduct during the early nineteenth century may have more closely associated the word with the imposing Greek and Roman constructions in southern Italy at Crotone (Crotona in Latin). Whether the name is Munsee, Greek, or Latin, it was given to the village at the river's mouth christened Croton-on-Hudson. Admiration for the engineering feat represented by the Croton system helped the name travel widely. Adopted in New Jersey (see in Section 3) and elsewhere, it came to the Borough of the Bronx, where its Latin form has adorned Crotona Park and Crotona Parkway since the early decades of the twentieth century.

DANSKAMMER (Orange County). Danskammer is a Dutch name meaning "dance chamber," given to a flat sheet of rock on the banks of the Hudson River that colonists noted as a place where Indians were seen holding celebrations. Although the name is often attributed to Henry Hudson, Fried (2005:116) shows that the seafaring Dutch patroon (manor lord) David Petersz de Vries made the first recorded reference to the place in a journal entry noting what he said were riotous Indian celebrations at what he called the Danskammer on April 26, 1640. Fried further notes that another Dutchman writing nearly a quarter of a century later during the Esopus War observed that "Indians [at Danskammer] made a great uproar every night, firing guns and kintekaying [a Delaware trade jargon word for dancing]."

Colonist Luis Moses Gomez built his fieldstone mill house, the oldest extant Jewish residence in North America, near the Danskammer between 1710 and 1714. His property was ultimately purchased by a wealthy local farmer named Edward Armstrong, who built his Armstrong Mansion at Danskammer Point in 1834. Acquired in 1874 by the owner of the local brickworks, the building was subsequently demolished to increase room available for product manufacture and storage. The mansion's five enormous granite Ionic columns, however, were salvaged, reused, and ultimately incorporated into the sculpture gardens of the Storm King Art Center. The nearby Danskammer Point Light, built in the 1880s, was demolished sometime after its decommissioning during the 1920s. The present-day Town of Newburgh's Danskammer Point and the Danskammer Generating Station, built at the locale in 1951, today preserve the name in the area.

DELAWARE (Delaware and Sullivan counties). This place name marks a number of municipalities, bodies of water, roads, and other features in Delaware and Sullivan counties as well as other areas within the Delaware homeland in downstate New York. Also see the entry for Delaware in listings for place names where members of the nation lived in exile in parts of western New York and other places far from their original homeland in Part 2 of this book.

ESOPUS (Greene and Ulster counties). Goddard (1978:237; personal communication, 2012) thinks that Esopus is a pidgin word for river whose Munsee form was apparently *sǫ́ psi w* or *wsó psi w,* "person from *sópəs*." Whritenour's analysis of an early orthography of Esopus, Sypous, evidently recorded by someone who spoke Dutch (the language has no palatalized *s* like the English *sh*) indicates that the name comes from a Munsee word, *shiipoosh,* "little river."

Words sharing similar etymologies with Esopus occur elsewhere. Sepoose, the now-defunct name of a small stream in Monmouth County, New Jersey, was mentioned in an August 24, 1674, Indian deed (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:271[68]-270[69] *on verso*). Another place called Aesopecka was noted as the Delaware Indian name of Fogelsandh ("bird sand" in Swedish), a sandbank in the Delaware River also noted as Kackamensijat (present-day Point No Point) by New Sweden engineer Pehr Lindeström in his 1655 map (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A). The word also appeared alongside other place names, such as Paramus (see in New Jersey North in Part 1 below), mentioned as Paramp Seapus in an Indian deed dated May 9, 1710 (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:317-319).

The Esopus Creek rises at Lake Winnisook (see in New York in Part 3) below the northeast slope of Slide Mountain in Catskill State Park. Geological studies indicate that the bowl-shaped depression at the headwaters of the creek was formed by a meteor that struck the area 375 million years ago. Today, the Esopus Creek generally flows west around the outer rim of this ancient crater into the Ashokan Reservoir (see above). Flowing toward Ashokan, the stream's volume is increased by water pumped through the Shandaken Aqueduct from the Schoharie Reservoir 18 miles farther north.

Those waters not carried to New York City by the Catskill Aqueduct pass through the main Ashokan Dam sluice gates into the deep rocky gorge below the reservoir barrage. From there, the creek meanders across the broad flats where the Late Woodland ancestors of the historic Esopus Indians located many of their settlements. Passing the City of Kingston, the Esopus turns north paralleling the Hudson River for ten miles to the place where it falls into the Hudson River at Saugerties.

Archaeological evidence excavated from sites along the creek around Hurley and Kingston corroborates colonial accounts of intensive Indian settlements along the lower course of the creek first noted in a Dutch map drawn in 1616. Violent encounters between Indians and settlers in the area between 1658 and 1664, and the Nicolls Treaty made in 1665 (named for English governor Richard Nicolls, who presided over the treaty that established a framework for lasting peace in the area after seizing New Netherland) helped secure a place for the Esopus nation in the memories of successive generations of mid-Hudson Valley residents.

Less well-remembered are the many dispute resolutions made at the annually mandated renewals of peace and friendship required under the terms of the Nicolls Treaty (Scott and Baker 1953). These and other get-togethers put Esopus Indians into close contact with colonists in and around Ulster County for more than a century after their war with the Dutch. Most Esopus Indians continued to support the British Crown in accordance with their Nicolls Treaty obligations when the Revolutionary War broke out in 1775. Colonists responded by forcing the Esopus Indians to abandon places where they lived near colonial settlements in the mid-Hudson Valley and along the upper Delaware River in and around Cookhouse (present-day Deposit, New York). Moving first to Oquaga (see in New York in Part 2) on the far side of the Catskills, the Esopus joined other Loyalist Indians taking refuge at Fort Niagara after American militiamen burned the town and the other upper Susquehanna River Indian settlements in 1778. Most of these people ultimately found new homes on lands set aside for them by British authorities in Upper Canada (now Ontario) after the end of the war, where later writers encountered the aforementioned *So psi w* at the

Six Nations Reserve (Speck and Moses 1945:2, 17).

People living near Kingston adopted the name of the creek for their new Town of Esopus when they broke away from the city in 1811. The name of the Esopus area, also called Atharhacton by the Indians, had been in continuous use since the 1600s. The decision to give the name Esopus to the newly incorporated town was made at the height of the classical revival that saw New York communities adopt names such as Rome, Syracuse, and Utica. The similarity of Esopus to Aesopus, the name of the Greek author of wisdom literature, doubtless helped keep the Indian name on the maps. Esopus has since been applied to nearly every conceivable place capable of bearing a name in the greater Kingston area.

FORT NECK (Nassau County). Fort Neck is an English word for a Delaware Indian place. Today, Fort Neck is the name of a neighborhood in the hamlet of Seaford at the southeastern corner of the Town of Oyster Bay. Archaeological remains, including patterns of soil stains preserving evidence of a ditch and postholes filled with the carbonized remains of palings that constituted the place's palisade walls, have fueled folklore traditions identifying the site as the location of a community subjected to a Mohawk attack after failing to make tribute payments. The place is also identified as either Matsepe (see Maspeth below) or another otherwise unnamed fort attacked by colonial troops in 1644 during Governor Kieft's War (Anonymous 1909:282). While colonial records are silent on these subjects, deeds still on file in Oyster Bay town records show that Massapequa Indians (see below) living at Fort Neck sold their last lands there between 1686 and 1697 (Grumet 1995). The suburban residential Harbor Green development built during the late 1930s now occupies most of the land at Fort Neck above the high tide line.

GOWANUS (Kings County). Whritenour finds that Gowanus sounds much like the Munsee word *akauwunnis*, "loon." Today, Gowanus is the name of a Brooklyn neighborhood, creek, canal, expressway, and bay. The name first appeared as a tract of land called Gouwanes in a deed dated April 5, 1642 (Gehring 1980:13-14). Subsequent colonial chroniclers variously referred to the stream as the Gouwanisse Kill and Gouwanus Creek. The name's resemblance to Gouwe, a swampy river in the Netherlands, probably accounts for settlers' early acceptance of its Indian name. Persistent Dutch colonists continued using the name even after English settlers moving into the area after 1664 started calling the stream Mill Creek. The nineteenth-century romantic revival of interest in Indian place names kept Gowanus on the maps just as use of the name waned to its historic minimum at the end of the Revolutionary War. Newcomers moving to the area frequently took pride in associating the place with the mythical Indian chief alleged to have borne the name. Old family genealogists fought back, claiming that the creek was originally named for one of their own ancestors, an immigrant named Pieter Gouane. Extant records, noting Gouane's arrival in New York more than 40 years after Gowanus made its first appearance, support identification of the name as a Delaware Indian word.

The place called Gowanus, meanwhile, festered into a cesspit of industrial pollution. Construction of the expressway named for the creek during the 1950s and more recent efforts to clean up the besmirched waters flowing below its massive pillars have kept the name Gowanus on the minds of city officials, corporate executives, conservationists, and copy editors, who see to it that news of the latest run-ins pitting contending interest groups against one another reaches their readers.

HACKENSACK (Rockland County). The headwaters of the Hackensack River rise in the New York county of Rockland before flowing south into New Jersey. See the entry for Hackensack in New Jersey for further information.

HAVERSTRAW (Rockland County). Haverstraw is a Dutch word meaning "oat straw," also spelled Averstraw and Heardstroo in deeds dating to the 1680s. The name has been used since colonial times to identify Indians whose settlements were located within a triangular stretch of lowland along the west bank of the Hudson River. The area is flanked by the Hudson Highlands and the Ramapo Mountains (see below) to the north and west, and by South Mountain and Hook Mountain to the south. Today, The Town and City of Haverstraw occupy this lowland by the wide section of the Hudson River above the Tappan Zee (see below) called Haverstraw Bay.

Dutch colonists used the name Haverstraw to identify Indians variously identified in their own language as Rumachenancks, Reweghnoncks, and Rechgawawancks (the latter thought by Whritenour to sound like a Munsee word, **leekuwaawunge,* "sandy hill"). Chroniclers wrote about Indians known by these names at Haverstraw from the 1640s to the end of the century (Grumet 1981:25-26). Haverstraw was subsequently depicted as a colonial town on local maps of the region. The place also was among the first municipalities in the Hudson Valley formally established as a town at the end of the Revolutionary War.

The local post office adopted the name Haverstraw when it opened in 1815 (Kaiser 1965). The postmaster of the office opened at North Haverstraw in 1834 changed the name to Grassy Point in 1847 (Kaiser 1965). North Haverstraw finally disappeared from maps altogether when it was absorbed into the Town of Stony Point at the time of its incorporation in 1865. The West Haverstraw community founded during the early 1800s remains a village in the Town of Haverstraw.

HONK (Ulster County). Whritenour thinks that Honk, which resembles a Munsee word,
**-ahneek*, "stream," and its pidgin Delaware equivalent, *-hanek*, may be an abbreviated recording of a longer place name missing its initial descriptive semantic element. Honk is presently the name of a hill, a waterfall, and a lake located above Honk Falls in the Rondout River valley just west of the City of Ellenville. Water from the lake cascades over falls that gradually descend in stages 70 feet through a narrow gorge into the fast-running stream that then flows past Ellenville before turning north to run parallel to the Shawangunk Ridge (see below). Although dams have been built to harness Honk's waterpower, the cascade, which is barely visible through the trees lining its banks most times of the year, has retained much of its natural beauty.

Colonists first noted the place as "a certain fall in the Rondout Creek called by the Indians Honckh" northwest of "land called Nepenach" (see Napanoch below) in an Indian deed to the area signed on March 22, 1707 (New York State Library, Indorsed Land Papers 4:92). Local residents apparently later inserted Honk into the middle of the current standardized spelling of the Kerhonkson

community (see below) located six miles north of the falls. The altogether different Falls of the Neversink River (see below) were noted on July 6, 1705, in "the County of Ulster on the Waggackemek [Neversink] Creek or River beginning by a certain tract of land called by the Indian name of Nawesinck from thence running down said creek to a certain fall in said creek called Hoonckh" (Ulster County Records, Deed Book AA:353). This appearance of the same name in two different locales in the same general area probably was an error mistakenly combining the nearby Neversink and Rondout rivers together into a single stream.

INDIAN FIELD (Bronx County). Indian Field in the Bronx is located in Van Cortlandt Park in the Katonah section (see below) of the borough on East 233rd Street between Van Cortlandt Park East and Jerome Avenue. The name marks the site of the Revolutionary War Battle of Cortlandt Ridge fought on August 31, 1778. Outmaneuvered by Loyalist Queen's Rangers under the command of John Graves Simcoe (the future first governor of Upper Canada; today's province of Ontario), Captain Abraham Nimham, commander of the Continental Army's Stockbridge Indian Rifle Company, his father Daniel Nimham (see below), and at least 15 other men belonging to the unit were killed in the engagement. Wappinger Indians Abraham and Daniel Nimham and several of their companions were direct descendants of ancestors who had lived in and around the Bronx long before rebels or redcoats ever came to America.

JOGEE (Orange County). Jogee Road and Jo Gee Hill in the Minisink town community of Slate Hill are named for Joghem (Dutch for Joseph), the nickname used by one of the principal Indian signatories of the deed that conveyed much of the land in present-day Orange County to New York governor Thomas Dongan on September 10, 1684 (Budke 1975a:56-59). Joghem was an influential sachem also noted as Sherikam, Choukass, Sekomeek, and Shawaghkommin in deeds to lands in the lower Hudson River valley signed between 1663 and 1712.

KAKIAT (Rockland County). Today, Kakiat County Park is located in the Town of Ramapo (see below). Most places bearing similarly spelled versions of this name in northern New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, and Ulster and Westchester counties in New York, trace their etymologies to the Dutch word, *kijkuit,* "lookout." Kakiat Park in Rockland, however, comes from Kakyachteweeke, an evidently Delaware Indian place name mentioned in the June 25, 1696, deed that transferred native title to much land in present-day Rockland County to colonists (Durie 1970). Later colonists referred to the tract as the Kakiat Patent.

KAPPOCK. See **SHORAKAPOK**

KATONAH (Bronx and Westchester counties). Today, Katonah is the name of a hamlet and a lake in the Town of Bedford in Westchester County. The name was later imported to grace a neighborhood in the North Bronx developed during the early twentieth century. Names in both places commemorate the Indian leader who signed most of the land deeds transferring Indian title to colonists in and around Bedford between 1680 and 1708. Residents in Bedford informally gave the sachem's name to local features ranging from Katonah's Woods north of the town center to Katonah's Meadow at its south end (Duncombe et al. 1961:66). The local post office adopted the name sometime between 1850 and 1855. In 1860, the name was also adopted to grace Catoonah Hall in nearby Ridgefield (see in Connecticut). Today, Catoonah Street marks the building's former location.

The hamlet of Katonah formally appeared on northern Westchester County maps in 1897 when the low-lying community of Whitlocksville was relocated and given the new name at its higher elevation above the floodplain inundated by the waters impounded by the Cross River Reservoir. Local developers purchased land several miles east of the village and dammed the small pond on the property for a development they named Lake Katonah in 1926. Another entrepreneur gave the same name to his Katonah development just east of the place where the somewhat similar-sounding Croton Aqueduct enters the Bronx from Westchester. The name continues to grace the avenue that runs through the present-day Katonah section just to the north of Woodlawn Cemetery.

Cantitoe Street in Bedford and Cantitoe Road in Yonkers today bear a place name that was initially noted during the early 1800s as a locality in the Town of Bedford called Cantacoc (Gordon 1836:766). The place was subsequently known as Cantitoe Corners, a crossroads located near the Jay family estate at the present-day junction of Cantitoe and Jay streets near another locality known as Katonah's Woods. Robert Bolton (1881 1:3) was the first writer to suggest that Cantacoc was probably a folk dialect version of Katonah's name. Local myth-makers affixed the name Cantitoe to a boulder in Katonah's Woods thought to cover the sachem's grave. Over time, this belief evolved into the current tradition holding that boulders at the locale mark the graves of Katonah, his wife Cantitoe, and their children.

KENSICO (Westchester County). The Kensico Reservoir and Dam bear a recognizably respelled nineteenth-century resurrection of the name of a prominent seventeenth-century Indian culture-broker who put his mark next to a name spelled Cockinsecko on a deed to land in the area on November 22, 1683 (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 2:536). In 1848, historian Robert Bolton (1881 1:468) noted the existence of a hamlet called Kenseco at a place formerly known as Robbins Mills on the upper reaches of the Bronx River just below Rye Pond. A post office named Kensico subsequently was opened at the locale a year later in 1849 (Kaiser 1965).

In 1885, the people who operated Kensico's mills and post office moved to Wright's Mills, located where the first Kensico Dam held back water destined for New York City. They stayed together until waters that backed up behind the significantly larger present-day dam completed in 1917 forced them to move again. This time, community residents scattered to other places less likely to be flooded. Their defunct community's name continued to appeal to New Yorkers, who retained it for the newly enlarged dam and reservoir. Kensico Reservoir continues to be a major collecting point for New York City-bound water carried by aqueducts from the Delaware and Catskill reservoir systems. Formally landscaped Kensico Dam Plaza is maintained as a county park at the foot of the dam.

KERHONKSON (Ulster County). Today, Kerhonkson is the name of a creek, a reservoir, and a hamlet in the Town of Rochester. Rising in the low hills lining the base of the Shawangunk Ridge (see

below) several miles behind the hamlet, Kerhonkson Creek flows into and through the community reservoir before falling into the Rondout Creek a few miles farther on. The name was first mentioned in the minutes of the October 7, 1665, Nicolls Treaty as Kahankson, a creek marking bounds of some of the land that Indians gave up to the colonists at the end of the Esopus War (O'Callaghan and Fernow 1853-1887 13:399-402). Fried (1975:73-77) thinks Esopus Indians may have built the fortified settlement, known today as the First or Old Esopus Fort, destroyed by Dutch troops during the late war in 1663 by the banks of the creek called Kahankson.

The name next appeared in colonial records, this time as an upper branch of the Rondout Creek called Kahakasink, in the minutes of a Nicolls Treaty renewal meeting held on April 27, 1677 (Christoph, Christoph, and Gehring 1989-1991 2:57-59). A 60-acre tract noted as "Kahakasins, being the first land at said Kahankisins," was subsequently identified in an April 18, 1683, Indian deed to land at present-day Kerhonkson (Ulster County Records, Kingston Town Records I:43-44). Delaware and Hudson Canal workers gave the name Middleport to the village they built at the locale after completing the towpath section run through the area in 1831.

Fried (2005:42) shows that residents resurrected the place's long-forgotten Indian name just a few years before French (1860:668) listed it in his gazetteer. As with other communities along the railroad line that replaced the canal, Kerhonkson transformed itself into a service community for the many resorts that began opening nearby during the late 1800s. Although the local resort business has not entirely disappeared, most modern-day residents of Kerhonkson commute to workplaces farther from their homes.

KISCO (Westchester County). Whritenour thinks that early spellings of this place name sound like a Munsee word, *asiiskuw*, "mud." Today, the name most prominently graces Mount Kisco, a town in northern Westchester located near the place where the three-mile-long Kisco River flows into the Croton Reservoir. The name Kisco first appeared in colonial records as a meadow and stream called Cisqua mentioned in the September 6, 1700, Indian deed to land in the area (Marshall, et al. 1962-1978 2:161). The local postmaster used the spelling Mount Kisko when he opened a post office at the village that had grown up along the rail line that had reached the area in 1850 (Kaiser 1965). The name took on its current spelling around the time that Mount Kisco was formally incorporated as a village in 1875. The village became the freestanding Town of Mount Kisco in 1978.

KITCHAWAN (Westchester County). Whritenour thinks that Kichtawanck, the spelling of Kitchawan thought to most closely approximate the original sound of the name, closely resembles a Munsee word, **kihtaawunge,* "big hill." The present form of the name is currently fixed to two places in Westchester. The best known of these is the 208-acre Kitchawan Preserve on the south shore of the Croton Reservoir. Established as a research station by the Brooklyn Botanical Garden, the facility is now operated as a county forest preserve. Kitchawan Pond, located near the Connecticut state line at the other end of Westchester, was created in the early 1900s as the focal point of a camp and cottage resort.

Spellings of the name in both places indicate that each was directly drawn from Robert Bolton's (1881 1:35) history. Colonists used variants of a name they spelled as Kichtawanck when they began documenting relations with Indians living in and around today's Croton Valley during the war years of the 1640s. Although many writers, including me, have identified Kichtawanck as an Indian name for the Croton River, specific reference to a stream "called Ketchawan and called by the Indians Sint Sinck" in the August 25, 1685, deed to land in the area (Robert Bolton 1881 2:2-3) suggests that, much as the sizable Wiechquaesgeck nation was named for diminutive Wickers Creek (see below), colonists may have associated the Kichtawanck Indian community with the small stream today known as Sing Sing Creek (see below) located just to the south of the much larger Croton River.

Whatever river they were associated with, Kichtawancks, devastated by frontier warfare and epidemic disease, sold their last small tracts of land in Westchester and withdrew farther into the interior sometime during the first French and Indian War between 1689 and 1697. Those trying to return to their homes after the war most closely affiliated themselves with the Wappinger community led by members of the Nimham family (see below). Nearly all of these people ultimately joined Wappingers who moved between the Indian mission at Stockbridge (see in Massachusetts in Part 1 below) and the Indian towns beyond the Catskill Mountains along the upper branches of the Susquehanna River before moving farther west where their descendants live today.

LACKAWACK (Ulster County). The place name Lackawack in present-day Ulster County looks like a truncated version of *lechauwêksink,* a Delaware Indian word that Heckewelder (1834:359) translated as "the forks of the road." Similar-looking Delaware Indian place names located elsewhere include Raccawackhacca, mentioned in a December 1, 1684, deed to land at the Forks of the Raritan River in New Jersey (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:84), Lackawanna, and Lackawaxen (see below in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2 and Pennsylvania North in Part 1). Lackawack in New York is a small hamlet located several miles downstream from the Merriman Dam holding back the waters of the Rondout Reservoir. The locality is the sole survivor of the three communities forced to abandon their low-lying locations in the part of the Rondout River valley flooded by reservoir waters in 1937.

Lackawack first appeared in New York as Ragawaak, one of six tracts located within the bounds of lands in the Town of Rochester mentioned in the Beekman deed dated November 2, 1708 (O'Callaghan 1864:89-90). Local residents also used the name Lackawack as a general term when talking about the upper reaches of the Rondout Creek beyond Honk Falls (see above). The name came to wider notice in the region after provincial militiamen built a stockade they christened Fort Lackawack during the Revolutionary War. The fort subsequently became the focal point of a small community of locals called Lackawack. By 1835, the settlement at Lackawack had grown large enough to warrant the opening of a post office bearing its name (Kaiser 1965). Both the community and the post office had to move to their present locations when construction of today's Rondout Reservoir, planned as early as 1909, finally began during the late 1930s.

LACKAWAXEN (Sullivan County). The Lackawaxen Aqueduct is a restored and repurposed bridge originally built to float Delaware and Hudson canal boats across the Delaware River between Lack-

awaxen (see in Pennsylvania North below) and Minisink Ford (see below). The name Lackawaxen also graces a secondary road just north of Minisink Ford.

LENAPE (Sullivan County). The name given to modern-day Lenape Lake is just one commemorating the region's original inhabitants within the part of their ancestral homeland located in New York.

MACHACKEMECK (Orange County). Whritenour thinks that the present-day spelling of Machackemeck sounds much like a Munsee word for "red grounds." The name first appeared in Dutch records when local Indian leaders apologized for mischief caused near Manhattan by an "Indian from Mechagachkamic" at a treaty meeting held in New Amsterdam on July 19, 1649 (O'Callaghan and Fernow 1853-1887 13:25). Two adjoining groups of rectangle-shaped symbolic representations of longhouses indicating Indian towns mark the locations of Meochkonck and Mecharienkonck on Jansson-Visscher series maps produced after 1650 (Campbell 1965). Either locale may be the site of the modern-day Machackemeck locale at Port Jervis.

On February 6, 1694, the name was referred to as "Maggagamieck," a place noted as a half-day's journey from "Minnissinck" (see Minisink below) in O'Callaghan and Fernow (1853-1887 13:98). Colonists used various spellings of the name to identify the Neversink River (see below) that falls into the Delaware River at Port Jervis. The name also has adorned the Moghogomock Hook and Ladder Number One volunteer fire station for more than a century. The spelling Machackemeck was recently selected to support a folk translation of "pumpkin ground" for the historic Magagkamack Reformed Church burying ground in Port Jervis. The cemetery contains the graves of over 300 area residents buried at the locale between 1737 and 1850.

MAHOPAC (Putnam County). Whritenour thinks that Mahopac sounds much like a Munsee word, *meexpeek,* "that which is a lot of water." Today, Mahopac is the name of a lake and several nearby communities, roads, and other places along the headwaters of the Muscoot River (see below). Mahopac appears to be a linguistic hybrid combining two similar-looking place names located near one another. The earliest of these names, variously spelled Meconap and Mecopap, appeared in a deed conveying land in the area signed on August 13, 1702 (Pelletreau 1886, Plate 2). The other word is Wakapa, noted as the name of a creek on a map prepared for use in a local boundary dispute in 1753 (Library of Congress, Maps of North America 1750-1789, Map 1083). Although Wakapa surely referred to modern-day Wiccopee Creek (see below), the map extended the route of the stream much beyond its southern terminus in the Hudson Highlands to a place very close to an unnamed body of water that most likely represented today's Lake Mahopac.

Whatever its original name, modern-day Lake Mahopac was variously known as Great Pond and Hughson's Pond (for a settler who moved to its shores in 1740) at different times during the colonial era. The name Mahopac began appearing with increasing frequency during and after the Revolutionary War, first as the name of the lake referred to in Spafford's (1813:152) gazetteer as Mahopack Pond, and later as the name of Mahopack Falls at Red Mills southwest of the lake. It was noted finally in its present form as the name of the post office built in 1849 at the hamlet of Mahopac located at the east end of the lake. Use of the name has since expanded to include such nearby communities as Mahopac Mine, Mahopac Point, and West Mahopac.

MAHWAH (Rockland County). The headwaters of the nine-mile-long Mahwah River rise in the Town of Haverstraw (see above) before flowing southwest along the base of the Hudson Highlands to fall into the Ramapo River (see below) just above the community of Mahwah (see in New Jersey). A tract located just north of the New Jersey state line in present-day Rockland sold by Indians on April 23, 1724, mentioned a place identified as Mawewieer as the property's southern boundary marker (Budke 1975a:111A).

MAMAKATING (Sullivan County). Whritenour thinks that Mamakating sounds similar to a Munsee word, **mahmaxkatun,* "red mountain." Mamakating is currently the name of a town located at the southeastern end of Sullivan County. Colonists purchased much of the land in the present-day town in an Indian deed signed on June 8, 1696 (Ulster County Records, Deed Book CC:145). The name Mamakating itself initially appeared in colonial documents recording Indian challenges to the bounds of the 1696 deed, first as Mammekotton in the complaint made on August 22, 1722, and then as Mamecatten and Memekitton in the April 21, 1730, judgment settling the dispute (each of the latter events occurred during Nicolls Treaty renewal meetings whose records are curated in the Special Collections, Alexander Library, Rutgers University: Philhower Collection).

Early European settlements in the area centered around three places where fortified houses were erected in 1753. Fort Westbrook was built on the present-day Sullivan-Orange county line. Fort Devans was located above modern-day Wurtsboro near the banks of what was then called the Mamakating River (today's Basher Kill; see in New York in Part 3). Fort Roosa was built at Roosa's Gap, a low point in the Shawangunk Mountain ridge (see below) just north of Wurtsboro. Population gradually began to concentrate along the lowlands just south of Fort Devans at a place originally called Mamakating Hollow during and after the Revolutionary War. The size of the local population grew large enough to warrant incorporation of a town that residents named Mamakating in 1788. The community of Mamakating at the center of the town supported a church by 1805 and a post office that opened in 1817 (Kaiser 1965). Briefly rechristened Rome, construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal through the community changed everything, including its name, which became Wurtsboro in 1828 in honor of the canal company's founder who had briefly lived at the locale. Today, Mamakating serves as the name of the town, as Mamakating Park, a residential community originally planned to be a resort destination just west of Wurtsboro, and as the Mamakating Town Park in the Village of Bloomingburg.

MAMARONECK (Westchester County). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that Mamaroneck sounded similar to the Southern Unami word *mehëmalunèk,* "place to dance." Whritenour thinks the name sounds like a Munsee word, **maamaalahneek,* "striated stream." Today, Mamaroneck is the name of a river, a reservoir, a harbor, a neck, a town, a village, and much else on and near the Long Island shoreline in Westchester

County. The name appeared with corresponding frequency during colonial times following its initial mention as the Mamaronock river, neck, and tract in the first Indian deeds selling land in the area signed on June 6 and September 23, 1661 (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 1:466; Palstits 1910 2:648-654). Indian sales of lands along the upper reaches of the river helped Caleb Heathcote assemble his Scarsdale Manor by the end of the first decade of the 1700s. One of these deeds contained a clause "reserving liberty for [the Indians'] use, such whitewood trees as shall be found suitable to make canoes of" (Robert Bolton 1:362-363). The area subsequently was noted as Mamaroak on the 1696 Thornton map.

The Town of Mamaroneck was established in 1788. The hamlet of Mamaroneck's location astride both banks of the Mamaroneck River, a stream that became the town's border with the neighboring Town of Rye, ultimately resulted in the unique creation of a single community under the joint jurisdiction of two towns when the hamlet was incorporated as the Village of Mamaroneck in 1895. The five-mile-long Mamaroneck River continues to flow through the village parallel to Mamaroneck Avenue. The river's waters rise just one mile south of the Old Mamaroneck Road neighborhood in White Plains. From there, it flows southeast past Mamaroneck Neck into Long Island Sound at Mamaroneck Harbor.

MANETTO (Nassau and New York counties). Whritenour thinks the name first noted as Mannatts Hill in an Indian land sale in the present-day Long Island Village of Plainview made on October 18, 1695 (Cox 1916-1940 4:513-514) closely resembles the Munsee word *méeneet,* "drunkard." He further believes that the latter word bears no direct etymological relation to the similar-sounding Munsee word, *manutoow,* "spirit being." The name of the community of Manetto in modern-day Nassau County remained on local maps until 1885, when postal authorities rejected a request that they give it to the place's newly built post office. Stating that the name Manetto too closely resembled another name elsewhere in the state, the officials suggested that community members choose a different name. They responded by giving the name Plainview to the new postal branch and the community that it served. The name did not totally disappear in the area, however. Manetto Hill survives today as a street and informal neighborhood name in Plainview. The name also occurs, albeit in slightly different form, as Greenwich Village's Minetta Lane and Minetta Place on the island of Manhattan. Both streets mark the former course of Bestavaer's Killjte (i.e., rivulet or run), a now-buried stream renamed Minetta Brook in honor of the Nassau County locale at the suggestion of local historian Reginald Pelham Bolton (1905:163).

MANHATTAN (New York County). Manhattan is, by any measure, one of the world's most instantly recognizable place names. The ironic improbably of the legendary 24-dollar price paid to the Indians for the island has done much to secure the name of Manhattan in people's minds everywhere. Manhattan was the first Delaware Indian word recorded by colonists, spelled as Manahata in 1610 in one of Hudson's sailor's journals. The name was spelled the same way that same year on the Velasco map discovered in the early twentieth century in Spanish archives. Manahata on the map was located on the west side of the present-day Hudson River across from Manahatin on the river's east bank (no island is depicted). This map, represented and regarded since its discovery as a spy map based on information culled from Henry Hudson's since-lost journal, may be a forgery (see Allen 2006, but also see Goddard 2010:279nn.6). Manhattan is also one of the very few Munsee place names that has never been removed from regional maps. Even New York, whose history is inseparably intertwined with Manhattan's, only first appeared on regional maps in 1664 and, unlike Manhattan, was removed by Dutch authorities who briefly reconquered the region in 1673 (its replacement, New Orange, lasted little more than a year). The name appeared in a substantial number of different forms during colonial times. These included Mahatans, Manachatas, Manados, Manate, Manathus, Manhatesen, Munnatous (Grumet 1981:24), as well as Mannington in New Jersey.

No record directly documents the $24 deal that many people regard as the most memorable event in Manhattan's early history. The acquisition and its purchase price (actually trade goods valued at 60 guilders; about 800 dollars today) were both mentioned briefly in a letter written in 1626. A record of some sort was evidently shown to Indians claiming land in Harlem in 1670 that showed that the place had been "bought and paid for forty-four years ago" (Palstits 1910 1:48). The trail ends there for those interested in the history of Manhattan as an Indian place name. All else is etymological speculation. Translations have ranged from William Wallace Tooker's (1901) "hilly island" to Heckewelder's (1841) *manahachtanienk,* "island where we all became intoxicated." Heckewelder, who often associated Delaware Indian words beginning with *man-* or *mana-* with drinking, based the latter translation on an undocumented Delaware Indian tradition recorded two centuries after Hudson's voyage recounting their ancestors' reaction after seeing one of their number suddenly revive after falling dead following a drink from a cup proffered by a Manitou said in the story to be Hudson.

Two other translations of Manhattan also come from Delaware Indian sources. I have always favored the simple translation "island," based on the Southern Unami word *mënating,* suggested by Nora Thompson Dean and others. Linguist Ives Goddard (2010) champions nineteenth-century Canadian Munsee Delaware Indian writer, scholar, and fluent Munsee-speaker Albert Anthony's etymology of *man-ă-hă-tonh,* "the place where timber is procured for bows and arrows," obtained from his elders. Goddard (2010:288) uses Heckewelder's (1841:73) Mahican attestation of *manhatouh* as a name "owing or given in consequence of a kind of wood which grew there, and of which the Indians used to make their bows and arrows" to independently confirm Anthony's etymology. Working with these timber-based interpretations, Whritenour suggests that Manhattan may more directly represent a Munsee word, **manaxhatiin*, "many people are cutting wood." Whatever its original form or meaning, the three documented interpretations presented by Delawares or people familiar with their language provide a telling example of the polysemic character of names and naming.

Manhattan's status as one of the world's best-known and most widely adopted Delaware Indian place name is reflected in the nearly 360 entries for Manhattan in 28 states listed in the GNIS. Those appearing in Part 3 of this book range from names of major cities like Manhattan, Kansas to obscure Alaskan waterways such as Manhattan Arm and Manhattan Lake on the state's southern coast to Manhattan Creek on the Aleutian Island of Kiska. Intriguingly, appearances of places named Manhattan Beach in seven states do

not owe their existence to the island. They instead bear names meant to inspire associations with the fashionable late nineteenth-century Manhattan Beach resort on Brooklyn's Coney Island frequented by wealthy vacationers decades before the place became the destination of choice for New York City's working classes.

MANITOU (Putnam County). Whritenour notes that the modern spelling of places named Manitou in New York sounds much like the Munsee word *manutoow,* "spirit being." The cluster of places named Manitou and Manitoga in the hamlet of Garrison, bear the name of an Indian man identified as Mantion in a deed to land in the area dated July 13, 1683 (Budke 1975a:53-55). The same person may probably have signed another deed to land some 30 miles farther west at Ramapo (see below) in 1710 as Manito (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:317-319). Although direct data are lacking, this man's name probably meant *méeneet,* "drunkard," in Munsee (see Manetto above).

Garrison residents, evidently regarding Mantion as another spelling of Manitou, gave the latter form of the name to their village, to a nearby 774-foot-high mountain, and to a prominent point of land jutting into the Hudson River. Pioneering industrial designer Russel Wright gave an altered form of the name of his own invention that combined Manitou with the last part of the name of fashionable Saratoga to the 75-acre Manitoga estate he built in Garrison in 1941. Manitoga presently houses the Russel Wright Design Center next door to the 137-acre Manitou Point Nature Preserve.

MANNAYUNK (Orange County). Five-mile-long Mannayunk Kill flows into the west bank of the Wallkill River just west of the present-day Village of Montgomery. Surveyor Peter E. Gumaer, who noted the stream as Mononcks Kill in a survey entry made on May 4, 1809, identified the creek as Menonks Kill in another note penned six days later (Ogden 1983:43, 45). An Ulster County trader had earlier listed a local Indian leader identified as Manonck among his most active clients in ledger entries made between 1717 and 1725 (Waterman and J. Smith 2011:5, 6, 62). References to Manonck's burial and final account balances in ledger entries made in 1726 were written around the same time that the prominent regional sachem Nowenock last appeared in colonial documents. The simultaneous occurrence of these events suggests that the similarly spelled names of Manonck and Nowenock may have belonged to the same person.

Whatever Manonck's identity, an elderly settler at Minisink named Jacob Westfall deposed on January 21, 1777 (New York State Library, Indorsed Land Papers 28:71), remembered Menonck as one of several Indians he knew in his youth at and around Kishiston (see Cochecton above). Mannayunk Kill's current spelling reflects associations made by later residents who, no longer remembering Manonck, adopted a local variant spelling of the familiar place name Manayunk (see below in Pennsylvania South in Part 1), the name of the well-known Philadelphia neighborhood that bears the Delaware Indian name for the Schuylkill River that Heckewelder (1834:355) translated as "drinking place."

MANSAKENNING (Dutchess County). The name of present-day Mansakenning Farm in Rhinebeck was first mentioned as "a fresh meadow called Mansakin" in the 1686 Beekman Patent to land in the area. Beauchamp (1907:55) noted that the place formerly called Mansakin was then known as Jackomyntie's Fly (Jemima's Swamp). A few years earlier, the builder of a Dutchess County estate, who resurrected the name from local records, decorously altered it to Mansakenning to identify his new farm just south of Rhinebeck around 1903. The well-preserved Mansakenning Farm retains the name to the present day.

MANURSING (Westchester County). Whritenour thinks that Manursing sounds much like a Munsee word, **munusung,* "at the island." The place name Manussing first appeared in a June 29, 1660, colonial purchase of an island located just across from Peningo (see below) on the mainland in the present-day City of Rye, (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 2:130). The island's Indian name remained on area maps well into the twentieth century. Landfill dumped to provide secure foundations for Rye Playland, built on Manursing Island in 1928, all but obliterated traces of the original shoreline that made the place an island. Today, the name Manursing endures as the name of roads in Playland and other locales within the city limits of Rye, a freestanding municipality that broke away from the Town of Rye in 1942.

MASPETH (Queens County). Maspeth is a Munsee word sometimes translated as "bad water." Today, Maspeth is the name of a neighborhood and a stream at the head of Newtown Creek in the Borough of Queens. Dutch West India Company officials purchased land bordered on the north by what was called "the thicket of Mespaetches," when they bought all of present-day Williamsburg from its Indian owners on August 1, 1638 (Gehring 1980:8-9). The name of Maspeth has continuously been on local maps in one form or another since colonial times as the name of the small community at the head of Maspeth Creek (Riker 1852). Use of the name to identify the entire course of modern-day Newtown Creek had shrunk to a small stream next to the "west branch of Marshpath kills called Quandus Quaricus" (Palstits 1910 1:235-237). This name of present-day English Kills strongly resembles the Delaware Indian word *quing-quingus,* translated as "grey duck" by Heckewelder (1834:356).

Colonists identified this "west branch of Marshpath kills" in a July 9, 1666 Indian deed confirming their earlier April 12, 1656 purchase of land in the area that Dutch settlers called Middelberg between Newtown Creek and Flushing Creek. English colonists moving to the place after 1664 gave the name Newtown to the creek and the town they established on the site of the old Dutch municipality of Middelberg. Writers asserting that Maspeth was the large Indian town called Matsepe within marching distance of Hempstead (Anonymous 1909:282) destroyed in 1644 by colonists (see Fort Neck above) are more likely referring to Massapequa (see below).

MASSAPEQUA (Nassau County). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that Massapequa sounded much like a Southern Unami word, *mësipèk,* "water from here and there." Today, Massapequa is the name of a creek, a lake, and a cluster of municipalities at the southeastern corner of the Town of Oyster Bay. Massapequa has been on maps since Mechoswodt, the sachem of Marossepinck, signed the January 15, 1639, treaty deed that granted the Dutch West India Company the sole right to purchase Indian land in western Long Island (Gehring 1980:9). Massapequa, whose remote backwater location close by the Indian community at Fort

Neck (see above), did not initially attract colonists. These factors did not, however, stop colonist from purchasing the Massapeaque Meadows as pastureland from Mechoswodt's successor, Tackapausha, on March 17, 1658 (Cox 1916-1940 1:347-349).

Montaukett sachem Wyandanch from eastern Long Island claimed an interest in this land sale, one of several he involved himself in between 1657 and 1658 along the present-day Nassau-Suffolk county line. Despite Wyandanch's death a year later, claims made by his descendants (and those made by eastern Long Island colonists claiming the dead sachem's lands) continued to roil local waters for many years (Strong 1997:221-230). Colonists finally started pressing into the area during the early 1690s. Negotiating several deeds, they managed to acquire the last Indian lands at Fort Neck in 1697. Although Indian people continued to live at the locale at one time or another during succeeding years, they located most of their remaining settlement centers in places in and around two small reservations at the head of Hempstead Harbor on the north side of Long Island set up for their use by provincial authorities ten years earlier in 1687.

Massapequa remained a small farming village until the Long Island Railroad opened its South Oyster Bay Station in the hamlet in 1891. Developers soon began selling house lots, many of which were purchased by well-to-do second-generation Irish immigrants. Massapequa grew rapidly during the following century. One particularly fast-growing subdivision, called Massapequa Park, incorporated itself as a separate village in 1902. Other children of immigrants and their descendants still move to the increasingly densely populated cluster of communities in and around present-day Massapequa.

Today, Massapequa Lake serves local communities as a major recreational focal point. The story of the lake began when the City of Brooklyn enlarged the old mill dam on Massapequa Creek to create the Massapequa Reservoir in 1890. A conduit connected the reservoir to the Brooklyn Waterworks pumping station four miles farther west in Freeport. From there, water was pumped through a larger water tunnel past the Aqueduct Racetrack (hence the name) to the Ridgewood Reservoir atop the terminal moraine on the Brooklyn-Queens border. Little used after Brooklyn gained access to the Croton System following its incorporation into the City of New York in 1898, the Massapequa Reservoir continued to serve as a backup supply source until the 1970s. Today, the 423-acre Massapequa Preserve takes in the old reservoir and a four-mile-long stretch of the Massapequa Creek shoreline.

MATINECOCK (Nassau County). Today, Matinecock Point and the village of the same name are located at the north end of the Town of Oyster Bay. The name first appeared in April, 1644, when the sachem of a place identified as Matinnekonck sued Dutch authorities for peace on behalf of his community and those of nearby Marospinc (Massapequa) and Siketauhacky (Setauket) after colonial troops destroyed Matsepe (see Maspeth and Massapequa above) and another of their towns (O'Callaghan and Fernow 1853-1887 14:56). Both Indians and colonists subsequently referred to the broad expanse of Long Island Sound coastline on the island's north shore between Hempstead Bay and Cold Spring Harbor as Matinecock Neck. Matinecock has since been attached to nearly every conceivable place in the area capable of bearing a name at one time or another. At present, Matinecock most conspicuously appears on maps as the name of the small village that was incorporated in 1928 just south of Locust Valley where the Society of Friends built their Matinecock Meeting House two centuries earlier. The name also adorns Matinecock Point, a neck of land that juts out into Long Island Sound a few miles north of the village.

MATTEAWAN (Dutchess County). Another widely traveled place name that began following the rails during the mid-1800s, Matteawan in its earliest known location in New York currently serves as the name of a road, a state hospital, and a neighborhood in the City of Beacon. The name initially appeared in the August 8, 1683, Indian deed to land between present-day Fishkill and Wappinger creeks (see below) as a boundary point on "the south side of a creek called the Fresh Kill, and by the Indians Matteawan" (Hasbrouck 1909:35-37). Local residents had been casually applying the name to both the Fishkill Creek they sometimes called the Fresh Kill and the nearby Hudson Highland ridge they called Fishkill Mountain (today's Beacon Mountains) when the directors of the newly formed Matteawan Manufacturing Company acquired land at Clay Mills at the falls of the Fishkill about a mile from the Hudson River in 1814. Factory owners soon named their new company town Matteawan. The locale grew large enough to support a post office of its own by 1849 (Kaiser 1965). The institution known today as the Matteawan (sometimes spelled Matawan) State Hospital for the Criminally Insane was built near the village in 1892. Use of Matteawan as a village name began to diminish after residents joined with those in neighboring communities to form the City of Beacon in 1913. Today, Matteawan survives in its original location as the name of the state hospital and the road that passes through the rapidly gentrifying Matteawan neighborhood at the site of the old village just east of downtown Beacon.

MEAHAGH (Westchester County). The Knickerbocker Ice Company built and named Lake Meahagh in the Town of Cortlandt in 1855. Based in Rockland County, the company became the largest supplier of ice to the New York City market when ice blocks and crushed ice provided the only available refrigerant for ice boxes and ice chests. During its heyday in the 1880s, the company owned several lakes and used 1,000 horses to draw 500 wagons that annually hauled 40,000 tons of ice to the city. Adoption of electrified refrigeration gradually put the company out of business by 1924. Company officials selected the local Indian place name Meahagh as it was spelled in Robert Bolton's (1881 1:86-87) published transcript of Stephanus van Cortlandt's August 24, 1683, deed for their new lake. Examination of a manuscript copy of the deed on file in the New York State Library (Deed Book G:26-27) shows that the name originally appeared as Meanagh, a word that Whritenour thinks sounds much like a Munsee word, *meenaxk,* "fence or fort." Recently, the Town of Cortlandt retained Bolton's spelling when it gave the name Meahagh to the park established on land surrounding the lake.

MERRICK (Nassau and Queens counties). Whritenour thinks that Merrick resembles a Munsee word, **muluk,* "snow goose." Today, Merrick is a municipal, road, park, and waterway name that adorns many places at the western end of Long Island's south shore. The name first appeared when sachems from "Mesapeage, Merriack, or Rockaway" (see Massapequa above and Rockaway below) sold the

Great Meadows grasslands at Hempstead to colonists on November 13, 1643 (O'Callaghan and Fernow 1853-1887 14:53). Sachems representing the three communities appeared in other records selling or contesting sales of lands in what is now the southern half of Nassau County throughout the remainder of the seventeenth century. The complex maze of Merrick's grassy inlets provided secure campsites for Indian travelers and concealed lairs for privateers sailing out into the Atlantic through the Merrick Gut up to the end of the War of 1812.

Development in the area began only after the Long Island Railroad ran its mainline tracks across the center of the island during the mid-1860s. Methodists coming by wagon and train located their Long Island Camp Meeting Association grounds at what soon became known as North Merrick in 1869. Like its still-functioning contemporary counterpart established the same year in New Jersey at Ocean Grove next to Asbury Park, the Merrick Meeting attracted from 300 to as many as 10,000 attendees for ten-day-long summer prayer assemblies. Although the Merrick Meeting disbanded during the 1920s, its distinctive circular road pattern ringed by tiny cottages built on only slightly larger close-set house-lots survives. Local residents continue to refer to this neighborhood located just north of present-day Camp Avenue as the "Campgrounds" or "Tiny Town."

Merrick continues to adorn its namesake municipalities of Merrick and North Merrick, the waterways of Merrick Creek and Merrick Bay, the 25-acre Meroke Preserve, the Merrick Road Town Park and Golf Course, and the two Merrick high roads that meet at the crossroads in the heart of the Village of Merrick. Merrick Avenue follows a north-south route extending from Westbury to the south shore at East Bay. The east-west road that crosses Merrick Avenue at the Merrick village center starts as Merrick Boulevard in Jamaica, Queens. From there, it runs through Nassau County as Merrick Road before becoming the Montauk Highway in Suffolk County.

Although some of the many places adorned with the name Merrick in 24 other states from Wyoming to Florida (see in Part 3) may trace their origins to the Merrick locale or the Merrick Camp Meeting, most probably mark locations associated with people bearing the English Merrick family surname.

METTACAHONTS (Ulster County). Mettacahonts Creek is a small stream that flows into Rochester Creek, an upstream tributary of Rondout Creek, at the hamlet of Mettacahonts. The name first appeared as Magtigkenigkonk, one of several small creeks mentioned in the November 2, 1708, Beekman deed to land in the area (O'Callaghan 1864:89-90). Local residents often used various spellings of Mattekhonk Kill when referring to Rochester Creek. The hamlet of Mettacahonts grew up during the nineteenth century a few miles north of the stream's junction with Rondout Creek at the hamlet of Accord. Located along a wagon road much used by tanners and tradesmen going up to Samsonville and the other small communities scattered below the southeastern slopes of the Catskill Mountains, the hamlet became large enough to support a post office by the early 1880s (Kaiser 1965). Today, the name Mettacahonts adorns an upper branch of Rochester Creek, its steep, deep gorge, the aforementioned hamlet, and a surviving part of the Old Mettacahonts Road situated just north of the village.

MIANUS (Westchester County). The headwaters of the 21-mile-long Mianus River rise in the Town of North Castle, where they flow through neighboring Bedford into Connecticut. The name was first mentioned in several Indian deeds to lands in and around Bedford signed between 1700 and 1702 (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 1:29, 31). One of these, a 1701 conveyance backdated to 1686, referred to the Mianus River as a stream called Rechkawes or Kechkawes (Gehring 1980:62-63). The relatively late appearance of the stream's current name in colonial records does nothing to detract from local traditions holding that it refers to the Indian warrior Mayane, who singlehandedly attacked three Dutch soldiers, killing two before being killed by the third during Governor Kieft's War (Anonymous 1909:281).

MINISCEONGO (Orange and Rockland counties). Minisceongo Creek and its branches drain a substantial area along the easternmost slopes of the Ramapo Mountain Ridge (see below). The name first appeared as Menisiakoungue Creek in an April 16, 1671, patent (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:17) to land at Haverstraw (see above). The South Branch of the Minisceongo Creek rises just across the low divide separating it from the headwaters of Pascack Brook (see below). The South Branch flows north past the Minisceongo Golf Course to its junction with the main branch of the Minisceongo Creek just east of Cheesecote Mountain Town Park (see above). The Main Branch flows from its own headwaters at Harriman State Park's Lake Welch east through the Town and City of Haverstraw. It then turns north as it flows through West Haverstraw to the place where it joins with Cedar Pond Brook at Stony Point just before their conjoined waters flow into the Hudson River at the Minisceongo State Tidal Wetlands. The Tiorati Brook tributary of the Minisceongo Creek rises at Lake Tiorati just across the county line in Orange. From there, it flows east into Rockland County, where it joins Cedar Pond Brook at Cedar Flats just north of Pyngyp Hill on its way to its junction with the Minisceongo Creek at Stony Point.

MINISINK (Orange and Sullivan counties). The Minisink region is located in a portion of the upper Delaware River valley where the states of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania meet. Although Minisink Indian occupation largely centered in New Jersey, their name currently adorns a town and a turnpike in Orange County and Minisink Battlefield Park at Minisink Ford in Sullivan County where Indian and Tory loyalists led by the Mohawk captain Joseph Brant destroyed a large detachment of Orange County militiamen sent out against them on July 22, 1779 (Hendrickson, Inners, and Osborne 2010).

MOHONK (Ulster County). David Oestreicher (*in* Fried 2005:22) suggested that Mohonk was a shortened form of a Munsee word, *maxkawenge,* "hill of bears." Whritenour thinks that Mohonk may either come from the Munsee words *maxkwung,* "place of bears," or *mohkwung,* "place of blood." Today, Mohonk is the name of a lake, a resort, and a preserve at the northern end of the Shawangunk Mountain Ridge (see below). The name first appeared as "the high hill Moggonck" in the Indian deed obtained by the Huguenot purchasers of the New Paltz tract on May 26, 1677 (O'Callaghan 1864:114). Fried (2005:17-23) has shown how local landowners jockeying for advantage variously applied the name to a creek, a pond, and High Top, the promontory that still dominates the area's skyline. Mohonk, in its current form, was first bestowed on the

mountain lake that currently bears its name by the operator of a resort built on its shores in 1860. Brothers Alfred H. and Alfred K. Smiley retained the name for the Mohonk Mountain House Resort they opened at the locale in 1869. The Smiley family continues to operate the resort and directs management of the surrounding 6,400-acre Mohonk Preserve as the nation's largest not for profit, privately owned nature sanctuary.

MOMBACCUS (Ulster County). Mombaccus is another example of a Delaware Indian place bearing a European name. Fried (2005:75-76) has shown that the name first appeared as Mumbackers in three survey descriptions of land at and around the present-day community of Mombaccus entered in Ulster County records on September 4, 1676. Mumbacker (literally "mask face") is the Dutch version of *mombaccus,* the Greek name for the "mask of Bacchus" donned by devotees during cult rites honoring the god. The first part of the words Mumbacker and Mombaccus entered the English language during medieval times as mummer.

In Ulster County, Mombaccus was meant to mark the location of an Indian carving of a man's face on a sycamore tree near the junction of "the Mombakkus and Rondout kills" noted in 1676 (Ruttenber 1906a:169-170; Fried 2005:76). Colonists subsequently gave the name both to the settlement they built on the spot and to the creek located nearby. Although both names were officially changed when the community joined others to form a town they christened Rochester in 1703, residents continue to refer to the original hamlet and a side branch of Mettacahonts Creek (see above) as Mombaccus. Mombaccus Mountain, a 2,840-foot-high Catskill Mountain peak located several miles to the west of the creek, evidently received its name sometime during the late 1800s. Places bearing the similar-sounding name Mombasha, in neighboring Orange County (see in Part 3), trace their origin to Mount Bachon, the name first given to the hill by a surveyor in 1735. Bachon is a spelling variant of Bashan, a place of hills where the biblical city of Golan stood along the current border dividing Israel, Syria, and Lebanon.

MONGAUP (Delaware and Sullivan counties). Whritenour thinks that Mongepughka, an early orthography of Mongaup, sounds like a Munsee word, **mangaapoxkw,* "big rock." Today, places bearing the name cluster in two separate parts of the Catskills. The Mongaup River drains a substantial part of southern Sullivan County. Farther north, Mongaup Creek flows through the Catskill highlands in Delaware County.

New Jersey surveyor John Reading, Jr. (1915:102, 108) first documented the name of the present-day Mongaup River during the summer of 1719 while working with New York commissioners to establish a mutually acceptable border between their provinces. Noting the name of a place called Mingepughkin on July 8 during his outward journey, he identified the locale as Mongepughka upon his return on July 24. Sawmills subsequently built beside the many branches of the Mongaup River helped turn its valley into a major center for the logging and tanning industry during the early nineteenth century. Impoundments whose waters powered the mills that served these industries have since been converted from millponds to resort lakes and reservoirs. These have made the Mongaup one of the hardest working rivers in the region.

The headwaters of the uppermost of this system's streams, known today as the Middle Mongaup River, rise above the Village of Liberty before flowing south to their junction with the East Mongaup River. From there, the united Mongaup River flows to its junction with the West Branch of the Mongaup River and on through the community of Mongaup Valley into the Swinging Bridge Reservoir, where it receives waters from White Lake. The river then flows through the Mongaup Falls Reservoir past the dam at Mongaup Falls into the five-mile-long Rio Reservoir. River water passing through Rio Dam sluice gates roars through the step gorge cut by the rapidly running stream as it tumbles towards the place where the Mongaup River flows into the Delaware River at the old Delaware and Hudson Canal community of Mongaup.

The name of Mongaup Creek far to the north of the Mongaup River is an artifact created by one of the rival syndicates that fought over Hardenbergh Patent boundaries in 1785. These men asserted that the Mongaup River mentioned as a key patent boundary actually was the much more northerly creek that took in a substantially larger amount of territory. Although their effort did not meet with success, the name Mongaup stuck to the creek that still flows from Mongaup Pond through the Mongaup State Campground and the 11,967-acre Mongaup Valley State Wildlife Management Area into Willowemoc Creek (see below). Willowemoc Creek ultimately joins with the Beaver Kill before debouching into the East Branch of the Delaware River at the Town of Hancock.

MOODNA (Orange County). Moodna comes from the Dutch word *moordenaar,* "murderer." Tradition holds that the name marks a murderous encounter with local Indians said to have occurred during Governor Kieft's War. Colonists subsequently referred to native people living along its banks as Murderers Creek Indians. The 16-mile-long Moodna Creek drains a substantial watershed southwest of the City of Newburgh. The Moodna's main stem forms at the junction of Satterly Creek and Otter Creek. From there, Moodna Creek flows east past Salisbury Mills and beneath the Moodna Railroad Viaduct to its junction with the Hudson River at Cornwall-on-Hudson. The present-day 22-mile-long Murderkill River in the State of Delaware marks a similar tradition dating to colonial times.

MOON HAW (Ulster County). Moon Haw Road and what local residents call the Moonhaw Hollow (Maltby Hollow on the few maps that name the locale), currently are names of places located in the hamlet of West Shokan (see below). Both the road and the hollow bear the name of an man identified as "Moonhaw alias Ancrop," an evident descendant of the noted Esopus sachem Ankerop, listed among the Indians who relinquished their claims for land within the Hardenbergh Patent in the Catskills in a deed dated June 6, 1746 (Ulster County Records, Deed Book EE:63-65).

MOPUS (Westchester County). The upper reaches of Mopus Brook (see in Connecticut) meander across the New York–Connecticut line before flowing into the Titicus River (see below).

MUCHATTOES (Orange County). Constructed as a Newburgh city reservoir in 1912, Muchattoes Lake and Dam lie within the Quassaick Creek watershed (see below) just south of the junction of New York State Routes 17K and 32. Local officials probably adapted the name listed as "Much-Hattoos" in Newburgh resident Edward Ruttenber's (1906a:129) Indian place name book. Rutten-

ber found the name in two documents. The first was a 1709 petition requesting permission to purchase a tract of land at New Windsor. The second was a patent issued in 1712 officially registering the 1709 purchase. Both documents mentioned a "hill called Much-Hattoos" that marked the western boundary of the purchased tract. The promontory, now called Snake Hill, is located in a section of undeveloped uplands southwest of present-day Muchattoes Lake. No longer used as a reservoir, Muchattoes Lake is now the focal point of a public housing project built at the locale during the 1970s.

MUSCOOT (Putnam and Westchester counties). Whritenour thinks that Moscotah, the earliest recorded form of Muscoot, sounds like a Munsee word, **maskihteew*, "may apple." Moscotah was mentioned as the name of a stream in a May 5, 1703, Indian deed to land along the modern-day Muscoot River (Marshall et al. 1962-1978 4:404). The Muscoot River rises at Lake Mahopac (see above) in Putnam County. From there, it flows south into the Amawalk Reservoir (see above) and past Muscoot Park into the Muscoot Reservoir in Westchester County. Completed by the City of New York in 1905, the Muscoot Reservoir collects all waters flowing from upper Croton Valley waterways behind its dam. Muscoot Farm, located above the present-day high-water mark where the Muscoot River flows into the reservoir, was the summer estate and working dairy farm of the Hopkins family from 1880 to 1924. Westchester County acquired the 777-acre tract in 1967. Today, the County maintains the property as a historic farm celebrating the area's agrarian heritage.

MUSCOTA (New York County). Muscota New School P.S. 314 in the Inwood section of northern Manhattan is the only place that today bears the Delaware Indian name of the Harlem River in New York City. The name first appeared in a deed dated August 26, 1655, to "a certain piece of land lying on the north side of the island of Manhattan, called by the Indians Muscoote, otherwise the Flatts, being entirely surrounded by a creek which comes out of several thickets" (Gehring 1980:78). It was next recorded as the Kil Muskota in the Indian deed dated September 11, 1666, that confirmed Adriaen van der Donck's since-lost 1646 purchase of the land in present-day Riverdale and Yonkers from the Indians where he established his Colen Donck patroonship (Palstits 1910 1:234-235). Yonkers preserves Van der Donck's by-name, *jonkheer,* "young lord.

NAKOMA (Rockland County). Nakoma Brook is a small stream located in the Town of Ramapo (see below). Nakama was the name one of the Indians who signed the deed to a tract of land identified as Pothat (see Potake below) on March 7, 1738 (Cole 1884:264). Local residents finding Nakama in a copy of the deed probably gave it to the creek in the slightly revised form that more closely resembled the well-known name of the heroine Nokomis of Longfellow's poem, *Song of Hiawatha* (1855).

NANNAHAGAN (Westchester County). Places named Nannahagan Brook, Nannahagan Park, Nannahagan Pond, and Nanny Hagen Road are located in and around the hamlet of Thornwood. The name evidently first appeared when Huguenot immigrant Isaac Sie and his four sons settled at a spot called they variously identified as Nanageeken and Nanequeeken in upper Westchester around 1690 (Shea 1999). Nanny Hagen, an anglicized version of Nannahagan, has adorned the road running between the upper reaches of the Bronx and Saw Mill rivers since 1778. Today, the road runs from the northern end of Kensico Reservoir (see above) to Thornwood. Rising near the eastern end of Nanny Hagen Road, Nannahagan Brook flows west in a gentle arc into Nannahagan Pond and Park before falling into the Saw Mill River at Thornwood.

NANUET (Rockland County). Whritenour thinks that the name recorded as Nanawitt's Meadow in the earliest known references to the modern-day Nanuet locale sounds like the Munsee personal names *neenawiit*, "he who recognizes me," and *neenawaat,* "he who recognizes them." Local tradition holds that the namesake of Nanawitt's Meadow was an Indian signatory mentioned in the March 5, 1703, Wawayanda Patent deed (Budke 1975a:79-81). Today, Nanuet is the name of a hamlet in the Town of Clarkstown.

New York and Erie Railroad officials originally gave the name Clarkstown to the station they built at the old location of Nanawitt's Meadow when they ran their line through the area in 1841. Residents of the village that grew up around the station subsequently chose the name Nanuet for the post office opened at the place 15 years later. The current form of the name first appeared as Manuet, remembered by a local farmer in 1785 as one of the Indians who signed deeds to land in the area (Hommedieu 1915:13). Looked at collectively, Nanawitt, Nanuet, and Manuet may represent variant spellings of Nowenock, the name of the Indian leader commemorated in Mannayunk in New York (see above), Namanock in New Jersey (see in New Jersey North in Part 1 below), and other place names in the region. Nowenock played a major role in many Indian land sales in the highlands between the Pequonnock Valley (see in Connecticut) and the New York–New Jersey border between 1696 and 1726.

NAPANOCH (Ulster County). Whritenour thinks that variant spellings of Napanoch recorded in 1696 and 1728 sound like a Munsee word, **niipeenaxk*, "standing fence." Napanoch is presently the name of a village located at the place where the waters of Rondout Creek join with Sandburg Creek at the base of the Shawangunk Ridge (see below) in the Town of Wawarsing (see below). The name first appeared in colonial records as Nepenaack in an Indian deed to land in the area dated June 8, 1696 (Ulster County Records, Deed Book CC:145). A group of native people from the area later identified themselves as Nappaner Indians at a Nicolls Treaty renewal meeting held between June 9 and June 10, 1719 (New York State Library, Executive Council Minutes 11:607-613). The name in the form of Nepenagh was subsequently noted in another Indian deed, this one conveying land containing a lead mine on the slopes of the Shawangunk Mountain, signed on June 15, 1728 (Ulster County Records, Deed Book DD:6-7).

Other spellings of the name Napanoch were later given to a mill built alongside Rondout Creek in 1754 and to the fort erected nearby in 1756 as a link in the region's colonial frontier defense line. The Delaware and Hudson Canal, built through Napanoch in 1828, helped make the locale a transportation and manufacturing center. By 1844, the community was large enough to support a post office (Kaiser 1965). Much of Napanoch subsequently moved next to the station built by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad one mile to the west of the canal. The Eastern States Correctional Facility

opened at the old canal port location at Napanoch in 1900.

NARRASKETUCK (Nassau and Suffolk counties). Whritenour thinks that Warrasketuck, the earliest known spelling of Narrasketuck, sounds like a Munsee word, **wulaskihtukw,* "river of good pasturage." Today, Narrasketuck Creek runs along the southern border of Nassau and Suffolk counties. The name was first noted as a creek called Warrasketuck located at the eastern end of the Massapeague Meadows (see Massapequa above) in an Indian deed dated March 17, 1658 (Cox 1916-1940 1:347-349). Twenty years later, the stream was identified as Narrasketuck in the patent Governor Andros granted to the town for land in the area on September 29, 1677. The name has been on local maps ever since.

NAURAUSHAUN (Rockland County). Whritenour thinks this name's earliest form, Narranshaw, sounds like a Munsee word, **naalanuchuwal*, "five hills." Nauraushaun Brook and the hamlet of Nauraushaun are located in the Town of Orangetown. Rising in the hills just to the north of Nanuet (see above), the six-mile-long brook flows past the Nauraushaun locale into the upper end of Lake Tappan (see below). A place identified as the "land called Narranshaw" was first mentioned in the Kakiat Patent Indian deed (see above) signed on June 25, 1696 (Goshen Public Library, Kakiac Patent Papers). Appearing in a June 1, 1702, Indian deed as the Narrachong tract (Budke 1975a:84-86), the name was subsequently noted as a stream identified as Narashunk in a May 9, 1710, Indian deed (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:317-319), and as Narranshaw Creek in the 1713 survey of the 1710 sale (Green 1886:34). The modern-day hamlet of Nauraushaun, located within the tract sold by the Indians in 1702 and 1710, was variously called Sickeltown and Van Houten's Mills at different times during the nineteenth century (Wardell 2009:64).

NEGUNTATOGUE (Suffolk County). Neguntatogue Park and Neguntatogue Creek are located in the hamlet of Lindenhurst in the Town of Babylon. The name first appeared in a sale of meadow land on "the neck called Neguntetake" dated March 2, 1663 (*in* C. Street 1887-1889 1:55). It later appeared as Naggunttatouge Neck in an Indian deed to land in the area signed on July 11, 1689 (*in* C. Street 1887-1889 1:33-36), and as Neguntategue Neck in a November 20, 1705, Indian deed (*in* C. Street 1887-1889 1:291-294). Lindenhurst residents named their park after one-mile-long Neguntatogue Creek that still flows south from the village into the Great South Bay.

NEPPERHAN (Westchester County). Today, Nepperhan is the name of several streets in and around the Nepperhan Heights and Nepperhan Park neighborhoods in the City of Yonkers. The name first appeared as Neperan in the September 11, 1666, Indian confirmation of the since-lost Van der Donck (the earlier mentioned *jonkheer*, "young lord") deed to land in and around Yonkers (Palstits 1910 1:234-235). The stream, variously identified as Nippizan, Nipperan, Nepperha, Wepperhaem, and Neppierha, was mentioned as the Indian name for what colonists called Youncker's Creek or Kill in deeds to lands in the area signed between 1681 and 1685 (*in* R. Bolton 1881 1:268-271, 507; 2:2-3). Dams built across the Nepperhan Creek at several locales led residents to refer to the stream as the Saw Mill River. These provided the falls of water that turned the wheels and turbines that powered the many mills and factories built in the area during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. Local residents still refer to the land along the lower course of the Saw Mill River as the Nepperhan Valley.

NEVERSINK (Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster counties). Today, Neversink is the name of a river, a reservoir, a town, and a village in New York. The name Neversink has often been confused with similar-sounding (and sometimes identically spelled) Navesink in Monmouth County (see below in New Jersey South in Part 1). Confusion was not lessened by the habit that New Jersey settlers had of spelling their community's name in ways both similar and identical to Neversink in New York at various times (most frequently during the 1680s). The occurrence of identically spelled names in both states has helped fuel traditions asserting that a highway called the Old Mine Road running from the Delaware Water Gap in New Jersey to Kingston, New York had long been in existence before colonists began settling the area in earnest during the early 1700s.

Nearly all of the earliest occurrences of Neversink in New York cluster around the Catskill Mountain village first called Neversink Flats established shortly after the end of the Revolutionary War. Before then, most colonists knew the Neversink River that drains a sizable swathe of the plateau below the southeastern section of the Catskill Mountains as the Maheckkamack or Maghaghkamack Branch (see above) of the Delaware River (Reading 1915:95-106). The community known as Maghaghkamack at the mouth of the river settled by Dutch colonists during the first decades of the eighteenth century is now the City of Port Jervis.

Farther upriver, ponds built at the heads of several stretches of rapids at and around the flats at Neversink provided water that powered mills that quickly turned the area into a major logging and tanning center. The Town of Neversink was established in the area in 1798, and post offices were opened, first at Neversink Falls in 1820, and later at the nearby hamlet of Neversink in 1828 (Kaiser 1965). The latter locale was one of two villages slated to be flooded by the City of New York's Neversink Reservoir when construction of the facility commenced in 1941. Halted by American involvement in World War II and the Korean War, reservoir construction was finally completed in 1953. Today, the relocated Neversink village nestles above the banks of the Neversink Reservoir.

The 55-mile-long Neversink River flows into and through the Neversink Reservoir along a relatively narrow valley. Its uppermost East and West Branches run along the lower lip of the ancient crater left by the meteor that struck the area 375 million years ago. The branches meet at the place where water carried by the East and West Delaware Aqueduct tunnels pours into the river just above the reservoir. Those waters not pumped from the reservoir to travel farther eastward into the Neversink-Rondout Aqueduct flow south through the lower course of the Neversink River as it tumbles through the heart of the Catskills resort region on its way to its junction with the Delaware River at Port Jervis.

NIMHAM (Putnam County). A group of places named Nimham in the highlands east of the Hudson River honor the memory of Wappinger sachem Daniel Nimham (Grumet 1992; J. Smith 2000). Daniel Nimham played a major role in his people's efforts to recover their lands in the highlands during the 1760s. Unable to secure the help of provincial officials, Daniel traveled to London to put the case before the home government. Officials there turned the matter

back over to the British Indian Superintendent in the colonies, Sir William Johnson, who decided against the claim in 1765. Forced to leave his home at Wiccopee (see below) in the highlands, Nimham moved to the Indian mission at Stockbridge (see in Massachusetts in Part 1). He was killed along with his son Abraham, commander of the detachment of riflemen known as the Stockbridge Indian Company, while fighting alongside other Continental Army units defeated at the Battle of Cortlandt Ridge in the present-day Katonah section (see Katonah and Indian Field above) of the Bronx on August 31, 1778.

Nimham's name and memory had largely been largely forgotten when the Civilian Conservation Corps and the State of New York erected an 80-foot-tall fire tower atop the 1,320-foot-high hill they christened Mount Ninham in 1940. The hill, formerly known as Big Hill and Smalley Mountain, ultimately became the focal point of preservation efforts in the area. Local interest resulted in the state's acquisition of the 1,023-acre Nimham Mountain State Forest and its Ninham Multiple Use Area taking in Mount Nimham. Today, the use of the name Nimham in the local area has grown to include several local streets, roads, and other features.

NYACK (Rockland County). Today, Nyack is the name of several communities, often collectively referred to as the Nyacks, situated on the western shore of the Tappan Zee (see below) along the lower Hudson River. The meaning of the name is unknown. The earliest reference to Nyack occurred in a deed to land at a place called Neycusick signed on February 13, 1679 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:225) on the north side of the then-contested border with New Jersey. Neycusick may have been the same place identified as Navish, mentioned as the Indian name of Verdrida Hook in the June 23, 1682, deed to a different tract of land located on the opposite bank of the Hudson River (Westchester County Records, Deed Book A:181-184). Verdrida Hook, whose name in Dutch translates as "tedious or troublesome to navigation point or hook" (Gehring, personal communication, 2012), is today called Stony Point.

Places identified as Neejak in 1725 (Wardell 2009:71), and Niack in 1764 (Green 1886:335) were located south of Stony Point where a post office named Nyack was opened a couple of years after construction began on the Nyack Turnpike in 1830. Enough of the route was completed to warrant opening of the Nyack Turnpike post office by 1834 (Kaiser 1965). New York State Route 59 presently follows much of the turnpike's old right-of-way. The hamlet of Nyack formally incorporated itself as a village in 1883. Today, the Village of Nyack is the center of the cluster of communities that includes Central, South, Upper, and West Nyack. Similar-looking names spelled Noyack and Nayaug on Long Island and Pennsylvania, and the names of Nyack village, creek, and lakes imported into Montana in 1912 (see all in Part 3), are etymologically related names from different Eastern Algonquian languages.

OQUAGA (Broome County). Oquaga Creek is 13-mile-long tributary of the West Branch of the Delaware River at the westernmost end of the traditional Delaware Indian homeland. Rising just above the 1,385-acre Oquaga Creek State Park, the creek flows south along the divide separating the Delaware and Susquehanna river drainages to its junction with the West Branch of the Delaware River at the community of Deposit. The name has also been given to a creek, a lake, and a hamlet sometimes spelled Ouaquaga just southwest of Deposit. Both Oquaga Creek and the present-day community of Deposit were identified as the creek and village of Cookhouse in the 1792 Reading Howell map. Spafford's (1813:73) gazetteer identified Cookquago, an apparently intermediate spelling linking Cookhouse and Oquaga, as the name of today's West Branch of the Delaware River. See the entry for Ouaquaga in New York in Part 2 for further information on places bearing the name.

OSCAWANA (Putnam and Westchester counties). Places bearing the name Oscawana currently cluster in two locales in the highlands just to the east of the Hudson River. A lake and several nearby places in the Town of Putnam are adorned with the name. Farther south, a park and a nature preserve in the hamlet of Crugers also are known by the name. Both places preserve the memory of a Kichtawanck sachem (see Kitchawan above) named Askawanos who put his mark on several deeds conveying land in the area to colonists between 1682 and 1690. The name had long lain dormant in papers stored in county archives when a local entrepreneur gave it to his Oscawana Lake House built on what was then called Horton Pond during the mid-1850s. Horton Pond was soon known as Lake Oscawana.

At around the same time, the Hudson River Railroad adopted the name to adorn its Oscawana-on-Hudson station several miles to the south. Pegg Island, located just across an inlet from the station, was soon renamed Oscawana Island. Both Oscawanas became popular tourist destinations. Lake Oscawanna's location in a wet town during the Prohibition Era helped the more northerly resort attract appreciative celebrities such as Babe Ruth, who rented a summer cottage on the lake between 1920 and 1933. Tough times brought on by the Depression put resorts at Lake Oscawana and Oscawana Island out of business by the 1940s.

Today, Lake Oscawana is a densely populated year-round residential community. Farther south, Westchester County acquired Oscawana Island and the former resort properties on the adjacent mainland in 1958. The Town of Cortlandt currently operates the 161-acre Oscawana County Park and the nearby Oscawana Island Nature Preserve at the locale.

OSSINING (Westchester County). Whritenour thinks that Ossining sounds almost exactly like *asunung,* a Munsee word meaning "place of stones." The Delaware Indian place name Ossining and its most widely known variant, Sing Sing (see below), have been fixed to a number of places in and around the lower Hudson Valley in New York since colonial times. Today, Ossining is most notably associated with the incorporated village and town of the same name in Westchester County. Etymologically similar names include the Delaware place name Assunpink (see in New Jersey South in Part 1) and the Central Algonquian Ojibwa names Assiniboin, Assinika, and Assinins in the Great Plains and upper Midwest (*in* Bright 2004:51).

PAKANASINK (Ulster County). Pakanasink Creek is a five-mile-long tributary of the Shawangunk Kill (see below) that flows north through the Town of Crawford to its junction with the Shawangunk just south of the hamlet of Pine Bush. The name in the form of Pakanasinck first appeared in records of a Nicolls Treaty renewal meeting with Esopus Indians held at Kingston on September 3, 1683 (Ulster County Records, Kingston Town Records 1:239-240).

A stream identified as the Paekaensink River was mentioned in New York governor Thomas Dongan's massive land purchase made a year later on September 10, 1684 (New York State Library, Ulster County Patents:43-44).

Early settlers referred to the Shawangunk Kill as the Big Pakadasink Kill. Present-day Pakanasink Creek was known as the Little Pakadasink Kill. Colonists noted that the sachem Maringomahan, who signed the 1684 deed and several others in the area between the 1680s and the 1720s, resided at Pakanasink as late as 1736 (Goshen Public Library, Minisink Patent Papers). Settlers moving to Maringomahan's old home along Pakanasink Creek just before the Revolutionary War gave the name Peconasink to the small hamlet they built on its banks just one mile west of today's Pine Bush (Spafford 1813:297). By 1815, the people of Peconasink adopted New Prospect, the hamlet's current name, to adorn their church and community.

PAKATAKAN (Delaware County). Pakatakan is the name of a 2,438-foot-high Catskill summit that overlooks the villages of Margaretville and Arkville south of the East Branch of the Delaware River. The uncertain location of the place identified as Pakataghkan in the July 31, 1706, Jacob Rutsen deed (Ulster County Records, Deed Book AA:400), and the evidently separate Papaconck River and Pacatachkan locales mentioned in the Indian deed dated June 6, 1746, to land in the same general area (Ulster County Records, Deed Book EE:63-65), make it difficult to determine where Pakatakan began and Peapacton ended. The issue is further complicated by the fact that local residents, living farther up the East Branch in the Pakatakan area, initially gave the name Papakunk to the post office opened in 1846 at present-day Halcottville (Kaiser 1965). This confusion was only increased by contending lawyers who had begun pressing claims by rival landowners for lands in the region during the preceding century.

It appears most likely that Peapacton was the original name for the East Branch of the Delaware River and the Indian Town of Papaconck along its banks. Pakatakan, by contrast, was probably the Pacatachkan locale noted in 1746 later identified on a 1771 survey map published in Evers (1982) as Pakataghkan located where the East Branch turns sharply north. The Pakatakan Inn, built at Arkville on the East Branch, served tourists and travelers brought to the area first by mountain road and later, after 1871, by the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. Architecturally distinctive summer cottages built by Catskill Mountain School landscape painters around the inn after 1886 are today preserved as components of the Pakatakan Artists' Colony Historic District.

PANAWOK (Westchester County). Today, Panawok is the name of a summer camp operated by the City of White Plains. The name was drawn from a list of Indian signatories to the November 22, 1683, Indian deed to the area published in Robert Bolton (1881 2:536).

PASCACK (Rockland County). The upper reaches of Pascack Brook (see in New Jersey North in Part 1), and the tracks of New Jersey Transit's Pascack Valley Line that run alongside the stream, both extend north of New Jersey state line into Rockland County.

PATAUKUNK (Ulster County). Whritenour thinks that the earliest recorded example of the name Pataukunk, recorded as Papapakapochke, sounds similar to a Munsee word, **papaapakaapoxkuw,* "there are flat rocks all around." Today, Pataukunk is a small crossroads hamlet in the Town of Rochester located just south of the place where the waters of the Fantinekill fall into Mombaccus Creek (see above) to form the Mill Brook. Papapakapochke appeared in a July 6, 1705, Indian deed as the name of a tract whose bounds extended "from Hoonckh up said creek to Nawesinck [see Honk and Neversink above]. . . at least three English miles" (Ulster County Records, Deed Book AA:353). Another Indian deed dated November 2, 1706, this one signed by Shawachkommin (see Jogee above), located Papapakapochke two miles above Hoonckh on land whose proprietor was as a "Waggachkemeck Indian [see Machackemeck above] called Orekenawe" (Ulster County Records, Deed Book AA:401). Papapakapochke was evidently one of the more northerly places where Orekenawe, a spelling of Nowenock (see Nanuet above and Naraneka in Connecticut), made his home.

A small village grew up along a wagon road running past a mill built at the site of the sachem's former home during the 1700s. Becoming a local center of the logging and tanning industry, the little village became large enough to support a post office named Pataukunk that opened sometime between 1855 and 1882. The locale transformed itself into a resort destination like so many other Catskill Mountain towns during the last decades of the nineteenth century. Pataukunk now is a residential community located along Ulster County Route 3.

PATTHUNKE (Westchester County). Patthunke is the name of a summer camp operated by the Village of Scarsdale. The name was drawn from numerous records referring to the local sachem bearing the name mentioned in deeds selling land in and around Westchester between 1666 and 1714.

PEENPACK (Orange County). Huguenot refugees who had settled in mid-Hudson Valley communities such as Hurley and Marbletown moved farther southwest to a settlement they called Peenpack along the lower course of the Maghaghkemack River (see Machackemeck and Neversink above) during the 1690s. Whritenour thinks that Peenpack's almost identical linguistic twin, Paunpeck (see in New Jersey North in Part 1 below), may come from a Munsee word, **paanupeekw,* "wide water. Ruttenber (1906a:225) thought Peenpack was a Dutch word, *paan-pach,* "low, soft, or leased land."

Whatever the etymology of its name, the little Peenpack farming community became the site of Fort Gumaer, one of the lines of fortifications built along the Shawangunk and Kittatiny Mountain frontier shortly after the outbreak of the last French and Indian War. Peenpack became part of Cuddebackville, established after the Delaware and Hudson Canal was built through the area in 1828. Peenpack Trail is a road that presently runs from the unincorporated village of Peenpack on U.S. Route 209 above Port Jervis west to the hamlet of Cahoonzie (see above) on State Route 42.

PENINGO (Westchester County). Peningo Neck (sometimes spelled Poningo) is a one-mile-long peninsula separating Milton Harbor from the waters of Long Island Sound south of the City of Rye. The name also occurs as Poningo Avenue in the nearby City of Port Chester. Peningo first appeared as the name of a tract of land located on the mainland across from what was called Manussing Is-

land (see Manursing above) in an Indian deed to land in the area signed on June 29, 1660 (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 2:130).

The place name Peningo has long been associated with Ponus, a sachem who put his mark onto several land sales in the area between 1640 and 1655. A number of Ponus' kinsmen, including a sachem named Taphow who later rose to prominence in northern New Jersey, signed the abovementioned 1660 conveyance. The sachem's name also graces Ponus Ridge and several other nearby places in the Town of Ridgefield (see in Connecticut).

PEPACTON (Delaware County). Whritenour thinks that Papakonk, the earliest recorded form of Pepacton, sounds like a Munsee word, **peepakang,* "sweet flag (grass)." Today, Pepacton Reservoir and Dam are located along the East Branch (often called the Pepacton Branch) of the Delaware River. Also known as the Downsville Reservoir and Dam, the 15-mile-long Pepacton impoundment is the largest in the New York City Water System. Pepacton water destined for the city is drawn by gravity into the 26-mile-long East Delaware Aqueduct Tunnel near the former site of the now-submerged Pepacton community. Flowing first into the Neversink (see above) and then into to the Rondout reservoirs, this water then travels southward into the 85-mile-long Delaware Aqueduct to its Kensico Reservoir holding pond (see above) in Westchester County. Water from Kensico flows south into a tunnel that crosses into New York City at the Bronx County line.

The Pepacton Branch was noted in Indian deeds, first as the Papakonk River on August 27, 1743 (Special Collections, Rutgers University Library, Philhower Collection), and soon after as Papaconck, on June 6, 1746 (Ulster County Records, Deed Book EE:63-65). A drawing of an apple orchard marking Papekunk on a 1771 William Cockburn survey map published in Evers (1982) specifically locates the home of Hendrick Hekan on the stream's banks. A son of the prominent Esopus leader (see above) Harman Hekan, Hendrick played a major role in land sales in and around the Catskills between 1683 and 1758.

After the Revolutionary War, the locale became the logging and tanning settlement of Pepacton and the site of the Pepacton post office opened sometime between 1850 and 1855. In 1942, Pepacton found itself one of the four villages located within the proposed reservoir impoundment area. Bought out by city agents, residents mostly scattered to places on higher ground less likely to be threatened by future flooding. Water from the completed reservoir complex began flowing to New York City in 1955. Today, the Pepacton Reservoir supplies about one-quarter of the city's drinking water.

PINE PLAINS (Dutchess County). The hamlet of Pine Plains was founded in 1740 as the place of residence occupied by Moravian missionaries working at the nearby Shekomeko Indian mission (see below) dedicated to securing the conversions of Munsee and Mahican Indian people. Provincial authorities mistrusted the Moravians and their Indian converts from the outset. Living well within range of raiding parties launched from Quebec, colonists in the area feared attack when war with France and her Indian allies again broke out in 1744. Local authorities, claiming that Moravians might be French spies, saw to it that the missionaries were deported in 1746. Many of their Indian converts, whose numbers included Schebosch, a descendant of Mamanuchqua, a Munsee Delaware-speaking Esopus woman (see above) who had risen to the rank of sachem, followed them to the mission towns around Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Soon resettled by local farmers, Pine Plains became the rural agricultural and residential community it remains today.

POCANTICO (Westchester County). Today, Pocantico is the name of a six-mile-long river and a number of places located at various points along its banks. The name first appeared as Pocanteco Creek in an Indian land purchase license issued on December 1, 1680 (O'-Callaghan and Fernow 1853-1887 13:546). It was subsequently noted as Pekcantico and Pueghanduck in the Indian deed secured on December 10, 1681 (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 1:268-269). The stream was noted as "a creek or river called by the Indians, Pocanteco or Wackandeco" in the royal charter establishing the Philipsburgh Manor on June 12, 1693 (*in* R. Bolton 1881 2:591).

Writer Washington Irving (Crayon 1839:319) made Pocantico famous as the place he called Sleepy Hollow featured in his popular Knickerbocker histories. The actual locale, noted in an Indian deed dated June 23, 1682, to land across from present-day Pocantico on the west bank of the Hudson called Slaupers Haven (Westchester County Records, Deed Book A:181-184), was a quiet backwater located at the lee of Stony Point where ships could safely pass the night. The place was located near what Indians called Navish (see Nyack above) also identified in the Nyack entry by its Dutch name, Verdrida Hook, "tedious or troublesome to navigation."

The Pocantico River rises at Echo Lake and flows south into the Town of Ossining (see above), where it falls into Pocantico Lake, a now-decommissioned reservoir constructed in 1916. Running past the presently undeveloped 164-acre Pocantico Lake County Park, the river winds its way through gaps in the Pocantico Hills. From there, it flows through a scenic stretch currently known as Sleepy Hollow located in the 1,000-acre Rockefeller Park Preserve donated by the family to the State of New York in 1983. The stream then flows past the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery and through the Sleepy Hollow neighborhood in North Tarrytown, where its waters finally join with those of the Hudson River at the Tappan Zee (see below).

POCHUCK (Orange County). The headwaters of the Pochuck Creek that flows across the border with New Jersey rise in New York in the Town of Warwick.

PONCK HOCKIE (Ulster County). Ponck Hockie is the name of a neighborhood at the south end of the City of Kingston. The name of Pokonoie Road, a street name of some long standing in the hamlet of St. Remy a few miles farther south in the Town of Ulster, is probably a variant spelling of Ponck Hockie. Whritenour has noticed that the name sounds much like a pidgin Delaware expression *pungw haki,* "dust land." Ponck Hockie may also combine a Dutch word for "point or hook" with the pidgin Delaware word *haki,* "land." The name first appeared in a February 22, 1667 reference to "the Ponckhachking path" west of present-day Kingston (Christoph, Scott, and Stryker-Rodda 1976 2:636-637).

POTAKE (Rockland County). Whritenour thinks that Pothat, an early orthography of Potake preserved as a street name in the Village of Sloatsburg, sounds somewhat like a Munsee word, *pahthaat,*

perhaps a personal name meaning "he who hits someone by accident." The name currently adorns Potake Pond (locally pronounced *po-tacky*) located astride the New York–New Jersey state line, and Potake Brook, which runs from the pond north to flow into the Ramapo River at Sloatsburg.

Potake first appeared as Pothat Creek in an Indian deed to land just north of a place referred to as Mawewieer (see Mahwah above) signed on April 23, 1724 (Budke 1975a:111A). Pothat was subsequently identified as a tract of land sold by Nakama (see Nakoma above) and his compatriots on March 7, 1738 (Budke 1975a:114-116). The names Portage Lake, Cranberry Pond, Negro Pond, and Nigger Pond adorned two adjoining lakes on different maps of the remote hill country above Sloatsburg published between the late nineteenth and mid twentieth centuries. The U.S. Board on Geographic Names formally put an end to the confusion in 1938 when it fixed Cranberry Pond's name to its current location (it had been noted by the offensive name Nigger Pond on a 1910 USGS Quadrangle Map) and gave the name Potake Pond to the body of water that had been identified on earlier maps as Negro Pond, Nigger Pond, and Portage Lake (Monmonier 2006:27-28).

POUGHKEEPSIE (Dutchess County). Local historian Helen Reynolds (1924), who devoted an entire monograph to the subject of Poughkeepsie's etymology, thought that the name most likely meant "reed covered lodge by the small water place." Today, Poughkeepsie is the name of Dutchess County's biggest city and its county seat. The name first appeared as a waterfall called Pooghkepesingh located in a tract on the east side of the Hudson River. The tract, called Minnissingh (an unrelated cognate of Minisink in the Delaware Valley), was mentioned in a deed of gift to land in the area granted on May 5, 1683 (O'Callaghan and Fernow 1853-1887 13:57). Although spellings of Poughkeepsie's name have varied considerably over time, the name in one form or another has remained at its current locale up to the present day.

POUGHQUAG (Dutchess County). Trumbull (1881:44) suggested a translation of "a flaggy meadow," from a similar Massachusetts Nipmuck word, *ap'paquaog.* Whritenour thinks the earliest known variant of the word recorded in New York, Pahsicogoweenog, sounds like a Munsee word, **pasiikaaxkweenaxk*, "fence of boards." The latter name appeared as a reference to a locale called "Wombeeg [see Wappinger below] at a particular place called Pahsicogoweenog" mentioned in a deed to land in the present-day Poughquag area dated June 11, 1683 (*in* Wojciechowski 1985:107). The name next appeared a year later on June 16, 1684, as a place near the "Hutson River called Pawchequage" (J. Davis 1885:122-137). Neither word closely resembled Poughquag, the name as it was spelled by immigrants coming to New York from New England. Such immigrants were probably more apt to use more familiar Southern New England Algonquian *-quag* and *-ague* locative suffixes when recording similar sounds representing Munsee and Mahican words. New Englanders spelling words in this manner began moving into lands within the Beekman Patent awarded on April 22, 1697.

Several places in and around the Beekman Patent have been given the name of Poughquag at various times. Sylvan Lake (earlier called Silver Lake), for example, was called Poughquag Pond. Variant spellings of the name appeared in local records in such forms as Pocghqeick, in 1730, and Pegoquayick, in 1732. Quakers opened their Apoquague Preparative Meeting at what was then known as Gardners Hollow in 1771. Spafford's (1813:131) gazetteer noted Apoquague as a locality in the Town of Beekman. A post office was opened at the hamlet of Poughquag in 1829 (Kaiser 1965). Today, the hamlet of Poughquag and nearby places also bearing the name lie at the center of the Town of Beekman at the southeastern corner of Dutchess County.

POUND RIDGE (Westchester County). Pound Ridge is the name of a town, a village, a county park, and several nearby roads in a part of the Westchester uplands noted as Nanichiestawak on Jansson-Visscher maps published between 1650 and 1777 (Campbell 1965). Long tradition holds that Nanichiestawak was the town situated a hard day's march northwest of Greenwich where nearly all of as many as 700 Indian people gathered "to celebrate one of their festivals" were killed by a mixed force of Dutch and English colonists in the winter of 1644 at the height of Kieft's War (Anonymous *in* Jameson 1909:282-285). No primary references, however, precisely locate the place or explicitly note the name of the massacre site.

Although Indians may have sold land in the modern-day Pound Ridge area as early as 1640, a place name containing the word Pound did not appear until June 11, 1701, when a locale called Pound Swamp was noted in a manuscript copy of an Indian deed to land at the uppermost part of the Town of Rye (Westchester County Archives, Deed Book G:108). Robert Bolton (1881 2:143) later transcribed the name as Round Swamp in his county history. A locale called Pond Pound Neck was next mentioned in what appears to be the same place on July 20, 1705 (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 2:143).

A reference to Old Pound Ridge in 1760 represents the earliest identifiable source mentioning the name in its current form. Incorporated as one of the original towns of Westchester following the Revolutionary War, residents argued over whether the name should consist of one word or two until the latter form was officially adopted in 1948. Ten years earlier, Westchester County acquired the land that comprises the present 4,315-acre Ward Pound Ridge Reservation. The first part of the reservation's name honors the memory of prominent Westchester Republican politician Will Lukens Ward. The second carries on the local tradition holding that the old name represents a reference to an Indian hunting enclosure, or pound, used to trap game during communal hunting drives.

QUAROPPAS (Westchester County). Quaroppas Street and municipal day camp are located in the Westchester County seat of White Plains. The name was first recorded in an Indian deed dated November 22, 1683, to a tract "commonly called by the English the whit plaines, and by the Indians Quaroppas" (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 2:536).

QUASSAICK (Orange and Ulster counties). Quassaick Creek (the popular spelling of a name officially registered as Quassaic in the GNIS) is a small stream that rises in the Town of Plattekill in Ulster County. From there, it flows south to Orange County into the Town of Newburgh, where it forms the border between the City of Newburgh and New Windsor before debouching into the Hudson River. The area drained by Quassaick Creek was included within the lands

taken up on September 10, 1684, in Governor Thomas Dongan's Indian deed (Budke 1975a:56-59). Examination of several surviving states of the Dongan deed and its associated administrative documents failed to reveal any name resembling Quassaick.

The earliest known version of the name was recorded on May 30, 1694, in a receipt for an earlier and since lost deed for "a certain tract of land lying and being in the county of Orange commonly called and known by the name of Quasspeck" (Budke 1975a:74). It subsequently began appearing in documents identifying a tract containing 540 acres located at a place called "the parish at Quassaick" in present-day Newburgh set aside for prospective Palatine German immigrants expected to arrive in 1710. The first Palatine settlers bypassed Quassaick, however, and instead went straight up to Dutchess County. A small number subsequently settled near Newburgh a few years later for a short time at an upland locale they called Quasek. Ruttenber (1906a:129) thought that Quasek and Quassaick may have been variant spellings of Cheesecocks (see Cheesecote above). Also known as Chambers Creek, Quassaick Creek has been on local maps since the mid-nineteenth century.

RAMAPO (Orange, Rockland, and Westchester counties). The Ramapo River is a 30-mile-long piedmont stream that flows from its headwaters in the Town of Monroe south along a course that closely parallels the New York State Thruway through the Ramapo Pass that cuts through the Ramapo Mountains into New Jersey. The gap, called Opingona as early as 1653 (Grumet 1994) and later identified as Opingua (see Pompton in New Jersey North in Part 1), has also been known as the Ramapo Clove.

Geologists define the Ramapo Mountains as a long, narrow stretch of the Hudson Highlands west of the Hudson River whose main escarpment follows the trough formed by the Ramapo Fault. Originating as an extension of foothills comprising the uppermost part of the much younger Watchung range (see in New Jersey North in Part 1), the Ramapos stretch north and east across the state line and the southern border of New York's Harriman State Park to Stony Point, where they plunge under the Hudson River across from Indian Point. Ramapo also appears on present-day New York road maps as the name of a town in Rockland County that was called New Hempstead in 1791 and Hempstead in 1797 before adopting its current name in 1828 (Wardell 2009:85). Given to lakes, ponds, streets, subdivisions, and other places in the area, the name also has been adopted by the Ramapough Mountain Indian Nation, whose members live at various locales on both sides of the New York–New Jersey state line.

RANAQUA (Bronx and Sullivan counties). Ranaqua has long been thought to have been the Indian place name for the southwest corner of present-day Bronx County purchased by settler and borough namesake Jonas Bronck from Dutch authorities in 1639. The name may also be a somewhat garbled rendering of the stream identified as "the Aquehung or Bronxkx river" mentioned in the March 12, 1663, deed to West Farms abstracted by Robert Bolton (1881 2:433-434).

Today, the name appears on Bronx maps as the recently christened Ranaqua Park, a small urban recreation area in the borough's Mott Haven neighborhood. A succession of Bronx scout camps have been named Ranachqua, most notably at Lake Kanowahke (today spelled Kanawauke) in Harriman State Park from 1917 to 1928, and 90 miles north of the city at Ten Mile River Camp in Sullivan County from 1929 to 1993. Today, the local scout council in the area leases Ranachqua as their summer camp.

RARITAN (Richmond County). The northern portion of Raritan Bay and a street on Staten Island bear the name of Raritan in that part of New York inhabited by the Delaware-speaking community whose main settlements were located in the Raritan River valley in New Jersey.

RIPPOWAM (Westchester County). Rippowam is currently the name of a lake, a street, a school, and a park in the Town of Bedford. The stream flowing from Lake Rippowam in Bedford is known as Rippowam Creek across the state line in Connecticut.

ROCKAWAY (Kings, Nassau, and Queens counties). Rockaway is one of the most popular and widespread Delaware place names, occurring in no fewer than 16 states documented in the GNIS as far from New York as California, Oregon, and Washington (see in Part 3). The name first appeared on western Long Island as "a place called Reckouw Hacky" in the January 15, 1639, Indian deed (Gehring 1980:9). Whritenour thinks this spelling most closely resembles a Munsee word, *leekuwahkuy,* "sandy land," a fair description of the place. Hamill Kenny (1976:96) thought that early spellings of present-day Rockaway farther west across the Hudson River (see in New Jersey North and South in Part 1 below), such as Rachawak documented on November 10, 1701 (New Jersey Archives, Liber H:37-39), and Rechawak, mentioned in a deed to land dated July 29, 1702 (New Jersey Archives, Liber M:555-556), came from a different Munsee word, *lechauwaak,* "fork, branch." Observing that the Munsee word for "fork" sounds more like *leexaweek,* Whritenour thinks that the names in New York and New Jersey both represent the way the Munsee word **leekuwi,* "sandy or gravelly," sounded to Europeans.

New York colonists frequently referred to native people at the western end of Jamaica Bay as Rockaway Indians. Today, their name adorns Rockaway Parkway and other places in Canarsie (see above) in Brooklyn and a beach, an inlet, a neck, the neighborhood of Far Rockaway and fondly remembered now-closed Rockaway Playland in Queens. East Rockaway and (in somewhat altered form) Rockville Center are located in Nassau County. The name's close association with waterfront fun is reflected in the fact that nearly every occurrence of Rockaway elsewhere in the United States is attached to a beach, a lake, or some other watery locale.

SACKERAH (Bronx County). The New York City Parks Department gave the name Sackerah Woods to a playground in Van Cortlandt Park at the junction of Jerome Avenue and East Gun Hill Road completed in 2010. Thought to have been the name of an Indian trail that followed the route of Gun Hill Road (*in* R. P. Bolton 1922:101), Sackerah was noted as the name of a place that was a boundary marker for the tract of land in the present-day Fordham area sold by Indians on September 28, 1669 (Palstits 1910 1:212-214).

SAMPAWAMS (Suffolk County). Sampawams Point juts into the Great South Bay by the mouth of six-mile-long Sumpwams Creek

at the southeastern end of the Town of Babylon. The name made its first appearance in colonial records as Sumpwams Neck in an Indian deed to land at the locale signed on December 2, 1670 (*in* C. Street 1887-1889 1:171). The place was later noted on November 5, 1689, as Sampwams, the easternmost of several necks originally sold by Massapequa Indians (see above) some 40 years earlier (*in* C. Street 1887-1889 2:41-43).

SANTAPOGUE (Suffolk County). Santapogue Creek, Santapogue Neck, and other places bearing the name in the Village of Lindenhurst on the south shore of Long Island preserve a place name first documented as Santtapauge Neck in a deed to land in the area signed on April 19, 1669 (*in* C. Street 1887-1889 1:134-135). Massapequa Indians (see above) descended from the original signatories to the 1669 deed confirmed the sale of what they called Santapauge and two adjoining necks on July 12, 1689 (*in* C. Street 1887-1889 2:33-36). Both Santapogue Neck and Santapogue Creek have remained on local maps at their present locations since colonial times.

SCHUNNEMUNK (Orange County). Schunnemunk Mountain is a six-mile-long steep and narrow ridge that parallels the northernmost scarp of the Hudson Highlands west of the Hudson River. A appended reference to a tract called Skonawonck attached to a December 1, 1682, Indian deed to land to the north of present-day Schunnemunk Mountain (Ulster County Records, Kingston Town Records 1:117-118) may be the earliest reference to the name in colonial records. The mountain was first identified as "the hill called Skonnemughy" marking the northwest boundary of a tract including "the Murderers Creeke Highland" (see Moodna above) in Governor Thomas Dongan's April 15, 1685, purchase of lands immediately to the south of those acquired through his 1684 Indian deed (Budke 1975a:56-59; Ulster County Records, Patent Book 5:108-109).

Repeatedly logged over the course of the past two centuries, most of the land at the northern end of the Schunnemunk ridge presently is protected within the more than 2,700-acre Schunnemunk Mountain State Park. The ridge's southern end, however, remains in private hands. These lands currently are being transformed into a densely developed suburban residential community.

SEEWACKAMANO (Ulster County). The YMCA of Kingston and Ulster County's Camp Seewackamano is located in the community of Shokan (see below) in the Town of Olive. The camp is named for Sewackenamo, an influential Esopus sachem (see above) who rose to prominence as a go-between his people and colonists from 1659 to 1682.

SENASQUA (Westchester County).Whritenour thinks that Senasqua sounds similar to a Munsee word, **asunaskwal,* "stony grass." Today, Senasqua Park (spelled Senassqua Park in the GNIS database) is a small municipal recreational area owned and managed by the Village of Croton-on-Hudson since 1960. The name made its first and only appearance in colonial records in the June 23, 1682, Indian deed to land somewhat north of the present-day park. The deed mentioned a meadow called Senasqua by the Indians located on the east side of the Hudson River across from Stony Point (Westchester County Records, Deed Book A:181-184).

SEPASCO (Dutchess County). Whritenour thinks that Sepasco sounds like a Munsee word, **shiipaskwa*, "spreading grass." Today, Sepasco is the name of a lake and a road in the Town of Rhinebeck. The name first appeared as Sepeskenot in a patent to land in the area granted on April 22, 1697 (New York State Library, Indorsed Land Papers 7:219). Palatine Germans settling at the locale in 1712 soon renamed the area Rhinebeck in memory of a beloved locale in their homeland. The small millpond at the northeastern end of the town known as Lake Sepasco has been on local maps under that name since it first appeared in French's (1860:276) gazetteer.

SEWANHAKA (Nassau County). Following Goddard, Whritenour thinks that Sewanhaka is a pidgin Delaware Indian word, *sewan haki,* "wampum beads land." Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that the name also sounded like a Southern Unami word, *shëwànhaking,* "at the salty place." The word first appeared as Sewan Hacky, a Delaware Indian name for Long Island noted in Indian deeds to three tracts at present-day Canarsie (see above) signed on June 16 and July 16, 1636 (Gehring 1980:5-6). The name reappeared as Suan Hacky in the January 15, 1639, Indian deed to the western part of the island (Gehring 1980:9). Spelled in a variety of way, Sewanhaka became a popular name for ships, clubs, and businesses during the nineteenth century, becoming notorious when the steamer Sewanhaka blew up and burned, killing 50 of its passengers during an excursion cruise along the East River on June 28, 1880. Today, Sewanhaka adorns a high school, a street, a yacht club, and several other places in Nassau County.

SHANDAKEN (Delaware, Greene, and Ulster counties). Whritenour thinks that Shandaken sounds much like a Munsee word, *shundahkwung,* "place of cedar trees." Today, Shandaken is the name of several places in and around the town of the same name in the Catskill Mountains. The name Shandaken first appeared during the Revolutionary War in 1779 as Shoheken, a colonial spelling of Shokan (see below) that may also be the source of modern-day Shandaken. Colonial militiamen built forts that year at Great Shandaken (the present-day hamlet of Shandaken) and at Little Shandaken (closer to Shokan at Lake Hill just west of Woodstock).

Both Shandakens were part of the original Town of Woodstock incorporated in 1787. Shandaken residents broke off from Woodstock to form a town of their own in 1804. Quickly becoming a center of the tanning industry, the hamlet of Shandaken in the town grew large enough to support a local post office by 1815 (Kaiser 1965). Both the post office and the hamlet became known as Shandaken Centre when the settlement of West Shandaken, ten miles deeper into the mountains, opened a post office of its own in 1848 (Kaiser 1965). Later called Dry Brook, West Shandaken is known today as the hamlet of Arkville in the Town of Middletown.

Other places bearing the name include Shandaken Brook, which rises in the Town of Shandaken and flows north into Dry Brook in the Town of Hardenbergh on its way to Arkville where it falls into the East Branch of the Delaware River. The 18-mile-long Shandaken Tunnel completed in 1924 transports New York City-bound water from the Schoharie Reservoir to the Esopus Creek (see above) at Allaben (named for local resident Orson M. Allaben) just east of the hamlet of Shandaken. The name also adorns the recently established 5,376-acre Shandaken Wild Forest preserved in its natural state in Catskill State Park.

SHATTEMUC (Rockland and Westchester counties). The Shatte-

muc Yacht Club in the village of Ossining (see above) traces its origin to the Sing Sing Yacht Club (see below) founded in 1858. Local paddlers organizing themselves as the Shattemuc Canoe Club in 1884 merged with what was by then known as the Sing Sing Yacht Club to form the Shattemuc Yacht and Canoe Club in 1901. Members evidently found the name in an edition of Washington Irving's Knickerbocker's History of New York (first published in 1809). Irving drew the name that he spelled Shatemuck from a paper originally presented at the New-York Historical Society by Samuel Miller in 1809 and published in 1811. Miller (1811:45), in turn, acknowledged that local historian Egbert Benson told him that "Shatemuck was one of the Mahiccan names of the river Hudson."

In a paper of his own presented to the society in 1816, Benson (1825:14-16) noted that the son of an old German settler living at Stissinck (see Stissing below) in 1785 told him that Indians known to his father living nearby and "Wiccapee Indians in the Highlands" (see Wiccopee below) both called the Hudson River Sha-te-muc." Identified as a Mahican word, it was evidently also used and understood by Munsees living with Mahicans at Stissinck and Wiccopee. The name was popularized by a widely read novel entitled "The Hills of Shatemuck" written by Susan Bogert Warner under her pen name, Elizabeth Wetherill (1856). A recently closed Girl Scout Camp named Camp Sha-Te-Muc was located in the community of Chatham in Columbia County. Today, only the Shattemuc Yacht Club in Westchester County and the Shatemuc Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution across the river in Stony Point carry on the name.

SHAWANGUNK (Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster counties). Local residents have pronounced the name Shawangunk (and sometimes spelled it) as Shongum for a very long time. Whritenour finds that the original pronunciation of the name, combined with the locative suffix *-unk,* produces something that sounds much like a Munsee word, **shaawangung,* "in the smoky air." Today, the name is most widely associated with the Shawangunk Mountains. It is also notably linked with the 35-mile-long northward-flowing Shawangunk Kill that parallels the east-facing slope of the Shawangunk Mountain from the stream's headwaters just above the New York–New Jersey state line to the hamlet of Gardiner, where it joins the Wallkill River.

The name first appeared in colonial records as Sawankonck in the January 24, 1682, Indian deed to a tract of land along the lower reach of the Shawangunk Kill today known as Bryunswick (Ulster County Records, Kingston Court Records 6:20). The earliest reference yet found by Fried (2005:6) that associates the name with the ridge is the December 17, 1743, provincial assembly act declaring "the foot of Shawangoungh Mountain" as the western boundary of the newly established Shawangoungh Precinct later organized as a town in 1788. A post office subsequently was opened at the hamlet of Shawangunk within the town in 1792.

Local residents changed the hamlet of Shawangunk's name to Reeveton in 1853 (Kaiser 1965). The name was changed again, this time to its present name, Wallkill, shortly after the Wallkill Valley Railroad completed the section of its line that passed through the village in 1871. Today, the name Shawangunk is most widely associated with the cliffs along the highest part of the mountain ridge in Minnewaska State Park (see in New York in Part 3 below) and the Mohonk Preserve (see above).

SHEKOMEKO (Columbia and Dutchess counties). Shekomeko is a Mahican name for a mixed community that included many Munsee-speaking people located on Shekomeko Creek, a ten-mile-long tributary of the Roeliff (sometimes spelled Roeloff) Jansen Kill. A Moravian Indian mission stood on Shekomeko Creek's banks in the present-day hamlet of Bethel from1740 to 1746. Many of the Indians who moved to the Shekomeko mission traced descent to Esopus and Wappinger forebears (see above). Most joined the Moravian missionaries, who had been living two miles away in Pine Plains (see above), in new homes in the Lehigh Valley in Pennsylvania after Dutchess County authorities expelled the missionaries as suspected French spies in 1746 during the third French and Indian War. The few that returned to the area after the war mostly associated themselves with, and shared the fate of, the Indians who affiliated themselves with the Moravian and Presbyterian missions in the Housatonic River valley (Dally-Starna and Starna 2009; Frazier 1992).

SHENOROCK (Westchester County). The hamlet of Shenorock is currently located on the banks of Lake Shenorock at the north end of the Amawalk Reservoir (see above). Developers established the Lake Shenorock Corporation in 1930. Company managers took the name from the pages of Robert Bolton's history (1881 2:150-152), which noted a sachem identified as Shenorock in three Indian deeds to land in the area signed between November 8, 1661, and January 12, 1662. Shenorock, also documented as Shanorocket and Shanorockwell, was Sauwenaroque, a prominent local Indian leader who took part in land sales in and around today's Westchester County between 1636 and 1666. A similar *-rocket* suffix added to another anglicized spelling of a Delaware personal name, this one of a leader variously identified as Sukkurrus and Wassakarois, occurs in the form of Sockorockets Ditch (see below in the state of Delaware).

SHOKAN (Ulster County). Shokan is a truncated form of Ashokan (see above), a name that Whritenour thinks sounds like a Munsee word, *aashookaan,* "people are walking in the water." Today, Shokan and West Shokan are hamlets on opposite sides of the Ashokan Reservoir. Both communities were among those along the banks of the Esopus Creek (see above) forced to relocate to higher ground during construction of the reservoir between 1907 and 1917.

The Continental Congressional authorization for erection of a fort at Shoheken in 1779 represents the earliest known appearance of a name that has since been adapted and adopted in different locales in the region as Ashokan, Shandaken (see above), and Shokan. Residents of the hamlet initially named Ashocan changed it to Caseville in 1832 (Gordon 1836:740) before finally deciding on the name Shokan in 1842 (Kaiser 1965).

SHORAKAPOK (Bronx and New York counties). The name Shorakapok Preserve was given in 1992 to 136-acres of Inwood Park managed as a natural area. Shorakapok is a respelled version of Schorakkapoch, a Delaware Indian place name mentioned in the October 8, 1666 (*in* R. Bolton 1881 2:585), patent to a tract of land extending from Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the Saw Mill River between the Bronx and Hudson rivers. The name was initially

recorded as "ye Kill Soroquapp" (present-day Spuyten Duyvil Creek) in the September 11, 1666, Indian deed conveying the patented land to descendants of Adriaen van der Donck, who originally purchased the land in 1646 (Paltstits 1910(1):234-235). Kappock Street, on the north bank of Spuyten Duyvil Creek in Bronx County, preserves a fragment of this name.

SING SING (Westchester County). This variant of the place name Ossining (see above) first appeared in the writings of Dutch chroniclers penned between 1643 and 1663 noting the existence of an Indian nation identified as Sintsincks on the east bank of the Hudson at and around the present-day Town of Ossining. The small stream that flows from the town through the village center and into the Hudson River has long been known as Sing Sing Brook. In 1813, the Sing Sing community became the first hamlet to formally incorporate itself as a village in Westchester. Built in 1826, Sing Sing prison (given its current name, Sing Sing Correctional Facility in 1985), brought notoriety to the name and the expression "up the river." In 1901, residents of the Village of Sing Sing decided to become part of the Town of Ossining. See references to Sing Sing in Part 2 for the name's occurrence in one of the places where Delawares lived in exile in New York, and others in Part 3 where the name occurs elsewhere in places not associated with Delaware people or their nation.

SIWANOY (Bronx and Westchester counties). Siwanoy is an Eastern Algonquian Indian place name variously translated as "southerner" or regarded as a variant spelling of *sewan,* a word that Delawares and their neighbors used for wampum. The name first appeared as Sywanois fixed onto a location in present-day southeastern Massachusetts noted in Adriaen Block's 1614 map (Stokes 1915-1928 1: Color Plate 1). Slightly rewording the name in the 1625 edition of his book, Johan de Laet (*in* Jameson 1909:44) wrote that Indian people calling themselves Siwanois lived along the north shore of Long Island Sound "for eight leagues, to the neighborhood of Hellegat" (modern Hellgate across from Manhattan on the East River).

Ruttenber (1872:81-82) followed De Laet when he proposed the existence of a Siwanoy chieftaincy stretching along the north shore of Long Island Sound from New Haven to Manhattan. Anthropologist James E. Mooney (*in* Hodge 1907-1910 2:913) thought that people belonging to Ruttenber's Siwanoy chieftaincy were members of a Wappinger Confederacy uniting all Indian communities between the Hudson and Connecticut river valleys. Although both identifications are still widely accepted, no sources from the colonial era mention a Siwanoy chieftaincy, a Wappinger Confederacy, or any individual belonging to groups identified by these names. The name Siwanoy today graces a street and school on the New York–Connecticut border, a country club in Bronxville, and the two-mile-long Siwanoy Trail in Pelham Bay Park in the Bronx.

STISSING (Dutchess County). Stissing Mountain (elevation 1,403 feet) is a prominent high point where the borders of the towns of Milan, Stanford, and Pine Plains (see above) meet. The name also adorns Stissing Lake and other nearby locales. Stissing reportedly first appeared in a surveyor's return entered in 1743 (Huntting 1897:25). Local historian Egbert Benson (1825:15) noted that the son of an old German settler in Dutchess County told him in 1785 that his father had moved the family to a place he identified as Stissinck located "twelve miles from the [Hudson] River" shortly after moving to the region in 1710. The name today most notably adorns the 507-acre Thompson Pond and Stissing Mountain Preserve and the 595-acre Stissing Mountain Multiple Use Area. Local legend holds that the name originally belonged to a local tribe or chief variously identified by names spelled Tishasink, Teesink, or Stishink. Teesink Crossroads, a Pine Plains conservation group, adopted the name to symbolize its commitment to preserving the area's natural and cultural history.

SUCCESS (Nassau County). Lake Success is a glacial kettle hole located in the Village of the same name (incorporated 1926) in the Town of North Hempstead. The name may well be a developer's conflation of the attractive word "success" with an appealingly romantic Indian association provided by memories of Suscoe's Wigwam located nearby during colonial times. Situated in adjacent Matinecock Neck (see above), Suscoe's Wigwam was long regarded as the home of the prominent Matinecock sachem Suscaneman (Grumet 1996). The somewhat more distant Ciscascata (see Syosset below) is the only other Indian place name resembling Success in colonial records in the area. The shores of Lake Success briefly served as the temporary headquarters of the United Nations between 1946 and 1951. Today, Lake Success is mainly a community of residential neighborhoods and corporate campuses.

It is difficult to know what role, if any, New York's Lake Success has had in the creation of the 117 places named Success listed in the GNIS (see in Part 3). Some, such as places named Lake Success in California, New Jersey, and Washington, may be direct transfers. Others, including several historical locales no longer gracing modern-day maps, probably express the hopes of their creators.

SYOSSET (Nassau County). Whritenour thinks that the earliest recorded form of this name, Ciscascata, sounds like a Munsee word, **asiiskuwaskat,* "it is muddy grass." Tooker (1911:255-256) suggested that Syosset represented what he thought was the way the name Schouts Bay (Dutch for sheriff, subsequently renamed Manhasset Bay, an import from eastern Long Island) sounded to local Indian ears. Today, Syosset is a residential community in Oyster Bay. Ciscascata initially appeared in an Indian deed to land in the area signed on May 20, 1648 (Cox 1916-1940 1:625-626). Colonists called the place East Woods. Postal authorities briefly revived a version of Ciscascata, respelled Syosset, as the name they gave to the post office that operated at Oyster Bay from 1846 to 1848. Nearby Glen Cove took up the name Syosset for one week before changing it back (French 1860:550). The name finally stuck in 1854, when the Long Island Railroad opened its Syosset Station at what is now the community's village center.

TACKAMACK (Rockland County). Whritenour thinks that the name of present-day Tackamack Park in Orangetown sounds like a Munsee word, **ptukameekw,* "round fish." The name is thought to be a much-altered form of Raikghawaik, another Munsee word that Whritenour thinks resembles **leexaweek,* "that which forks." The latter word was first mentioned in 1709 as the name of a tributary of the Saddle River called Hohokus Brook (see above), that some settlers used to identify the entire Saddle River system (Wardell

2009:93). The name Tackamack was given to the park when it was established on former estate land atop Clausland Mountain acquired by the Town of Orangetown in 2003.

TACKAPAUSHA (Nassau County). Tackapausha Preserve (acquired by Nassau County in 1938) and Museum (opened in 1964) are located on an 84-acre tract of land along the border separating the villages of Seaford and Massapequa (see above). The property was named for Tackapausha, the sachem of Massapequa who served his people as their most prominent intermediary with colonists on western Long Island from 1643 to 1699. The name also formerly graced the Tackapousha Hotel, a popular hostelry frequented by visitors to Far Rockaway resort beaches in Queens County during the early 1900s.

TACONIC (Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam, and Westchester counties). Whritenour thinks that Taconic sounds like the Munsee words **takwahneek,* "adjoining stream," and **wtakwahneek,* "gentle stream." Today, the name is most closely associated with the 104-mile-long Taconic State Parkway built between 1929 and 1961. The road's right of way extends from the Bronx River Parkway at Kensico north to its junction with the Berkshire Extension of the New York State Thruway (Interstate 90) in Columbia County. Various spellings of the name in and around the Hudson River valley adorn such places as Lake Taghkanic State Park, the 909-acre Taconic-Hereford Multiple Use Area in Pleasant Valley, and the multiple-unit Taconic State Park. The name first appeared as Tachkanick, a mixed Esopus-Mahican community whose leaders sold the land purchased by Robert Livingston as the nucleus for his Livingston Manor on August 10, 1685 (Brooklyn Historical Society, Livingston Family Papers, Folio 11).

TAPPAN (Rockland and Westchester counties). Heckewelder (1834:375) thought that Tappan resembled a Delaware Indian word, *thuphāne,* "cold stream issuing from springs." Whritenour thinks that the name sounds much like a Munsee word, **tupahan,* "rolling stream." Today, Tappan is perhaps most widely recognized as the namesake of the Tappan Zee Bridge that carries the New York State Thruway (Interstates 87 and 287) between Nyack (see above) and Tarrytown across the two-mile-wide Tappan Zee embayment of the Hudson River. Local residents living on either side of the state line separating Bergen County, New Jersey, from Rockland County, New York, also know Tappan as a name adorning the large local reservoir, the nearby hamlets of Tappan and Old Tappan, several roads, and other places in the area.

The name Tappan first appeared on a Dutch navigational chart drawn in 1616. Continually on local maps since that time, Tappan should not be confused with other places sharing the same or slightly differently spelled versions of the name beyond the borders of the lower Hudson Valley. Although a few of these words may be imports marking some past association with a place bearing the Delaware Indian place name Tappan (see in Part 3), most are named for non-Indians belonging to English families named Tappin, Tappan, or Tappen.

TATOMUCK (Westchester County). Tatomuck Road in the Town of Pound Ridge is located near the banks of Tatomuck Brook, a headwater of the Rippowam River. See entries for Rippowam and Tatomuck in Connecticut for further information.

TITICUS (Westchester County). In New York, Titicus is the name of a mountain, a dam, a reservoir created by the dam, and the river flowing into the impoundment from Connecticut. The New York City Water Supply System's Titicus Reservoir was first built when engineers dammed the Titicus River in 1893. Water released by sluiceways from the dam runs through the nearby hamlet of Purdys into the Croton River just above the Muscoot Reservoir (see above). Several miles farther south, 925-foot-high Titicus Mountain (known in colonial times as Tom Spring Mountain) is located near Sal J. Prezioso Mountain Lakes Park. See the entry for Titicus in Connecticut for further information.

TUXEDO (Orange County). Noting that spellings of the place name Tuxedo preserved in colonial records resemble a Munsee animate noun referring to members of the wolf phratry, Whritenour thinks that Tuxedo sounds like **ptukwsiituw,* "there are wolf phratry members." He goes on to point out that the root word of the Munsee wolf phratry name *ptukwsiit,* "round foot," generally refers to dogs, foxes, and bears as well as wolves. Perhaps the name refers to the original Tuxedo Pond's round, paw-like shape.

The name was first noted in 1735 as Tucseto and Tuxseto in entries made by Charles Clinton into his survey field book laying out Cheesecocks Patent lands (Freeland 1898:13). Today, the name Tuxedo in its original location adorns a town, the Village of Tuxedo Park, and an artificial lake and dam at the western end of the village. Tuxedo Lake also has been identified as Duckcedar Pond and Round Pond in the past.

The Tuxedo area was a center of New York's iron industry between the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. The Town of Tuxedo itself was first incorporated as Southfields in 1863 at a time when local companies, responding to increased demand for iron stimulated by the Civil War, significantly increased production and payrolls. Much of Southfields was returned to the Town of Monroe after population levels diminished to prewar levels following the restoration of peace in 1865.

The whole of earlier Southfields was reconstituted and renamed Tuxedo in 1890, just four years after local landowner Pierre Lorillard IV created the exclusive self-sustaining Tuxedo Park community in 1886. The black tie, tailless dinner jacket known as the tuxedo received its name after it was first seen being worn at the annual Tuxedo Park autumn ball sometime during the late nineteenth century. A query of the GNIS yielded 53 listings of the name in 19 states evidently hoping that some of its glamour might rub off on them (see Part 3).

UNQUA (Nassau County). Unqua Point, Unqua Lake, and Unqua Road in the hamlet of Massapequa Park (see above) in Oyster Bay perpetuate a navigational error made on Long Island Sound during colonial times. This mistake occurred when Onkeway Point (present-day Fairfield, Connecticut) was noted on the port rather than the starboard beam of a New York-bound vessel. The place name Unqua Point subsequently migrated directly south of that location to its present-day position jutting from the south shore into sheltered embayment waters midway between South Oyster Bay and Great South Bay.

WACCABUC (Westchester County). Whritenour thinks that Wepack, the earliest recorded form of modern-day Waccabuc, sounds like a Munsee word, *xwupeek,* "it is a lot of water." Waccabuc currently is the name of a hamlet, a lake, a country club, a three-mile-long creek that flows from the lake to its junction with the Cross River, and nearby roads whose names are spelled Waccabuc and Waccabus. The first appearance of "Wepack or Long Pond so called" in colonial records occurred in the July 4, 1727, Indian deed to land in Ridgefield, Connecticut (Hurd 1881:636-637). Local entrepreneur Martin R. Mead resurrected the name when he built his Waccabuc House Hotel on Long Pond (soon renamed Waccabak Lake) just across the state line in New York in 1860. The name was subsequently adopted by the post office built nearby during the 1870s and by the country club established in 1912 on the site of Mead's hotel, which had burned in 1896.

WAMPUS (Westchester County). Wampus is the name of a lake, a river, a park, a school, and several other places located in and around Armonk (see above). The name was probably fixed onto Westchester County maps sometime before Robert Bolton (1881 1:362-363) published a transcript of the October 19, 1696, deed to land in the area signed by a sachem identified as Wampus in the first edition of his history in 1848. Today, Wampus Pond and 93 acres of shoreline fronting the lake are protected as parkland purchased by Westchester County from the City of New York in 1963.

Wampus was almost certainly Wampage, a local sachem also identified as Wampasum and Wampegon in deeds documenting land sales in the area between 1651 and 1696. His other documented name was Ann Hook, a sobriquet long thought to be a trophy name that he adopted after killing Anne Hutchinson in 1642. While the name Ann Hook invoked Hutchinson's memory, it was more likely taken from Anne's Hoeck, a neck of land jutting into Eastchester Bay named for Hutchinson. Later called Pell's Point and now known as Rodman's Neck, the locale is the current site of the New York City Police Department training facility and firing range in Pelham Bay Park.

Wampage's connections, if any, with John Wampus, a Nipmuck émigré from Massachusetts who claimed land in modern-day Fairfield County, Connecticut, in 1671, currently are unclear. Town officials had the sachem, who signed the abovementioned 1696 deed, in mind when they chose the name Wampus to adorn their community. The particular spelling they selected, however, also evokes the image of the Wampus Cat, an infernal feline that still stalks imaginary woods in Cherokee and Appalachian Mountain folktales and adorns places as far afield as Idaho, Minnesota, Oregon, and Texas (see in Part 3) whose names have nothing to do with the sachem from Westchester.

WAPETUCK (Westchester County). Whritenour thinks that Wapetuck sounds much like a Munsee word, **waapihtukw,* "white river." Today, Wapetuck is the name of a municipal school board day camp operated by the Village of Scarsdale. Wapetuck was originally the name of one of the Indians who signed four deeds to land in the area between 1701 and 1702 (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 1:475-476; 2:211-212; New York State Library, Indorsed Land Papers 3:33).

WAPPINGER (Dutchess County). Whritenour thinks that Wappinger sounds a great deal like a Munsee word, **waapingw,* "white face, i.e., opossum." This conforms with current opinion casting doubt on such earlier etymologies as "easterner" and "dawnlander." The name's similarity to the London dockyard community of Wapping (Saxon for "Wæppa's people") doubtless eased its transition onto colonial maps. This fact also probably accounts for Wapping's presence as a place name in parts of states such as Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Virginia where Wappingers never lived (see Part 3). Wappinger in New York currently is the name of the 36-mile-long creek that courses through the heart of Dutchess County, its East and Little Branch tributaries, as well as a lake, a town, the Village of Wappingers Falls, and a number of other places.

People identified as Wappinger Indians appeared early and often in records documenting intercultural relations along the lower Hudson River's Great Valley during the colonial era. A reference to Wappings living on the North River (today's Hudson) halfway between forts Orange and Amsterdam made in 1643 during Governor Kieft's War represents the earliest known appearance of the name. Although a 1653 reference (*in* Grumet 1994) mentioning the place name Opingona at today's Ramapo Pass (see above) is the first occurrence of the name Oping on the New York–New Jersey frontier, Indians variously calling themselves Wapings, Opings, and Pomptons (see in New Jersey North in Part 1 below) only began appearing in documents at that locale some 25 years later. While the names Wappinger and Waping occur in the Great Valley on both sides of the Hudson River, no source dating to colonial times mentions a Wappinger confederacy dominated by a Wappinger chieftaincy as suggested by Ruttenber (1872:77-85) and Mooney (*in* Hodge 1907-1910 1:913).

The name continued to adorn Wappinger Creek after the Indians known by that name left the area following the failure of Daniel Nimham (see above) to regain his people's title to their land in 1765. Today's Village of Wappingers Falls was known as Wappingers Creek from late colonial times to the early federal period. The locale was briefly known as Channingville from 1847 to 1849, when a separate Wappingers Falls post office was opened nearby (Kaiser 1965). Channingville was subsequently absorbed into Wappingers Falls when the community incorporated as a village in 1871.

WARACKAMACK (Dutchess County). Golden (2009:11-12) thinks that the name Wohnockkanmeekkuk, spelled in a manner suggesting Mahican origins and first mentioned in a "Muhheckaunuck or River Indian" petition written on June 29, 1754, by members of the mixed Munsee–Mahican community living at the locale (New York Colonial Manuscripts, Indorsed Land Papers 15:283-284), was their name for present-day Warackamack Lake just outside of the Village of Red Hook. The more Delaware-like present-day form of the spelling adopted by the builder of the dam that flooded a stretch of marshlands known as Fever Cot or Pine Swamp suggests that he drew the name from Ruttenber's (1906a:46) entries for Waraughkameck and Waraukameck in his place name book.

WASSAIC (Dutchess County). Whritenour thinks that Wassaic sounds like a Munsee word, **wshayeek*, "wampum string." Wassaic Creek currently is the name of a six-mile-long stream that rises above the hamlet of Amenia. From there, the stream flows south to its junction with Webatuck Creek (see below) to form the Tenmile

River a mile or so above Dover Plains. The name first appeared as Wesaick Brook in the February 1704, survey of land located in what was called the Oblong Tract between Connecticut and New York conveyed by the Indians in a deed dated November 5, 1703 (O'-Callaghan 1864:74-75). Colonists often interchangeably used the names Weebatuck and Wassaic when referring to the present-day Tenmile River. The Wassaic Creek was also identified as Steel Works Creek in Spafford's (1813:124) gazetteer.

The hamlet of Wassaic grew up at its present locale at the headwaters of the Wassaic Creek in the village of Amenia during the mid-eighteenth century. More intensive development began after a railroad station opened at the hamlet by the time French (1860:270) published his gazetteer. The Civil War brought Wassaic to national attention as the place where the Borden Company produced condensed milk popular among Union troops. Today, the name Wassaic in New York continues to adorn the village as well as the Wassaic Creek and the 488-acre Wassaic Multiple Use Area located on the Tenmile River just below Wassaic Creek's confluence with Webatuck Creek.

WAUGHKONK (Ulster County). Waughkonk Road in the Town of Kingston marks the memory of the name of a place first noted as Anguagekonk in a March 12, 1702, petition to purchase 300 acres of land on the nearby Saw Kill (New York State Library, Indorsed Land Papers 3:40). Esopus leaders attending a Nicolls Treaty renewal meeting 20 years later in August 18, 1722 (Special Collections, Alexander Library, Rutgers University: Philhower Collection), complained that they had not been paid for land at a place they identified as Ashewagkomek near Mammekotten (see Mamakating above) and Nepanagh (see Napanoch above). A place identified as Waghkonk in the same document may either refer to a distinct locale or represent a variant spelling of Ashewaghkomeck. Colonists subsequently used various spellings of Waghkonk when referring to the present-day hamlet of Zena located in the Saw Kill Valley at the southeastern corner of the Town of Woodstock.

WAWARSING (Sullivan County). Whritenour thinks that Wawarsing sounds similar to a Munsee word, **wahwalusung,* "place of little eggs." The name first appeared in a January 3, 1672, report as Waewaersinck, the destination of four otherwise unidentified Southern Indians encountered by local colonists (*in* Fried 2005:13-14). It stayed on local maps as the name of the colonial community established at the place's current locale and was given to the present-day Town of Wawarsing established in 1806. The hamlet of Wawarsing grew large enough to support a post office by 1817 (Kaiser 1965). The place subsequently became a depot situated along the route of the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad during the nineteenth century that developed into a resort community during the early 1900s. Today, Wawarsing is a residential community connected to nearby Kerhonkson (see above) and Ellenville by U.S. Route 209.

WAWAYANDA (Orange County). Whritenour thinks that Wawayanda sounds like a Munsee word, **wehwalhandi,* "the ditch." Some local folk etymologists suggest that the name is a transcribed version of the expression "way, way, yonder." Today, a mountain, two lakes (Wawayanda and New Wawayanda), a creek that flows across the state line between New York and New Jersey, and a state park in New Jersey most notably bear the name.

Wawayanda was first mentioned as a place in a land conveyance dated March 5, 1703 (Budke 1975a:79-81). The name shortly reappeared as "a creek called Wawajando," in another deed signed on March 30, 1703 (New York State Library, Indorsed Land Papers 3:177). Another place in the area, identified as Waweyaghponekan in an Indian deed signed on April 26, 1712 (National Museum of the American Indian, Spec. No. 24/6665), probably represents a variant spelling of Wawayanda. John Reading, Jr. (1915:91) identified the locale he called Oweonda as "a place mightily stored with meadow" in a survey book entry made on June 4, 1716. Writing three years later on July 27, 1719, Reading (1915:109) noted the place as the "Waweonda Drowned Lands."

The seven-mile-long main stem of Wawayanda Creek today rises near Warwick. From there, it flows west to the place where it is joined by a creek flowing from Lake Wawayanda in the 34,350-acre Wawayanda State Park managed by the State of New Jersey. Below this junction, Wawayanda Creek flows from New York into New Jersey.

WEBATUCK (Dutchess County). Whritenour thinks that Webatuck sounds like a Munsee word, **wiipihtukw,* "arrow tree" or "arrow river." He further notes that the earliest spelling of the name, Weputing, resembles **wiipahtung,* "arrow mountain." Ten-mile-long Webatuck Creek rises in Connecticut before flowing across the state line into New York just east of Millerton. The stream then follows a winding course along the state line until it falls into the Tenmile River at its junction with Wassaic Creek (see above) just below South Amenia.

The name first appeared as the mountain identified as Weputing overlooking present-day Wassaic Creek mentioned in the February, 1704, survey of land sold by the Indians on November 5, 1703, in the Oblong tract between Connecticut and New York (O'-Callaghan 1864:74-75). The spelling of name changed from Weputing to Webatuck as it traveled downhill from the mountain to the creek. Webatuck Creek was noted as Oblong or Weebotuck Creek in Spafford's (1813:124) gazetteer. Local residents often used the names Webatuck and Wassaic interchangeably when collectively referring to the Webatuck-Tenmile river system (Reed 1875:10).

The Webatuck area began to draw people from New York City looking to escape the rigors of urban life soon after the New York and Harlem Railroad extended its direct line from Manhattan to Dover Plains in 1848. Amicable relations between local residents and city folk ultimately created a relaxed social climate that drew artists, writers, and other creative types looking for affordable country accommodations in a tolerant community. In 1926, Lockwood Hunt and his brother began producing handcrafted furniture in a building in Wingdale that became the nucleus of today's Webatuck Craft Village. One year later, left-leaning progressive labor activists built what they billed as the world's first interracial adult summer camp nearby at a place they named Camp Unity. During the 1940s, the camp became a haven for American volunteers returning from service in the Spanish Civil War.

In 1958, the Camp Unity community renamed its facility Camp Webatuck to mark its shift from an adult retreat to a children's summer camp. Many of the children who attended Camp Webatuck between 1958 and 1966 grew up to be artists, writers, and musicians. Today, the name Webatuck continues to adorn its namesake creek, the craft village near its banks, and numerous street and busi-

ness signs in the area. Similar-looking Southern New England Algonquian place names in Connecticut include Obwebetuck and Ocquebituck.

WICCOPEE (Dutchess and Putnam counties). Whritenour thinks that Wiccopee sounds like the Northern Unami words *wikbi,* "bast or inner bark," and **wihkwpi,* "end of the water (as in headwater)." Today, places named Wiccopee occur in two adjacent locales astride a stretch of the Hudson Highlands to the east of the Hudson River. The upper group centers around Wiccopee Creek, a northward-running stream that flows from its headwaters just above Canopus Lake (see above) through a gap called Wiccopee Pass to the hamlet of Wiccopee and on to the place where it falls into Fishkill Creek near the community of Brinckerhoff. Wiccopee Brook rises a few miles to the south of Wiccopee Creek's headwaters. It begins above Stillwater Pond and flows south into the Wiccopee Reservoir River before debouching into Peekskill Hollow Creek.

The name Wiccopee first appeared as a Fishkill Creek tributary identified as Wakapa Creek in a 1753 Philipse Patent surveyor's map (Library of Congress, Maps of North America 1750-1789, Map 1083). It was later noted as the Wappinger Indian settlement of Wikopy tucked into a hollow in the Highlands in present-day Dutchess County. Johannes Swartwout was the first colonist to begin work on a farmstead near the place where Wiccopee Creek flows into the Fishkill. In 1762, a descendant mentioned his ancestor's purchase of the tract from Wappinger Indians (see above) in a letter requesting title to the place sent to the Superintendent of Indian affairs, Sir William Johnson (Sullivan et al. 1921-1965 10:493). The grateful descendant probably renamed the locale Johnsonville for the superintendent after Sir William ruled against the Wappinger Indian claim to the area in 1765. A post office built at Johnsonville in 1826 bore the name until 1846 (Kaiser 1965), when local residents named the place Wiccopee after the nearby creek.

WICKERS CREEK (Westchester County). Wickers Creek is an anglicized version of Wiechquaesgeck, the original name of the Dobbs Ferry locale that colonists later used as a general term identifying all Indians living in and around Westchester. Whritenour thinks that Wiechquaesgeck sounds very much like a Munsee word, **wihkwaskeekw,* "end of the swamp." Present-day Wickers Creek is a one-mile-long stream that flows through Dobbs Ferry into the Hudson River. The stream itself was first mentioned as Wyckers Creeke in a license permitting purchase of land in the area issued on November 16, 1677 (O'Callaghan and Fernow 1853-1887 13:515). It was subsequently noted as "a creek or fall called by the Indians Weghqueghe and by the Christians called Lawrence's Plantation" in an Indian deed to land in the area dated April 13, 1682 (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 1:269). The stream was also mentioned in a will filed by landowner Frederick Philipse on October 26, 1700, as "a creek called by the Indians Wysquaqua and by the Christians as William Portuguese Creek" (Pelletreau 1886:23-28). The Wiechquaesgeck Indians mostly moved to Nimham's Wappinger community farther north at Wiccopee (see all above) following the sales of their last lands in Westchester County around this time.

WILLOWEMOC (Sullivan County). Willowemoc Creek and the hamlet of Willowemoc are located in Catskill State Park. The creek, which flows into the Beaver Kill by the hamlet of Livingston Manor, is a nationally renowned trout-fishing stream. Today, much of the land along its banks lies within the 14,800-acre Willowemoc Wild Forest Preserve. Catskill poet Alfred B. Street (1845:49) used earlier occurrences of the name in the forms of Whitenaughwemack, found on a 1785 survey map, and Willowemock on the 1779 Sauthier map for the spelling Willowemoc adopted for one of his poems. Street's orthography caught on, and Willowemoc continues as the preferred spelling of the name in the area to the present day.

WYKAGYL (Westchester County). The name of the Wykagyl Country Club preserves a place name first documented on early maps long thought to be a shortened form of Wiechquaesgeck. The club has operated at its present location in New Rochelle continuously since 1904. The architect Alfred Feltheimer, responsible for designing and naming stations along the inter-urban New York, Western, and Boston Railway on the north shore of Long Island Sound, gave the country club's name to the station built near the facility in 1912. The neighborhood of upscale houses that grew up around the station continues to be known as Wykagyl.

CONNECTICUT

Note: All Delaware Indian place names in Connecticut are located in Fairfield County unless otherwise noted.

AMOGERONE. Amogerone was noted as one of two sachems of Asamuck signing the July 18, 1640, Indian deed for land in the present-day Town of Greenwich (Hurd 1881:365-366). The name was revived in 1876 by the still-functioning Amogerone Volunteer Fire Company Number 1 and has more recently been given to the Amogerone Cross Way (formerly Amogerone Place), a nearby one-block-long lane in the Greenwich town center.

ASPEN. Aspen Mill Road is located in the Town of Ridgefield. During the 1960s, the local planning commission saw to it that this place name would win any prize awarded to the most thoroughly disguised Indian place name in the region when it insisted that a local developer adopt Aspen instead of Asproom, the local colonial-era Indian place name that he had originally chosen. Asproom made its first appearance in town records as a mountain mentioned in the November 22, 1721, Indian deed to land in the area (Teller 1878:23-24). Colonists subsequently gave the name to a meadow, a swamp, a mill, and several other places (Sanders 2009). Asproom gradually disappeared from local maps after places formerly identified by it were given other names. Today, only Aspen Mill Road provides evidence, albeit of an indirect nature, showing that Asproom was once a widely used Indian name in Ridgefield.

ASPETUCK (Fairfield and Litchfield counties). Whritenour thinks that Aspetuck sounds a great deal like a Munsee word, **uspahtung,* "an incline or hillside place," a translation resembling a Southern Unami etymology suggested by Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) for a similarly spelled place name in New Jersey. Whritenour further suggests that the etymology of Aspetuck may derive from another Delaware Indian word, **aspihtukw,* "rising river," in reference to its geographical situation rather than its water level. Aspetuck occurs in several places along the border between New York and Connecticut.

Aspetuck first appeared in Connecticut as the Aspatuck River mentioned in an April 11, 1661, agreement establishing a boundary between lands claimed by the Sasqua and Norwalk Indians (see below) in the present-day Town of Fairfield (Wojciechowski 1985:96). The river, also called Great Brook during later colonial times, is a 17-mile-long stream that flows from its headwaters at Flat Swamp south into the Aspetuck Reservoir and past the community of Aspetuck to its confluence with the Saugatuck River (see below) just north of the Town of Westport. Aspetuck Neck at the mouth of the Saugatuck River was sold separately in a deed dated January 19, 1671 (Wojciechowski 1985:98). That same year, John Wampus, a Nipmuck Indian from eastern Massachusetts (see Wampus in New York above), claimed land at Aspetuck by right of his daughter's marriage to Nowenock (see in Nanuet in New York above), a local leader with close associations to Indian communities in the lower Hudson and upper Delaware river valleys.

Today, writers often refer to the native people who lived along the Aspetuck River in Fairfield as Aspetuck Indians. People in the county began giving the name to roads, ridges, and a wide variety of organizations, businesses, and housing developments located in a triangular area bounded by Redding, Bridgeport, and Darien during the mid-1800s. Aspetuck village presently is perhaps most widely known as the place where Helen Keller made her home.

The entirely distinct ten-mile-long East Aspetuck Creek rises several miles to the north of the Aspatuck River at Lake Waramaug (see below). From there, it flows south below the Aspetuck Ridge into the Housatonic River at the community of New Milford. Elsewhere, the similar-sounding name Aspetong appeared in an August 24, 1674, deed (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:271[68]-270[69] *on verso*) in Monmouth County (see in New Jersey South in Part 1 below).

CATOONAH. In 1860, Ridgefield businessmen built a meeting-house they dubbed Catoonah Hall, a variant spelling of Katonah (see in New York in Part 1 above), the name of a locally prominent Indian leader. Today, Catoonah Street remains the only cartographic reminder of the now-vanished hall's existence.

CHICKEN. The name of several prominent eighteenth-century sachems named Chickens associated with the Lonetown and Schaghticoke Indian communities (see below), adorns two large rocks in western Connecticut. Chicken's Rock is a large boulder that sits on the southwest shore of Great Pond in the Town of Ridgefield. Farther north, a large outcrop known as Chicken Rock juts out into Candlewood Lake. One of the bearers of the name Chickens was the brother-in-law of an influential sachem farther west along the Hudson River named Taphow (Connecticut State Archives, Indian Series Papers 1:92). Taphow was one of several men from western Connecticut who became prominent sachems along the Highland border between New York and New Jersey during the late 1600s and early 1700s.

Chickens' predecessor and namesake, Chickheag, was a sachem in his own right on the colonial Connecticut–New York border. If he followed matrilineal post-marital residence rules requiring that husbands move in with their wives' families, Chickens would have moved east to Connecticut away from his mother's and sister's family home in New Jersey following his marriage to a woman belonging to his brother-in-law Taphow's family. It was there that he may have been given or assumed his predecessor's name. A descendant also known as Chickens exchanged his people's last 100 acres at Lonetown for twice that amount farther north at Schaghticoke in 1748 (Wojciechowski 1985:112).

COCKENOE. Cockenoe Island is the name of one of the Norwalk Islands that lie offshore from Norwalk (see below) and Westport on Long Island Sound. Like several other islands in the chain, Cockenoe Island is separated from the mainland by Cockenoe Harbor. Both the island and the harbor are named for Cockinsecko, a prominent Indian culture broker in the region who, identified as Conkuskenoe, put his mark alongside those of Winnapauke (see Winnipauk below) and several other sachems on the February 15, 1651, Indian deed to land in the area (Hurd 1881:483-484). Local residents evidently adopted the spelling Cockenoe popularized by William Tooker's (1896) biography of this notable Indian intermediary. Cockenoe Island is currently owned by the Town of Westport and maintained as a bird sanctuary.

COMPO. Compo Beach, Compo Point, Compo Cove, and Compo Road in the Town of Westport bear the name of a sachem of Indians living east of Saugatuck identified as Compow by Norwalk colonists (see below) in a deed dated 1660 (Selleck 1886:74-75). The present-day locale was subsequently identified as Compo and Compaw Neck in Indian deeds signed between 1661 and 1680 (*in* Wojciechowski 1985:96, 98, 103). Developers selling lots for their Compo Beach summer resort on the shores of Cockenoe Harbor (see above) resurrected the name during the early decades of the twentieth century.

CRICKER. One-mile-long Cricker Brook flows from the Hemlock Reservoir into the Samp Mortar Reservoir on Mill Creek in the Town of Fairfield. The name first appeared in Fairfield town meeting minutes apportioning planting commons "above Crecroes Brook, upon the neck there," on January 3, 1661 (*in* Schenk 1889:105). It more recently began to be mentioned in geological reports published during the 1890s. Cricker is probably a much-anglicized spelling of Cockenoe, locally spelled as Creconoes, Crehero, and Crecono on deeds to lands in the area signed by Indians between 1679 and 1686 (*in* Wojciechowski 1985:95-110). A version of the name appears on present-day maps as Creconoof Road in the nearby Lake Hills development. Kensico (see in New York in Part 1 above) represents a differently spelling of Cockenoe's name.

GOLDEN HILL. The Golden Hill Reservation is located on a quarter-acre of land set aside by the State of Connecticut in 1876 as a campground for Paugusset tribe members visiting or working in the nearby community of Trumbull. The state established a second 106-acre reservation for the tribe far to the east of their homeland in the Town of Colchester in 1979. Golden Hill has been formally recognized as an Indian reservation by Connecticut authorities since 1659.

KEOFFERAM. Keofferam Road is located on the shores of Greenwich Cove on Old Greenwich Neck. It was originally designed to be the main street of the Keofferam Park development built at the locale during the 1910s. The developers found the name in a local history book mentioning Keofferam as one of the Indian signatories to the July 18, 1640, deed to land in the area (Hurd 1881:365-366).

KOHANZA. The names of present-day Upper and Lower Kohanza Lakes and Kohanza Brook first appeared in 1745 in references to land at Cohansey (see the listing for this name in New Jersey South in Part 1 for its etymology) in Danbury. The name morphed into Conhansa in 1767, Cohanzy Pasture in 1776, Cohanzy Orchard in 1780, and Cowshandy Lot by 1798 (Bailey 1896:9). People in the area ultimately began using Kohanza, a spelling of an English and Welsh family name, when referring to the brook and the reservoir built in 1860 along its course. In 1869, waters released by a catastrophic breach in the Kohanza Reservoir Dam killed 11 local residents. Today, smaller dams hold back the waters of the now-separately impounded Upper and Lower Kohanza Lakes.

LONETOWN. The Lonetown Indian community was a home to Chickens (see above) and his people in the present-day Town of Redding. Gradually selling their lands in the area, they finally exchanged their last 100 acres there for 200 acres farther into the interior at Schaghticoke (see below) in 1748. A hamlet, a cemetery, and the Lonetown Marsh Sanctuary currently preserve the name in the town.

MAMANASCO. Whritenour thinks that Mamanasco may come from a Munsee word, *(eenda) *mahmunaskwahk,* "(where) grass is habitually gathered." Today, Mamanasco is the name of a lake, a road, and a residential subdivision in the Town of Ridgefield. It first appeared in colonial records as "a place called Mamanasquag" in a September 30, 1708, deed to land in the area and was mentioned as Mamanasco Hill in a later conveyance dated November 22, 1721 (Teller 1878:3-6, 23-24). The small pond that today bears the name was created to provide water to turn the wheel of the Mamanasco Mill that operated at the locale during the 1700s and 1800s. Construction of the Mamanasco Lake Park development began on the banks of the pond in 1957.

MOPUS. Mopus is currently the name of an upper tributary of the Titicus River (see below) that straddles the Connecticut–New York state line. The name, which first appeared in Connecticut colonial records as Mopoos Ridge in an Indian deed to land in the area dated November 22, 1721 (Teller 1878:23-24), today adorns Mopus Brook, Mopus Bridge, and Mopus Road.

NARANEKA. Naraneka Lake and Dam are located in the Town of Ridgefield. Completed in 1938, both were originally named for local landowner Seth Low Pierrepont. Pierrepont subsequently renamed the pond Lake Naraneka, a slightly altered spelling of the name of the sachem who signed the November 22, 1721, Indian deed to land in the area as "Tackore otherwise called Norreneca" (Teller 1878:23-24). Like Namanock and Nanuet in New York, both Naraneka and nearby Norrans Ridge (see below) appear to be variant spellings of the Munsee sachem Nowenock. Other places on present-day Ridgefield maps bearing different names noted as Nowenock's aliases by colonial chroniclers adorn Oreneca Road and Tackora Trail.

NEPAS. Nepas Road is located in the Lake Hills development built in 1952 in the Town of Fairfield. Furnished at the developer's request by the Fairfield Historical Society, Nepas first appeared as Neesenpaus, the name of one of the Indians who signed the October 6, 1680, Indian deed to land in the area (Wojciechowski 1985:105). Nepash Meadow is a similar-looking Mahican cognate located farther north in present-day Litchfield County.

NIPOWIN. The name of the Greenwich community of Nipowin and Nipowin Lane in Stamford may be a somewhat garbled form of Nippowance, a local folk orthography for Rippowam (see below and in New York in Part 1).

NONOPOGE. Nonopoge Road is another of the Indian names provided by the Fairfield Historical Society to the developer of the Lake Hills subdivision in 1952. Society members drew the name from a deposition made on May 5, 1684, by Nonopoge, his brother Winnepoge (see Winnipauk below), and Craucreeco (see Cricker above) affirming that their people's resistance against the English in the Pequot War of 1637 gave settlers sovereignty over their lands

(J. Davis 1885:121-122).

NOROTON. Noroton Harbor, Noroton Neck, and the villages of Noroton and Noroton Heights are located in the Town of Darien. The name first appeared in its present form and location during the 1880s when it was given to the Connecticut State Soldiers Home for Civil War veterans and the railroad station built to serve the facility. Local traditions assert that Noroton comes from Norporiton, an alleged Indian name for the local river not found in colonial records, Trumbull (1881:40, 62), however, thought that Noroton was probably an altered form of Rowayton (see below).

NORRANS. Norrans Ridge and Norrans Ridge Drive are located in the Town of Ridgefield. The name first appeared in local records as Nawranawoos Ridge in 1712 (Sanders 2009). It is perhaps another name preserving the memory of the sachem Nowenack (see Naraneka above, Manayunk and Nanuet in New York in Part 1, and Namanock in New Jersey North in Part 1).

NORWALK. Whritenour thinks that Norwalke, the earliest documented form of Norwalk, sounds like a Munsee word, **nalawahkuy,* "peaceful land." Norwalk presently is the name of a river, a harbor, a city, and much else in the Norwalk Valley. The name appeared early in the area's records, first noted in the September 8, 1640, Indian deed to land between the Norwalke and Soakatuck rivers (see Saugatuck below) from their mouths "to the middle of the said rivers, from the sea a day's walk into the country" (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 1:389-390). The name has seen constant service on Connecticut maps ever since. Today, the 21-mile-long Norwalk River rises from its headwaters at the junction of several streams flowing from ponds and swamps in the Town of Ridgefield past numerous locales bearing its name to the place where its waters join those of Long Island Sound at Norwalk Harbor.

ORENECA. See **NARANEKA**

OWENOKE. Owenoke Park is a well-preserved early twentieth-century private beachfront community located on Owenoke Point on the shore of Long Island Sound. It was named for the son of the local sachem Ponus (see Ponus below and Peningo in New York in Part 1), who put his mark alongside his father's name on the July 1, 1640, deed to land in the area (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 2:104). The name is also preserved as Oenoke, a street name that has been on New Canaan maps for more than a century. The stretch of Connecticut State Route 124 that runs from the Town of New Canaan north to the state line with New York is called Oenoke Ridge Road. The name also occurs as Oenoke Place, a small side street in the City of Stamford.

PAPURAH. Papurah Road is located in the Lake Hills development built in 1952 in the Town of Fairfield. Members of the Fairfield Historical Society provided the developer with the somewhat respelled name that originally appeared as Pupurah in the October 6, 1680, Indian deed and as Papuree, the lead signatory to the April 28, 1684, confirmation of an earlier sale of land in the area (*in* Wojciechowski 1985:101, 105).

PEQUONNOCK. The Pequonnock River in Connecticut is a 17-mile-long stream. Nearly identical spellings of the name of the Pequannock River in New Jersey and the Pequonnock River in Connecticut represent one of several lines of evidence linking Indian people in both places. Others include co-occurrences of the group and place names Ramapo and Wappinger (the latter variously identified as Waping, Oping, and Pompton in New Jersey) in both places also known as residences of prominent sachems such as Nowenock, Taphow, and Taparnekan who were active in political affairs in both locales.

Colonists in Connecticut first noted what several present-day scholars regard as Paugusset-speaking people identified as Panaquanike (soon regularized to Pequonnock) Indians on April 27, 1639 (*in* Wojciechowski 1985:85). Other colonists moving into the area later in the century noticed that their Pequonnock Indian neighbors maintained close kinship connections with Munsee-speaking people living on land farther west along the New York–New Jersey border that Connecticut colonists regarded as territory within their province's coast to coast charter limits. Each of these colonies did their best to limit these relations by enacting laws requiring Indians to restrict land sales to clients authorized by provincial officials and by establishing other regulations prohibiting unauthorized visits from foreign Indians.

The appearance of Pequonnock Indian men such as the abovementioned Nowenock, Taphow, and Taparnekan on the New Jersey–New York border and New Jersey Indians such as Chicken Warrup in Connecticut shows that these laws did not completely prevent people from establishing marriage links across provincial lines. Such unions helped move Pequonnock men from the increasingly cramped colonized confines of their narrow western Connecticut valleys to territory not yet wanted by colonists in and around the Drowned Lands along the New Jersey–New York border. Those Pequonnocks who remained in Connecticut ultimately withdrew into reservations at Golden Hill (see above) and Schaghticoke (see below) that endure to the present day. Today, the name occurs widely in and around western Connecticut's Pequonnock River valley.

PONUNCAMO. Ponuncamo Road is another of the Indian names provided by the Fairfield Historical Society to the developer of the Lake Hills subdivision in 1952. Ponuncamo was a prominent Indian participant in several land sales made in the area during the 1660s (*in* Wojciechowski 1985:95-96).

PONUS. The name of this sachem, who sold several tracts of land along the present-day Connecticut–New York border, is preserved as Ponus Ridge and Ponus Ridge Avenue in New Canaan, as Ponus Avenue in the City of Norwalk, and in other locales discussed in the entry for Peningo in New York.

RAMAPO. First noted in New Jersey in 1700 as Ramapough, this name was next mentioned on September 30, 1708, as the Ramapoo Indian community on the Connecticut–New York line represented by the sachem Katonah (see in New York in Part 1) in the last deed he signed in the Town of Ridgefield (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 1:392-393). Today, Ramapo Road in present-day Fairfield is located where other New Jersey–New York borderland Delaware Indian place names such as Pequannock and Nowenock (see Naraneka and Norrans above) also originated.

RIPPOWAM. Whritenour thinks Toquam, the earliest known documented form of Rippowam, sounds like a Munsee word, **ptukquiim*, "walnut." Rippowam is the name of a 17-mile-long river that runs from the Town of Pound Ridge (see in New York in Part 1) into Connecticut, where it flows into the Long Island Sound at Stamford Harbor. Toquam was the name of a tract that Ponus (see above) sold to a group of settlers on July 1, 1640 (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 2:104). The colonists gave the name Stamford to the new community they established at the locale (Huntington 1868:17, 67-68). Stamford colonists began calling the stream running through their town the Mill River as early as 1655 (Robert Bolton 1881 2:105). The oldest records documenting local use of the name Rippowam as another name for Mill River date to the first decade of the 1900s. Even today, the lower eight-mile-long tidal stretch of the stream flowing from the sluiceway outlets of the North Stamford Reservoir Dam to Stamford Harbor continues to be called the Mill River.

ROMANOCK. Romanock Road is located in the Lake Hills development built in 1952 where Cricker Brook flows into the Samp Mortar Reservoir. It is another of the names given by the Fairfield Historical Society to the developer for his subdivision. The name comes from papers documenting a seventeenth-century land dispute in the area. On June 11, 1683, Mohegan sachem Uncas declared that his "intimate friend and acquaintance" who he identified as Romanuck, lived at Sarquag (present-day Sasco). He further said that although "Romanuck. . . was a captain and of some note," he was not a sachem "that had rights to lands." Uncas ended by saying that Romanock's father lived "at or near to Wombeeg at a particular place called Pahsicogoweenog" (*in* Wojciechowski 1985:107). A year later, other records dated May 5 and June 16, 1684, noted that Romonock was a "foreign" war captain living in the area who also maintained a residence near the "Hutson" River at Pawchequage at what was probably present-day Poughquag, New York (J. Davis 1885:122-137).

Romanock was also said to have several wives, including one who reportedly died at "Mawhegemuck, called Albeny." Maghagkemack (see Machackemeck in New York in Part 1), at present-day Port Jervis, was located within the bounds of what Connecticut colonists could plausibly refer to as the Albany government. Wombeeg sounds much like Wappinger, and both Pahsicogoweenog and Pawchequage resemble the aforementioned Poughquag in present-day Dutchess County (see Poughquag and Wappinger in New York in Part 1). Although a letter written on March 28, 1679 identifies him as the "late sachem of Aspetuck and Sasquanaugh" (Schenck 1889:211), he or a namesake may have become the leader variously known as Nowenock and Manonck (see Manayunk and Nanuet in New York in Part 1 above) who died in 1726 (Waterman and J. Smith 2013:269-271).

ROWAYTON. Whritenour thinks that Rowayton sounds like the Munsee words **loowathun,* "it floats by," and **loowiitan,* "it flows by." Today, Rowayton is a neighborhood on the north side of the City of Norwalk (see above). The name first appeared in colonial records as "the land of Roatan" and the "creek of Rowayton called Five Mile Creek," in an Indian deed to land in the area signed on March 24, 1645 (Hurd 1881:700). Local residents resurrected Rowayton as a more distinctive replacement for the lackluster Five Mile Creek during the early nineteenth century. The name has since been applied to a number of local thoroughfares, the Rowayton community's millpond and dam, and a number of other places in and around the village.

SASAPEQUAN. Sasapequan Road is located in the Lake Hills development built in 1952 in the Town of Fairfield. Furnished at the developer's request by the Fairfield Historical Society, the name first appeared as Sasapequna, one of the Indians who signed a deed to land in the area on October 6, 1680 (Wojciechowski 1985:105).

SASCO. Trumbull (1881:63) thought that Sasco came from such Eastern Algonquian words as the Delaware *assiskene,* "marshy, muddy," and the Massachusett *wosoki* or *wosohski,* "in the marshes." Whritenour largely concurs, suggesting Sasco may be an occurrence of a Munsee word, *asiiskuw,* "mud or clay." The six-mile-long Sasco Brook begins as a freshwater stream that flows along its lower reaches into the Long Island Sound as a tidewater slough known as Sasco Creek. Colonists repeatedly used local Indian support for Pequots defeated at a battle fought in the Sasqua Swamp in 1637 as a pretext to take their lands. The name of a creek called Sasqua was first mentioned in the March 20, 1657, Indian deed to land in the area (*in* Wojciechowski 1985:87).

A small tract along the creek became one of the reservations that colonists set aside for use by the people they referred to as Sasqua Indians. Most Indians living in and around the reservation ultimately sold their lands in 1703. The majority of these people joined the Schaghticoke Indian community (see below) by 1736, to which many of their descendants still belong. Local Sasco Valley developers resurrected the name during the early 1900s in hopes that its romantic associations with Indians and heroic combat would attract upscale homebuyers. Today, the name Sasco is preserved as a street name and as the names of the Sasco River-Kirik and Sasco Creek Marsh open spaces. Sasqua Hills, Sasqua Pond, and Sasqua Road in East Norwalk also maintain the name in its earlier recorded form on regional maps.

SAUGATUCK. Whritenour thinks that Saugatuck sounds like a Munsee word, **nzukihtukw,* "black river." The name first appeared as Soakatuck, one of the tracts sold near Norwalk in an Indian deed dated February 26, 1640 (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 1:389-390). It was subsequently identified ten years later as the Sagatuck River on May 21, 1650 (Wojciechowski 1985:86). Today, Saugatuck graces a river, a reservoir, and a preserve west of the City of Bridgeport. The 24-mile-long Saugatuck River rises at Umpawaug Pond (see below). From there, it flows south past the Saugatuck Falls Natural Area into the Saugatuck Reservoir built in 1938. The river below the dam flows past the Saugatuck neighborhood in the Town of Westport before debouching into the Long Island Sound at Saugatuck Harbor. Similar-looking names in other Eastern Algonquian languages include Sagadahoc in Maine and Saugus in Massachusetts (see in Part 3).

SCHAGHTICOKE (Litchfield County). Trumbull (1881:64) favored a Schaghticoke speaker's 1859 translation for the name, *pishgachtigok,* as "the confluence of two streams," from what linguists regard as the Wampano dialect of Munsee or the Southern New England Algonquian Quiripi language. The 400-acre Schaghticoke Reservation in the Town of Kent is the center of the present-day

Schaghticoke Tribal Nation. Several places in upstate New York and Massachusetts also are adorned with identically spelled cognates derived from the closely related Mahican language. The Connecticut reservation was originally established on 2,500 acres along the Housatonic River valley in 1736.

A substantial portion of the Indian population of western Connecticut, including people who spoke Wampano (Rudes 1997), others who spoke Wappinger (see above in New York in Part 1), and many who spoke Quiripi, Mohegan-Pequot, or Narragansett ultimately moved to Schaghticoke. Moravians operated the mission they named Pachgatkoch (a close phonetic rendering of the Schaghticoke word *pishgachtigok*) at the locale from 1749 to 1768 (Dally-Starna and Starna 2009). Despite losses that reduced reservation boundaries to lands mostly located on rocky uplands around Schaghticoke Mountain, the people of the Schaghticoke Tribal Nation never abandoned the land and maintain it as their national center to the present day. Similar-looking Skiatook in Oklahoma (see in Part 3) is the Siouan name of a prominent nineteenth-century Osage leader.

SHIPPAN. Whritenour thinks that Shippan sounds like a truncated form of the Munsee word *shiipunaasuw,* "it is stretched out or extended." Shippan Point is a peninsula that juts out into Long Island Sound at the south end of Stamford. The first mention of Shippan occurred in the July 1, 1640, Indian deed to land in the area (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 2:104). It later appeared as Shipan Point in the 1696 Thornton map. Townsfolk shared land at Shippan as commonage before dividing it into private lots at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Shippan Point remained a small farming and residential community until the late nineteenth century, when the opening of Shippan House and several amusement parks converted it into a popular resort locale. Local homeowners established the Shippan Improvement Association in 1902 to maintain the place as a quiet residential neighborhood.

SIACUS. Siacus Place is located in the Lake Hills development built in 1952 in the Town of Fairfield. Members of the Fairfield Historical Society provided the developer with the name, which originally appeared among the Indian signatories to the April 28, 1684, confirmation of an earlier sale of land in the area (*in* Wojciechowski 1985:101).

SIWANOY. This Indian place name adorns several schools and streets in Fairfield County. See the entry for Siwanoy in New York above for further information.

SYMPAUG. Today, Sympaug Brook is the name of a three-mile-long stream that rises at Sympaug Pond at the upper end of the Town of Redding. The stream flows from Redding north to its junction with the Still River at Danbury. The Simpaug Turnpike was originally a toll road that still runs between the town center of Bethel and U.S. Route 7 in Redding along much the same route first charted by the Simpaug Turnpike Company in 1832. The origin of the name is obscure; Sanders (2009) notes that it appears as Syenpauge and as Semi-Pog, a brook in Danbury, recorded in 1795. Whritenour notes that Simpaug resembles Simpeck, a long-forgotten name of a mountain in northern New Jersey's present-day Pequannock Township. Whritenour further suggests that Simpeck sounds like a Northern Unami word, **msimpeekw,* "hickory nut pond."

TACKORA. A street named the Tackora Trail in the Town of Ridgefield bears one of several names colonists used to identify the local sachem Nowenock. See Naraneka and Norrans above for a discussion of the evidence linking these names.

TAPORNECK. Taporneck Court is a street name in a Ridgefield subdivision built in 1982. Taporneck was the name of a prominent Pequonnock Paugusset sachem first mentioned in land sales in Connecticut in 1680. He later put his mark to a number of deeds to lands along the borders separating lower New York from Connecticut in the east and New Jersey to the south next to such spellings of his name as Taparnekan, Taparanick, and Taporanecam between 1696 and 1723. The spelling of this sachem's name currently on Ridgefield maps was recently retrieved from local records and adopted at the suggestion of the local town historian.

TAQUOSHE. Taquoshe Place is located in the Lake Hills development built in 1952 in the Town of Fairfield. Furnished at the developer's request by the Fairfield Historical Society, Taquoshe's name first appeared as an Indian signatory to the December 29, 1686, deed (*in* Wojciechowski 1985:110) to land at Umpawage (see below).

TASHUA. Whritenour thinks Tashua sounds like a Delaware Indian word, **tahtachuw,* "stiff hill." The name first appeared in a family deed to land in present-day Trumbull, dated May 5, 1710, that mentioned Taw-Tashua Hill. The 615-foot-high promontory now called Tashua Hill was an early colonial community focal point. Today, the name adorns a town neighborhood, several streets, two parks, a golf course, and several other places near Tashua Hill in and around Trumbull.

TATETUCK. Whritenour thinks Tatetuck sounds somewhat similar to a Delaware Indian word, *thihtukwak,* "cold trees." Tatetuck Brook is a three-mile-long stream that flows into the northwestern end of the Easton Reservoir in the Town of Easton. Tatetuck was mentioned as Tatecock Brook as early as 1784. It began appearing more recently under its present spelling in geological reports published during the 1890s. Tatetuck also occurs as a street name in the town.

TATOMUCK. The Tatomuck River was first identified by name in the July 18, 1640, Indian deed to land across the New York line from present-day Greenwich (Hurd 1881:365-366). The freshwater upper part of the stream that extends into New York is today known as the Rippowam River (see above and in New York in Part 1). Its tidewater reach is called Mill Brook. Several places in the area named Tomac (see below) bear a respelled variant of Tatomuck.

TITICUS. Whritenour thinks Titicus sounds like a Munsee word, **thihtukwus,* "cold little river." The name first appeared under its current spelling in Indian deeds to land along the present-day border of Connecticut and New York signed between 1715 and 1729 (Robert Bolton 1881 1:393-394; Hurd, 1881:635-638). Titicus is the name of a west-flowing river that runs from Connecticut into New York, as well as a hamlet, a mountain, and several roads in the

area. The nine-mile-long Titicus River rises in the Titicus section of the Town of Ridgefield. From there, it flows through a region of streams and ponds that includes Mopus Brook and Mamanasco Lake (see above) before entering New York. Titicus Mountain is a 1,026-foot-high hill located in the Town of New Fairfield nine miles north of the hamlet of Titicus. See the entry for Titicus in New York above for further information.

TOKONEKE. Whritenour thinks that Tokoneke sounds very much like Taconic (see in New York). Today, Tokoneke is the name of a road (Connecticut State Route 136), a park, and a neighborhood in the town center of Darien. The name is a modern-day slightly respelled resurrection drawn from records identifying Tokaneke as one of the Indians who signed a deed to land in the area dated February 26, 1640 (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 1:389-390).

TOMAC. Tomac Road, Tomac Lane, and Tomac Cemetery preserve the name Tatomuck (see above) in somewhat altered form on Old Greenwich Neck where the Mill Brook empties into Stamford Harbor, an inlet also known as Tomuck Bay during colonial times.

TOQUAM. Local residents have recently given this variant of the Delaware Indian place name Rippowam (see above) to a street in the Town of New Canaan and to a school in nearby Stamford.

UMPAWAUG. Umpawaug Pond in the Town of Redding is the source of the Saugatuck River (see above). The name also appears on local maps as the name of a 640-foot-high hill, a road, a school, and a cemetery. Umpawaug was first mentioned in Indian deeds to land in the area signed between 1680 and 1681 (Fairfield Town Records, Deed Book A:363, 417). It next appeared in its current form as the name of a one-square-mile-sized tract in a December 26, 1686, Indian deed in northern Fairfield, and as Ompaquag in a deed dated September 12, 1687 (*in* Wojciechowski 1985:111). The name was first applied to the present-day pond in the form of Umpewange in a September 30, 1708, deed to land in the locale (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 1:329-333). Umpawaug Hill was first noted in a colonial patent dated May 1, 1723. The Umpawaug District School, opened in 1790 and closed in 1931, is preserved as a historic site.

WAHACKME. Today, Wahackme Road and Wahackme Lane are names of streets in the Town of New Canaan. Wahackme is a somewhat altered spelling of the name of a sachem, identified as Mahackemo in the February 26, 1640, Indian deed to land at Norwalk, and as Mahackem two months later in a deed to an adjacent tract (*in* Robert Bolton 1881 1:389-390).

WAMPUS. Wampus Way in the Lake Hills development built in Fairfield in 1952 bears the name of a local Indian leader commemorated in several place names in neighboring New York (see above).

WARAMAUG. Waramaug is presently the name of a lake, a brook, a state park, and a country club. Lake Waramaug is a natural body of water deepened and enlarged by a dam located where the borders of several towns meet. The lake is fed by Lake Waramaug Brook (also called Sucker Brook) and a number of other small streams. The Waramaug Country Club first opened as a golf course in 1893. The 95-acre Lake Waramaug State Park is managed on land purchased by the state in 1920 on the lake's north shore. East Aspetuck Creek (see above) carries water from the lake to the Housatonic River at New Milford. The name Waramaug originally appeared in colonial records documenting the participation of a sachem variously identified as Weramaug and Weromaug in land sales in the area negotiated between 1716 and 1720 (*in* Wojciechowski 1985:138-140).

WEBATUCK (Litchfield County). Webatuck Creek winds its way between the borders of Connecticut and New York (see above) for most of its ten-mile-length.

WINNEPOGE. See **WINNIPAUK**

WINNIPAUK. An Indian identified as Winnapucke first appeared in colonial records as one of the signatories to a deed conveying title to land in Norwalk (see above) to colonists on February 15, 1651 (Hurd 1881:483-484). This man was almost certainly the person identified as Winnepoge, a brother of Nonopoge who, along with another noted as Craucreeco (see Cockenoe and Cricker above and Kensico in New York in Part 1), acceded to demands made on May 5, 1684, that they acknowledge colonial sovereignty over their lands as the price paid for their people's support of the Pequots defeated in their war against the English nearly 50 years earlier (J. Davis 1885:121-122). The sachem's name appeared in its present-day form in a deed of gift presenting the Norwalk Islands to a settler signed on December 2, 1690 (Selleck 1896:28). Today, Winnipauk is the name of a neighborhood, a millpond, and a street in the City of Norwalk. Winnepoge Road is one of the Indian names provided by the Fairfield Historical Society to the developer of the Lake Hills subdivision in 1952. Similar-looking Winnipaug in Rhode Island (see in Part 3) is an otherwise unrelated Southern New England Eastern Algonquian cognate.

WYANTENOCK (Litchfield County). The Wyantenock Indian town located in the Housatonic River valley near New Milford was a mixed community made up of Wampano-speaking people from the area, Wappinger Indian people from New York, Mahican-speakers living farther to the northwest, and Mohegan-Pequot and other speakers of Southern New England Algonquian languages farther eastward. Most of the inhabitants of these towns ultimately joined the similarly multi-cultural nearby Schaghticoke and Stockbridge Indian communities by the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Today, the name most notably adorns the more than 4,000-acre Wyantenock State Forest that extends across lands first acquired by the State of Connecticut in 1925 in the towns of Warren, Kent, and Cornwall. Slightly differently spelled Weantinock is a street name in the present-day community of New Milford.

NEW JERSEY NORTH

ACQUACKANONK (Passaic and Sussex counties). Heckewelder (1834:376) thought that Acquackanonk sounded much like a Delaware Indian word, *tachquahacannéna,* referring to a place where people made pounding blocks from *tachquahcaniminschi,* "gum trees." Brinton and Anthony (1888:11) suggested another Delaware etymology; *achquanican,* "fish dam." Whritenour thinks that Acquackanonk sounds almost exactly like a Munsee word, **axkwaakahnung,* "at the stream of lampreys." Acquackanonk was originally a general name for the upper tidewater section of the Passaic River between the modern-day City of Passaic and the Great Falls at Paterson.

The word first appeared as Gweghkongh and Hweghkongh, a community represented by several sachems who signed the July 15, 1657, deed to Staten Island (Gehring 2003:141-142). Three deeds to places in and near the City of Passaic signed between April 4, 1678, and April 9, 1679, used the names Aquickanucke, Haquequenunck, Aquenongue, and Aqueguonke to identify land in the area (Budke 1975a:47A-47E). Residents retained the name when they incorporated a part of that land as a township in 1693, only to abandon it in favor of Passaic, another Delaware name, when they adopted a city form of government in 1873. Popular during the nineteenth century, the name today survives on New Jersey maps as a neighborhood name in the City of Passaic and as the transfer name of a YMCA camp and its lake 30 miles farther northwest in Sussex County.

ALLAMUCHY (Morris, Sussex, and Warren counties). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that Allamuchy most resembled a Southern Unami word, *alemuching,* "place of cocoons." The Lenape Talking Dictionary lists *allemuchink*, "place where there are cocoons" (Lenape Language Preservation Project 2011). Whritenour thinks its earliest known spelling, Allamuch-Ahokking, closely resembles "at the land of cocoons."

Allamuchy presently is the name of several municipalities, a pond, a mountain (elevation 1,222 feet), an 8,683-acre state park (established in the 1960s), a state natural area, a Boy Scout camp, and a number of other places on both sides of the ridge that divides the Musconetcong and Pequest river drainages (see both in New Jersey Central in Part 1 below). In May 1715, surveyor John Reading, Jr. (1915:42) first noted the place, whose name he variously spelled as Allamuch-Ahokking and Allamucha, as an "Indian plantation upon a branch of Pequaessing [Pequest] river." Few colonists beyond some enterprising Quakers were drawn to the area's rock-strewn uplands and marshy Great Meadows (a former glacial lake, one of whose earlier names, "Shades of Death," now adorns a local road).

Intensive settlement began only after railroads brought flatcars carrying steam driven pumps capable of draining the local swamps. The same railroads then carried produce grown in the fertile expanses of black dirt drained by the pumps to Greater New York markets. Local farmers resurrected Reading's Allamucha in the slightly altered form Allamuche as the name for their agricultural community and the nearby lake and mountain by the time Gordon (1834:92-93) published his gazetteer. Residents gave the name to the post office opened at the village sometime before 1855 and later bestowed it in its present form on their township following its organization in 1873.

AMBOY (Middlesex County). One of the more widespread Delaware place names, Amboy is found in states throughout the union. The name first appeared as Ompoge, a place mentioned in an Indian deed conveying title to land in and around the present-day City of Perth Amboy dated December 26, 1652 (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:9). Years later, Heckewelder (1834:376) traced the origin of the Amboy part of the city's name to the Delaware place name *embolink.* Amboy, Heckewelder wrote, came from the Delaware words *emboli*, "hollow," and *embolhallól,* "hollow it out." The name referred to the place's location in a bowl-shaped valley surrounded by higher hills. Whritenour thinks that Heckewelder's Delaware *emboli* sounds like a Northern Unami word, *amboli,* "arched; something the ends or outer sides of which are higher than the middle of it."

The site of a community founded at the mouth of the Raritan River in 1684, Perth Amboy is a hybrid combination joining words of Scottish and Delaware origin into a single place name. The part of the name preceding the Delaware word Amboy honors James Drummond, Earl of Perth, the most influential of the Scottish proprietors of East Jersey. Perth Amboy served as the capital of the proprietary province of East Jersey until it was merged with West Jersey to form the royal province of New Jersey in 1702. Unification did not end proprietary authority over land within the chartered bounds of the Jerseys, and Perth Amboy annually alternated with the former West Jersey capital of Burlington as the administrative center of the united province of New Jersey until rebelling colonists put an end to the arrangement in 1776. Much of the township of Perth Amboy established in 1693 was chartered as the City of Perth Amboy in 1718. Today, the name continues to adorn the city as well as neighboring South Amboy and many other places where the Raritan River flows into Raritan Bay.

APSHAWA (Passaic County). Whritenour thinks that Apshawa sounds like **apchuw* or **ahpchuwal*, singular and plural forms of a Munsee word meaning "upon the mountain." Apshawa Lake, Brook, and the unincorporated hamlet of Apshawa are located in West Milford Township. The name appeared in a survey return dated July 14, 1790, for land "situate[d] about one half mile from Pequonnock River on a brook called Andersons Brook on the southeast side of Apshawaw Mountain" (New Jersey Archives, East Jersey Board of Proprietors Papers, Patent Book B:1 and Survey Book S-8:454). Andersons Brook is now Apshawa Brook, a mile-long stream that flows south from the Butler Reservoir past the Passaic County Park Commission's 576-acre Apshawa Preserve into the Pequannock River.

BRAINARDS (Warren County). The small northern New Jersey hamlet of Brainards in Harmony Township is located just across from the place where Pennsylvania's Martins Creek flows into the Delaware River. The place is named for David Brainierd (see Brainerd in New Jersey South below), a missionary who maintained a residence at the Indian town of Sakhauwotung on the banks of Martins Creek across the Delaware River from the present-day Brainards locale while he worked with Indians at the Forks of Delaware between 1744 and 1746 (Dwight 1822). Later residents living near the Martins Creek railroad station built on the Jersey

side of the river adopted Brainards, the slightly respelled name of the village's early twentieth-century post office, to distinguish their community from the Martins Creek village on the other side of the river.

CAMPGAW (Bergen County). Campgaw is currently the name of a ridgeline, the peak at its highest point (732 feet above sea level), a park, and a hamlet. The name first appeared in colonial records as Campque, one of five tracts in the area sold by Indians putting their marks on the Ramapough Deed (see Ramapo below) on October 10, 1700 (Budke 1975a:77-78). Colonists moving to the area shortly afterward kept the name on their maps. Today, the name graces the five-mile-long stretch of highlands that forms the northernmost ridge of the Watchung Mountains (see below), its Campgaw Mountain highpoint, the 1,351-acre Campgaw County Reservation opened in 1961 encompassing the mountain and much of the ridge, and the nearby Campgaw community.

CAVEN (Hudson County). Caven Point juts out into New York Harbor behind Liberty Island in present-day Jersey City. It was first noted at its present location in a survey return dated May 12, 1668, as "Kewan, a point and tract of upland and meadow" (Winfield 1872:56-57). The absence of records mentioning colonists in the area bearing similar-sounding names like Quinn, MacKeown, Cavanaugh, Kavanaugh, or Cavendish (each of which occurs as place names sometimes also abbreviated as Caven or Kavan elsewhere), indicates that Kewan may be a fragment of an Indian name.

Kewan was still on the map in its anglicized form, Caven, when the Central Railroad of New Jersey built a railhead at the sheltered anchorage of Caven Point Cove during the late 1800s. The Caven Point Army Depot established at the cove came to national attention after most of the facility was leveled in the massive Black Tom munitions explosion set by saboteurs on July 30, 1916. Soon rebuilt and massively expanded during World War II, the installation still operates at a reduced level as the Caven Point Army Reserve Center. Caven also survives as the name of a nearby road and avenue.

CUTLASS (Morris County). Whritenour thinks that Cutlass looks like a modern-day spelling of the Jersey Dutch word *katelos,* "wildcat or bobcat" that colonists gave as a nickname to an Indian neighbor. The man lived at a place they called Cutlosses Plantation in a survey return made on August 12, 1753, and Catloss Plantation, on another survey dated December 9, 1755 (New Jersey Archives, East Jersey Survey Book S3:353 and Survey Book S4:65). Today, remaining parts of an old road now broken up by New Jersey State Route 23 and Interstate 287, are variously called Cutless Road in the Borough of Butler, Cutlass Road in neighboring Kinnelon Township, and Cotluss Road, the easternmost surviving segment located in the Borough of Riverdale.

DOCK WATCH (Somerset County). Whritenour thinks that Dock Watch looks like an anglicized rendering of a Delaware Indian word, **takwahchuw,* "short hill." Today, Dock Watch Road runs next to Dock Watch Brook, a stream that flows through Dock Watch Hollow, a gap in the Second Watchung Mountain between Bridgewater and Warren townships. Dock Watch has long been thought to be a much altered spelling of the name of William Dockwra, a prominent London businessman, founder of the penny post, and an East Jersey proprietor whose agents purchased land in the area.

Present-day Dock Watch first appeared as Doct wache Brook in an Indian deed to land along its banks signed on July 26, 1708 (New Jersey Archives, Liber K-large:131). It was next mentioned as Doquateches Hollow in a November 10, 1714, Indian deed to a nearby tract (Special Collections, Alexander Library, Rutgers University: Middlesex County Early Records, Land Deeds 1714-1722:234-236). Both deeds were signed several years before Dockwra, an absentee owner who never visited the province, purchased an interest in lands in East Jersey (Siegel 1989).

GOFFLE (Passaic County). Although Goffle is often regarded as an Indian name, it is in fact a Dutch word for "fork" that local residents used when referring to a split in what they identified as an Indian trail that passed through the place. Today, Goffle is the name of a brook, a park, and a nearby mountain range. The Goffle Mountain ridge, formerly called Totoway Mountain (see Totowa below), is a part of the First Watchung Mountain (see below) that rises above the west end of the City of Paterson. Goffle Brook Park, a formally landscaped recreation area, is located along a stretch of its namesake stream in Paterson's Hawthorne neighborhood.

HACKENSACK (Bergen County). Heckewelder (1834:375) thought that Hackensack sounded very much like *hackinksáquik,* a Delaware Indian word that identified a "stream which discharges itself into another on low, level ground, that which unites itself with other water almost imperceptibly." Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) based her translation of "place of sharp ground," from the Southern Unami word *ahkinkèshaki,* on Achkinckeshaky, an early-recorded spelling of Hackensack.

Today, the name Hackensack graces the river, its meadowlands, the city at its upper end, and the river's upper branches that flow south from South Mountain along the southeastern-facing scarp of the Hudson Highlands in Rockland County in New York. Dammed to create reservoirs for local communities at several points along its course, the Hackensack River flows south from Rockland into Bergen County past the City of Hackensack. Winding through the Meadowlands, the Hackensack joins with the Passaic River at the head of Newark Bay.

The efforts of Hackensack Indian sachem Oratam (see Oraton below) to restore peace during the Indian wars that ravaged the region made both the politician and his polity familiar to colonists between 1641 and 1664. Colonists began penetrating Hackensack country in 1668 only after the Elizabethtown and Newark purchases opened the way. One of the settlers buying land in the area promptly named it New Barbadoes. As with Jamaica (see in New York in Part 3), the name celebrated the settler's lucrative trade links with the Caribbean island.

The Hackensack Indians themselves had to move elsewhere following the sale of their last lands in their home territories during the 1690s. Hackensack remained on the maps as the name of the river and the township stretching between the Hackensack and Hudson rivers from 1693 to 1871. Residents of neighboring New Barbadoes Township changed their community's name to Hackensack when they adopted their present-day city form of government in 1921.

HARSIMUS (Hudson County). Harsimus Cove is located on the banks of the Hudson River in Jersey City. The name was first mentioned in an Indian deed to land at Hoboken (see below) acquired for Dutch patroon (manor lord) Michiel Paauw on July 12, 1630, as a place called Ahasimus south of "the land called by us Hobocanhackingh" (Gehring 1980:1). Paauw purchased the place, identified this time as Harsimus, in another deed signed a few months later on November 22 (Gehring 1980:3-4). The name remained in local use even after Dutch officials formally gave the name Bergen to the area in 1660.

Harsimus presently is regarded as the oldest municipality in New Jersey. The locale became an important railhead and ferry port built atop reclaimed marshlands along the Hudson River. The Passaic and Harsimus short line, originally constructed by the now-defunct Pennsylvania Railroad, continues to operate as a freight carrier on tracks linking piers and docks along Harsimus Cove to the main rail lines farther inland.

HOBOKEN (Hudson County). Heckewelder (1834:375) was one of the first writers to note that Hoboken sounded much like a Delaware Indian word, *hopokan,* "a tobacco pipe." Whritenour thinks that early references to Hobocanhackingh (see Harsimus above) in colonial records probably represents a Northern Unami-based Delaware pidgin combination of the words *hopoakan*, "tobacco pipe," and *hakink,* "at the land of." Ruttenber (1906a:107-108) thought that Hobocanhackingh was Dutch place name meaning "high hill hook" combining the Dutch word *hoebuck,* "high hill," the root of the name of the village of Hoboken on the Scheldt River below Antwerp in present-day Belgium, with *hoeck*, "hook or point of land," rendered in a manner resembling the Delaware pidgin locative ending, *hacking*. Whatever its translation, the word first appeared in the two abovementioned deeds in 1630 (Gehring 1980:1, 3-4). Paauw's land was named Pavonia in his honor. The general area was subsequently called Bergen.

Entrepreneur John Stevens revived the name Hoboken when he gave it to land that he purchased at Bergen's north end in 1804. Hoboken did not join Bergen when the town became part of Jersey City in 1820. Stevens built a ferry and rail line to bring visitors to the resort he began operating at Hoboken around this time. Trains and ferries began carrying other visitors interested in building homes on lots located on lands owned by his Hoboken Land and Improvement Company soon after its founding in 1838. Growing Hoboken was included within the newly established County of Hudson that broke off from Bergen County in 1840. By 1849, the population had risen sufficiently to warrant erection of Hoboken Township. Six years later, Hoboken became a city. The Stevens Institute of Technology named for the city's developer today rests upon the rocky outcrop on the banks of the Hudson River still called the Hook of Hoboken at the north end of the City of Hoboken.

HO-HO-KUS (Bergen County). Whritenour thinks that Ho-Ho-Kus sounds similar to two Munsee words, **mehokhokwus,* "red cedar," and **hakhakwus,* "little bottle gourd." Today, Ho-Ho-Kus is the name of a borough and the brook that flows through it. The name first appeared in colonial records as Hochaos Brook in a deed confirmation dated August 8, 1696 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:247). One of three known versions of another deed to land in the area dated November 18, 1709, mentions the place where a creek called "Raikghawaik (otherwise Anhokus creek)" falls into the present-day Saddle River (New Jersey Historical Society, Manuscript Group 567, folio 20). Land by the brook noted as Hockakens was entered as the birthplace of Marytje Hopper on her September 28, 1718, baptismal record on file in the Dutch Reformed Church of Hackensack. Known as Hoppertown well into the early national period, and renamed New Prospect for a time, the local post built at the locale adopted the name of Ho-Ho-Kus around 1859.

Ho-Ho-Kus has followed a tortuous route to its present position as a borough name. Many people living along Hohokus Brook at Hoppertown continued to use various spellings of the brook's name when referring to their community (Gordon 1834:158). Things started getting complicated when other people living several miles farther north at the upper end of Hohokus Brook adopted the stream's name for their own township in 1849. Ten years later, the postmaster at New Prospect formally adopted the place's original name for his newly opened Ho-Ho-Kus post office. In 1886, the southern part of Hohokus Township farther upriver joined with the downriver Ho-Ho-Kus postal district to form Orvil Township, named for a prominent local resident. The post office at the original locale of Ho-Ho-Kus again changed its name when residents established the Borough of Orvil there in 1905.

Confusion had nearly become total by the time Orvil residents decided to reclaim Ho-Ho-Kus as their borough name in 1908. Remaining difficulties caused by the existence of two nearby locales bearing the same name were finally relieved in 1944 when the people of Hohokus Township, whose territorial extent along the upper reaches of Hohokus Brook had been much diminished by multiple defections of several other communities to neighboring jurisdictions, agreed to change its name to Mahwah (see below).

KAWAMEEH (Union County). Kawameeh Park, built by the Union County Park Commission in 1940, is located in Union Township. The spelling of the name adopted for the park exactly reproduces the one used by a colonial scribe to identify one of the three Indians who signed the Elizabethtown Deed giving up their land in the area on October 24, 1664 (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:1). Also noted as Cowescomen, Kawameeh later became more familiar to local settlers as Queramack, a sachem who participated in many land sales in and around the Raritan Valley between 1664 and 1684.

KINDERKAMACK (Bergen County). Many writers regard Kinderkamack as a Dutch word having something to do with children at play. More than a few philologists, however, lean toward an Indian etymology of some sort. Whritenour suggests a possible Munsee derivation, **kundakamike,* "praying grounds or enclosure." Today's Kinderkamack Road follows the course of an old wagon road that ran between River Edge and the New York–New Jersey state line at Montvale. A ten-mile-long stretch of Bergen County Route 503 conforms quite closely to the original route. The name first appeared in a license dated May 30, 1684, permitting purchase of "two hundred acres of land of the Indians at Kinderkamacke at Hackinsacke above the Mill" (State of New Jersey 1872:109). The name later appeared in the form of Kindakemeck in a will dated October 1, 1710 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 23:2).

Residents, who first called the area Old Bridge, twice revived Kinderkamack as the name for their post office, first from

1831 to 1844, and again between 1870 and 1877. Establishing a borough they named Etna at the locale in 1877, local residents adopted the borough's present name, Emerson, in 1909 (Wardell 2009:55).

KITTATINY (Sussex and Warren counties). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that Kittatiny sounded like a Southern Unami word, *kitahtëne,* "big mountain." Whritenour thinks that a Munsee version of the Southern Unami word would be **kihtahtune.* The word *kehtuhtin,* "big mountain," appears in a nineteenth-century Munsee hymnbook (Wampum 1886).

Today, Kittatiny is the name of a line of mountains and numerous nearby places on both sides of the ridge in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Kittatiny Ridge is part of the great Appalachian Mountain chain called the Shawangunks farther north in New York and the Blue Mountains extending south and west in Pennsylvania. The normally taciturn surveyor John Reading, Jr. (1915:93) was so impressed by the height of the present-day Kittatiny Ridge at the Delaware Water Gap that he launched into a flurry of adjectives that characterized the mountain's heights as "a very stupendous high hill difficult to be crossed, unless at certain places where runs of water facilitates the passage." See the entry under Kittatinny in Pennsylvania in this section for the earliest notices of the name during the 1730s.

After the Revolutionary War, people in New Jersey fell into the habit of giving the name Kittatiny to the stretch of Blue Hills towering above the eastern banks of the Delaware River between the Delaware Water Gap and the New York line. The name remains popular in the area, adorning everything from the ridge to state parks, lakes, camps, and canoe liveries.

LAMINGTON (Hunterdon, Morris, and Somerset counties). Lamington is an anglicized spelling of name of "the place called Allamotunk which is where the said river has a considerable fall betwixt two hills" mentioned in an October 13, 1709, Indian deed to land at the present-day Falls of the Lamington River in Pottersville (New Jersey Archives, Liber B-2:274-275). Whritenour thinks Allamotunk resembles a Munsee word, **alaamahtung,* "underneath or bottom of the mountain." Located in the place identified as Pomoconack in the 1696 Thornton map, Lamington's progression to its present form was already well on its way from Allamotunk when local scribes spelled the name as the "Lomeconck Branch of Rariton R." in a will written in January 1719 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 23:175). The name subsequently appeared as Lamoertonk in 1751 and as Lamenton in 1765 (Backes 1919:250). Today, Lamington is the name of the river, its falls at the community of Pottersville, as well as the hamlet of Lamington and Lamington Road farther downriver below the falls.

The 19-mile-long Lamington River is a tributary of the North Branch of the Raritan River. Its 12-mile-long upper section located in Morris County is also known as the Black River. Rising near Succasunna (see below), the stream flows south through marshlands and woodlands into a succession of steep narrow gorges mostly in Hacklebarney State Park (see in New Jersey in Part 3). South of the park, the stream's waters tumble over a series of cascades variously known as Lamington, Potters, and Pottersville Falls. The location of these falls at the place where the borders of Hunterdon, Morris, and Somerset counties converge is a reminder of the time when they represented one of the most readily recognizable landmarks in the region. The mostly level stretch of the stream that flows through the piedmont valley below the falls today is known as the Lamington River. This part of the stream runs from Pottersville past the hamlet of Lamington to the place where it flows into the North Branch of the Raritan at Burnt Mills.

LOANTAKA (Morris County). Loantaka Brook rises in the city of Morristown. The stream flows south into Loantaka Pond in the 570-acre Loantaka Brook Reservation. Passing beneath a bridge carrying Loantaka Way across the brook, the stream makes its way to its junction with Great Brook, a headwater of the Passaic River, in the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge. The name Loantaka first appeared in a deed signed on March 14, 1745, as the personal name of a man identified as King Loantique. Loantique was one of three leaders (the other two were King Quichtoe, later known as Quish, leader of the Crosswicks Indian community, and King Tishewakamin, better known as Tishcohan, a leader of Indians living at the Forks of Delaware), who signed the document as descendants of Indians whom colonists claimed were signatories to an unrecorded 1702 deed to land between the Watchung Mountains and the Passaic River that had been destroyed in a house fire (New Jersey Archives, Liber E-3:105-07). Area residents evidently resurrected Loantique's name from the colonial records and applied it in its present form to the brook and other features that currently bear the name.

MACOPIN (Passaic County). Heckewelder (1834:375) thought that the name of the place he identified as Makiapier Pond came from a Delaware Indian word, *machkiabi,* "water of a reddish color." Although the color of the water in the pond, now called Echo Lake, is decidedly blue, it is also true that loggers long ago cut down any cedar trees whose trunks might have given its waters a reddish tint. While Whritenour finds Heckewelder's etymology credible, he thinks that Macopin sounds much more like a Munsee word, **mahkwupiing,* "at the water of bears," perhaps in reference to the kind of place where bears bathe, hunt, fish, or drink. Macopin today is the name of a river, a reservoir, and the hamlets of Macopin and Upper Macopin in northern New Jersey. Places identified as Macopin and Makpi Pond were first mentioned in survey papers dated 1753; the latter locale was subsequently referred to as a "pond called Mekepien at a place called the Pleasant Ridge" on May 14, 1757 (New Jersey Archives, East Jersey Proprietary Survey Book S-4:110), and as Makabien Pond on a 1767 map of Bergen County (Wardell 2009).

The Macopin River flows into the pond given the new name of Echo Lake sometime during the late nineteenth century. Residents of the present-day communities of Macopin and Upper Macopin probably adopted the name to mark their proximity to the nearby river. The stream's original name may have belonged to a local sachem variously noted as Machopoickan and Mackpoekat in several Indian deeds to tracts of land located between the Rockaway River (see below) and the uppermost reaches of the North Branch of the Raritan signed between 1701 and 1702.

MAHWAH (Bergen County). Whritenour thinks that Mahwah comes from a Munsee word **maaweewii*, "assembly." Today, Mahwah is the name of several places along the border between New

Jersey and New York. The nine-mile-long Mahwah River flows from its headwaters in Haverstraw (see in New York above) into the Ramapo River (see below) at the hamlet of Mahwah in just south of the state line. The earliest known reference to an "Indian field called Maweway" appeared in the first Indian deed to land in the area signed on November 18, 1709 (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:319-321). Copies of the survey return for the deed completed six months later used variations on the spellings Mawaywaye and Maygahtgayako to identify the Indian field at the flats by the mouth of the Mahwah River (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:317-319, 321-322).

Palatine German refugees began settling in the area during the 1720s after first landing in New York in 1710. Both they and Dutch settlers already living there established the foundations of the agricultural economy that sustained farmers living in and around local hamlets called "the Island," Hopper's, and Baldwin Mills (Bischoff and Kahn 1979:48-49). Residents at these and nearby communities selected the name Hohokus (see Ho-Ho-Kus above) when they established a township of their own in the area in 1849.

Mahwah had long been used informally as a local name at its present locale when Erie Railroad managers selected it as the name of the station opened in the hamlet in 1909 (Wardell 2009:58). Industries established at West Mahwah after 1900 expanded rapidly. The name Mahwah was ultimately chosen to replace Hohokus as the township name in 1944. Today, Mahwah is a mixed residential-industrial center served by major rail lines located at a major junction of interstate and state highways.

MASHIPACONG (Sussex County). Whritenour thinks that Mashipacong sounds like a Munsee word, **machiipeekwung,* "place of bad water." Today, Mashipacong is the name of an island, a pond, and the Old and New Mashipacong roads that connect both places in Montague Township. The name made its initial appearances in colonial records in entries spaced a week apart in John Reading, Jr.'s survey book. On June 24, 1719, Reading (1915:95) noted "a large piece of lowland called Machippacong." One week later, on July 1 (Reading 1915:99), the surveyor discovered that what he had earlier thought was lowland was actually a large island on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River.

Colonists subsequently moving to the area around Mashipacong Island during the later decades of the 1700s used Shippekonk, an abbreviated form of the name, to refer to their community. The spelling Mashipacong later reappeared when local mill owner John Rutherford gave the name to the head pond he created a few miles to the east of Shippeconk by damming streams flowing into a bog located on a stretch of level land atop the Kittatiny Ridge (see above) to provide water to power two of his nearby mills in 1848. Local residents subsequently used the name of Mashipacong when referring to the road running between the pond and the island.

Mashipacong Island remains a frequently flooded untenanted place mostly used as a farm field. Mashipacong Pond subsequently was purchased by a group of local sportsmen, who opened their private Mashipacong Club at the locale in 1901. The Civilian Conservation Corps gave the name to a still-standing stone shelter it built along the Appalachian Trail atop the ridge overlooking the pond in 1936. Two years later, philanthropic tobacco fortune heiress Doris Duke bought the land around the pond and leased it to *Life* Magazine for the site of one its Fresh Air camps operated for children of poor New York City families.

Duke donated the property to the Nature Conservancy in 1991 on condition that it reserve 200 acres for the multicultural Trail Blazer's Camp at the site of the former Fresh Air facility. Today, the Nature Conservancy preserves the ecosystem supporting the unique northern boreal bog within its 1,000-acre Mashipacong Bog Preserve. Shippekonk survives as the name of a local area campground.

MASONICUS (Bergen County). Whritenour thinks that Masonicus sounds like a Munsee cognate of a Northern Unami word, **mallsannukus* (the *l* is not voiced in Munsee and may have been missed by a colonial chronicler), "little flint or chert arrowhead." Today, Masonicus is a street and neighborhood name in the Bergen County Borough of Mahwah (see above) and the name of a five-mile-long brook that runs through Mahwah from the Masonicus neighborhood to its junction with the Mahwah River at West Mahwah. The name first appeared late in the colonial era as a place variously called Massanuckes and Messankes in local road returns made between 1754 and 1769 (Wardell 2009). It has been on area maps since that time.

MATTANO (Union County). Mattano Park is a recreational facility in the City of Elizabeth. The Union County Park Commission began development of Mattano Park just below the Elizabeth River Parkway during the late 1930s. Commission officials named the facility to honor Mattano, the primary signatory of the October 24, 1664, Elizabethtown Purchase (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:1). Mattano was a close relative of Irooseeke (see Iresick in New Jersey Central below), Ockanickon (see in New Jersey South below), and several other leaders of mixed Munsee- and Northern Unami-speaking communities located at various places across central New Jersey. The sachem participated in several other sales of lands around New York Harbor made between 1649 and 1665 as "the sachem of Nayack [Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn] and Staten Island."

MINDOWASKIN (Union County). Mindowaskin Park and Mindowaskin Pond are located in Westfield Township. Both places were built by township officials during the early 1900s to serve municipal recreational requirements. The name they chose is a slightly revised spelling of Mindowashen, one of the four Indians mentioned in the deed conveying land in the area to colonists on October 12, 1684 (New Jersey Archives, Liber A:262). This sachem was also documented under the name Mindawassa, a local sachem and war captain who served his people as a soldier, diplomat, and agent representing Indians selling land in northern New Jersey between 1657 and 1690. The 13-acre public park is presently maintained with the help of the Friends of Mindowaskin Park volunteer organization.

MINISINK (Sussex County). Heckewelder (1834:359) thought that the Delaware word he spelled Menesink referred to "the habitation of the Minsi tribe of Delawares." Whritenour thinks the name is a virtual dead ringer for a Munsee word, **munusung,* "at the island, or place of islands." Goddard (2010:278nn.3) states that the Munsee-language word mënë'sënk, "at or on the *mënës,*" is the origin of the name Munsee, *më' n'siiw* (*mwë'nssi,* in Unami), "person of *mënës.*" He further suggests that *mënës* may be an old Delaware In-

dian word for "island."

Local historian Benjamin Barton (1798:2) cited information sent to him by Heckewelder noting that Munsee people known to him thought their name came from the word *monnisi*, a term referring to a long part of an island or a peninsula. Heckewelder added that many Munsees believed that their ancestors originally "lived in or under a lake." Commenting on Heckewelder's assertion, Lion G. Miles (personal communication, 2006) observed that the root of the Dutch word, *bachom,* in the inscription "Minnesinck ofte de landt van Bachom" (Minnesinck or the Land of Bachom), on various states of the Jansson-Visscher map of the region produced between the 1650s and 1777 (Campbell 1965), could mean "basin or artificial lake." Miles also directed me to the work of another early local historian, Samuel Eager (1846), who interpreted Minisink as a word meaning, "land from where the water had gone." Eager attributed his translation to Indians who thought that an ancient cataclysmic breach at the Delaware Water Gap drained an ancient lake above the Kittatinys.

Today, Minisink is a favored name much used for parks, streets, and other places in the tri-state upper Delaware River valley. The name is most closely associated with the now quiet backwater long called Minisink Island. The place was sometimes referred to as Great and Little Minisink Islands during those times when river floods cut a narrow channel dividing the island in two. Minisink Island lies within a narrow stretch of lowlands along the upper Delaware River in Montague Township. The shores of both sides of the river at the locale contain considerable archaeological evidence showing that the area had been a major center of Indian settlement since at least the beginning of Late Woodland times around 1,000 years ago. It retained this status throughout the 1600s and well into the following century.

Indians at Minisink, pressed by colonists continually trying to survey and occupy lands that they denied selling, finally began to leave the area after losing their lands on the Pennsylvania side of the river taken from them by the Walking Purchase of 1737. Most gradually moved farther up the Delaware River to Cochecton (see in New York above and Pennsylvania North below) or farther westward to refugee towns on the other side of the Poconos and Catskills along the upper reaches of the Susquehanna River between Wyoming and Oquaga (see in Part 2 entries in New York and Pennsylvania Central below). Their determined efforts to drive colonists from the area during the final French and Indian War and throughout the following Revolutionary War years failed. Those trying to return to their homes in the valley after the fighting stopped found themselves terrorized by indiscriminately murderous "Indian killers" like Tom Quick. Most finally gave up and moved away, joining other Delawares in exile far from their ancestral homeland.

MOONACHIE (Bergen County). Whritenour thinks that Moonachie sounds exactly like a Munsee word, **moonahkuy,* "dug up land." He also thinks that the earliest known form of the name, Minckacque, sounds like a Munsee word, **meengahkwuw,* "there are great trees." Today, Moonachie is the name of a borough situated on low hill and a creek that flows into the nearby Hackensack Meadowlands. The name in the form of Minckacque was initially noted in a boundary confirmation of an earlier sale of land at present-day Moonachie made on October 26, 1661 (Winfield 1872:7-8). Subsequently noted for the quality of its farmland, the locality was known during the early 1800s as Peach Island before reverting to its Delaware Indian name in the forms of Monachie and Moonachie (Van Valen 1900:358-359). Residents incorporated their community in the area as the Borough of Moonachie in 1910. Moonachie Creek takes its rise in the wetlands at the south end of the borough. From there, it flows through the marshes in the neighboring Borough of Carlstadt to its junction with the Hackensack River just north of Secaucus (see below).

MUSQUAPSINK (Bergen County). Musquapsink Brook is a five-mile-long tributary of Pascack Brook (see below). Harvey (1900:35-36) reports seeing references to a stream identified as Musquampsont Brook in papers associated with early purchases of land first patented to Samuel Bayard in 1703. The stream was subsequently noted in an August 15, 1753, deed as Masquamp or Masquap Creek (*in* Budke 1975b:6). A French military engineer's map drafted around 1781 (*in* Leiby 1962) noted a rivulet identified as Little Pascack River at the present location of Musquapsink Brook. Like many other remote or obscure topographical features in New Jersey, Musquapsink Brook began to appear with some regularity in geological reports published between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

NAACHPUNKT (Passaic County). Naachpunkt Brook is a three-mile-long tributary of Preakness Brook (see below) that runs along the northwestern border of the Borough of Totowa (see below). The junction of Naachpunkt Brook and Preakness Brook forms Singac Brook (see below), which flows south along the west side of Totowa to the place where it debouches into the Passaic River. Local historian William N. Nelson (1902:188-189) provided a unique first person account describing his role in selecting the particular form of this place name adopted in the official records. Retained in 1898 to help draft an act of the state legislature to establish Totowa as a borough, Nelson thought that Naachpunkt, the spelling he chose to more properly represent the boundary-marking stream then called Nackpunck Brook, more closely conformed to what he regarded as the name's original source as a Dutch word, *naaktpunkt,* meaning "bare point." Nelson's subsequent talks with local old timers who remembered it as an Indian name led him to deeds dated between 1686 and 1709 that contained the marks of an Indian signatory's name variously spelled Nackpunck, Machpunk, Moghopuck, and Mackapoekat. Despite this discovery, the Dutch spelling that he selected to identify the name of the brook in the formal act incorporating the Borough of Totowa remains on present-day maps.

NAMANOCK (Sussex County). Whritenour thinks that Namanock sounds much like a Munsee expression, *ne meenaxk,* "that fort." Like similarly spelled Nanuet in New York and Naraneka in Connecticut, Namanock is apparently another typographical representation of Nowenock, a sachem whose documented range of social and political action extended from the lower Housatonic River valley across the mid-Hudson region to the upper Delaware River valley from the 1680s to the 1720s. Today, Namanock is the name of an island located on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River one mile south of Minisink Island. Ruttenber (1906a:222) wrote that Reverend Casperus Freymout referred to present-day Namanock as "an island so called" in 1737. Colonists built Fort Namanock nearby at the beginning of the last French and Indian War in 1756. The fort

was part of a defense line of fortified houses and small stockades that stretched along Pennsylvania's Blue Ridge up along the Delaware River past present-day Port Jervis to the New York provincial frontier.

The ruins of Fort Namanock stood on the New Jersey side of the river just across from Namanock Island until the 1960s, when they fell prey to demolition teams clearing land for the proposed Tocks Island Dam and Reservoir. Both the Fort Namanock archaeological site and Namanock Island presently are located in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area established after the dam project was cancelled. The hamlet of Normanook, located several miles southeast of Namanock Island in the Stoke's State Forest where the now-demolished Normanook Fire Tower formerly stood, bears a slightly different spelling of the name.

NISHUANE (Essex County). Whritenour thinks that Nishuane may be a Munsee word, **niishuahne,* "double stream." Today, Nishuane is the name of a brook, a park, a school, and several streets in Montclair Township. The name appears to have been drawn from Indian deeds noting the participation of a man identified as the Indian interpreter Claes Neshawan in a conveyance dated June 6, 1695 (New Jersey Archives, Liber E:306-307), and as the witness Nihicowen to the August 13, 1708, Mackseta Cohunge purchase (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:210-211).

Both names were apparently differently spelled versions of one of native culture broker Claes the Indian's names or nicknames (see Towaco below). Nishuane's association with Claes, as well as its identification as another Munsee term for the number two included in several published Delaware Indian word lists, almost certainly eased Nishuane's way onto modern maps as the name of a tiny headwater of the Second River whose waters rise in Montclair. Second River itself received its name during colonial times from its position as the second stream above Newark. Teaneck is another example of this practice—in this case, a Dutch name for the neck of the tenth stream that flowed through a predominantly Dutch-speaking part of the Hackensack Valley. Nishuane made its first appearance on local maps as the name of the brook and a school built near its banks sometime during the late nineteenth century.

NOMAHEGON (Union County). Today, Nomahegon is the name of a brook, a park, and a road in Union Township. The name made its first and only appearance in colonial records as "Nohim [transcribed as Nolum and Nolim in some secondary sources] Mehegum alias Wawahawany Creek or Brook" in the October 12, 1684, Indian deed (New Jersey Archives, Liber A:262) to land between the Wickake, Pisawak, and Raway rivers (see Weequahic, Passaic, and Rahway below). The present-day place name Nomahegon found its way onto maps along with others retrieved from colonial records in the area during the first half of the twentieth century. Similar-looking Nannahagan is located in New York.

NORMANOOK. See **NAMANOCK**

ORATON (Essex County). Today's Oraton Parkway is one of several places commemorating the memory of the sachem Oratam, a Hackensack Indian leader who played a prominent role in intercultural affairs in the lower Hudson River valley between 1643 and 1669. The parkway was originally designed by the Olmsted Brothers firm to connect Watsessing Park (see below) in Bloomfield with Vailsburg Park in Irvington. Most of the roadway's formal landscaping was demolished during construction of the adjoining Garden State Parkway in 1955. Rerouted north and south sections of the road continue to parallel the old parkway right-of-way. Occurring elsewhere as a street name in several other municipalities in and around northern New Jersey, the sachem's name currently also adorns a day camp operated by the Greater Bergen County YMCA in New York's Harriman State Park. The recently sold Oritani Field Club perpetuated a variant spelling of the name first used by the organization at its original location in Hackensack in 1887.

ORITANI. See **ORATON**

PACACK (Sussex County). The stream variously known as Pacack and Pacock Creek or Brook flows for nearly five miles in the Pacack Valley through Canistear Reservoir to its junction with the Pequannock River (see below). The name first appeared in its current form at its present location in the 1778 Faden map. Pacack may be a spelling of a Northern Unami word identified by Whritenour as *pakeek*, "that which is flat." The name closely resembles Pascack (see below) farther east in Bergen County. It may also be a folk abbreviation of Pequannock, shortened in a manner similar to the way that Pahuck may be a truncated form of Pahaquarry (see below). Pacack also is an English or Scottish family name whose spelling variants include Pacock, Pocock, and Peacock.

PACKANACK (Passaic County). The name Packanack that adorns a brook, a lake, and a mountain, in Wayne Township looks very much like a respelled version of the nearby Delaware Indian place name Pequannock (see below). The name's first appearances in the area as Pacquanck, Packamack, and Pacquanack were entered into road returns made between 1760 and 1761 (Wardell 2009:75). Today, Packanack Brook is a three-mile-long stream that flows into the Pompton River (see below) just north of the place where the Pompton's waters join those of the Passaic River. Packanack Mountain, a four-mile-long extension of the Third Watchung Mountain (see below), crosses Wayne Township's central north-south axis. A local developer building a dam across Packanack Brook in 1928 gave the name Packanack Lake to the pond and the subdivision he constructed along its shore.

PAHAQUARRY (Morris, Sussex, and Warren counties). This Indian name for the Delaware Water Gap is usually translated as "the place of the Pequa," the name of a major division of the Shawnee nation whose members lived at the locale from the 1690s to 1728. Whritenour thinks that several forms of the name, such as Pahaquarra and Pahuckaqualong, its earliest documented variant, also sound like the Munsee words *paxkuwleew,* "it is blooming," and *paxkwuleeng,* "things are blooming." Whatever its etymology, Pahaquarry is the very recently discarded name of a township (established in 1824) on the New Jersey side of the Delaware Water Gap absorbed into adjacent Hardwick in 1997 after Pahaquarry Township's permanent population dropped to 12 residents.

John Reading, Jr. (1915) first used the name Pahuckaqualong to identify the hills at the Delaware Water Gap during surveys conducted in 1715 and 1719. The name was later affixed to the Pechoquealin Path or Lower Road presently celebrated as an Under-

ground Railroad route through the Poconos. It also served as the name of the Pahaquarry Copper Mine, near today's Copper Mine campground, whose role in regional Old Mine Road lore is assessed critically in Kraft (1995). The old mine was taken over in 1937 by the Boy Scout council serving the greater Trenton area. The Boy Scouts operated Camp Pahaquarra at the locale until the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired the land in 1971 for its since-cancelled Tocks Island Dam project. Pahaquarry survives on maps in the area as the name of a street in the Warren County seat of Belvidere within sight of the Delaware Water Gap.

PAMRAPO (Bergen and Hudson counties). Whritenour thinks that Pamrapo may come from a Munsee word, **peemaapoxkw,* "overlying rock." Pamrapo is the name of an avenue in Hudson County at the lower end of Jersey City near its border with Bayonne. The name has also been given to a side street in the Borough of Glen Rock 15 miles farther northwest in Bergen County. The name began appearing in colonial records in the present-day Bayonne area, first as the Pembrepock tract in a deed dated August 20, 1655 (Wardell 2009:80), and then as Pembrepogh in survey returns for lands within the tract entered between 1667 and 1669 (Winfield 1872:68-72). Market gardens flourishing in a part of Pamrapo initially called Salterville were celebrated in place names variously identifying the locale first as Celeryville, and later, after 1850, as Greenville (Wardell 2009:76-77). Initially a freestanding town, Greenville is now a neighborhood in Jersey City where Pamrapo Avenue runs as a through street.

PAPAKATING (Sussex County). Whritenour thinks that Papakating sounds much like a Munsee word, **papakahtun,* "flat mountain." Papakating currently is the name of a hamlet and an 11-mile-long Wallkill River tributary and its West Branch affluent. The main stem of the creek rises in the Kittatiny Mountains (see above). Flowing south and east, the creek joins with its West Branch at Pellettown before falling into the Wallkill River at the present-day community of Papakating.

The absence of references to names resembling Papakating in local colonial records suggests that it may be an early respelling of the place name Pahuckaqualong (see Pahaquarry above) mentioned by John Reading, Jr. (1915) in his surveys of the area. Drawing upon a nineteenth-century source, D. Becker (1964:55) noted that the name first appeared as Pepper-Cotton around the time of the Revolutionary War. Papakating made its first appearance in its current form as the name of a small settlement in Gordon's (1834:203) gazetteer. A post office named Pepokating was opened at the locale by 1855. Several factories were built in the area during the nineteenth century. Better employment opportunities offered by resorts and shops in the nearby Borough of Sussex (originally called Deckertown) evidently drew off much of the community's population. Those that remained renamed the place Pellettown for a locally prominent family. Today, the quiet, rural, dairy-farming locale of Pellettown bears only a passing resemblance to the formerly bustling Papakating community.

PARAMUS (Bergen County). Whritenour thinks that an early spelling of present-day Paramus in the form of Parampseapuss sounds like a joining of the Dutch loanword, **pruim,* "plum" with a Munsee word, *shiipoosh,* "creek." Today, the Borough of Paramus lies at the center of one of the nation's largest shopping districts. It is also famous as the place where blue laws were first enacted a year after the district's first stores opened in 1957. Officially banning "worldly employment" on Sundays, the law (which is still in force) was meant to keep roads otherwise congested by shoppers' cars clear for local residents for at least one day a week.

The name Paramus first appeared as the Pamaraqueing River in an Indian deed to land in the area dated November 11, 1709 (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:319-321). The run was subsequently identified as a stream called "Parampseapuss or Sadle River" in the May 9, 1710, land sale (New Jersey Archive, Liber I:317-319). The Paramus post office was opened to serve the community along the banks of what by then was known as the Saddle River in 1797. Paramus remained a quiet agricultural hamlet until burgeoning development stimulated by the success of local market gardens, whose economic importance is thought to have inspired the Garden State's nickname, led local residents to incorporate their community as a borough in 1922 (Wardell 2009:76).

PARSIPPANY (Morris County). Whritenour thinks that Parsippany sounds like the locative form, **paasihpunung,* "place of swollen tubers," of the Munsee word *paasihpuni*, "of swollen tubers." Parsippany is presently the name of a community, a lake, several roads, and a number of other places in Parsippany-Troy Hills Township. John Reading, Jr. (1915:35) first recorded the name in the form of Perseapany in an April 21, 1715, entry in his survey book. Gordon (1834:203-204) noted what he spelled as "Parsipany" as both the name of a creek (one of today's more southerly headwaters of Troy Brook), and as the name of a small farming and iron-making community on the creek's shores.

Parsippany became one of the many places along the Central Railroad of New Jersey main line that grew into popular tourist resorts during the late 1800s. Losing clientele to newer resorts located farther west in the Poconos, owners of summer bungalow colonies in Parsippany remodeled their cottages into year-round homes. These were purchased by families of workers drawn to employment opportunities in factories opened in and around the area. The increasingly densely populated district was incorporated as Parsippany-Troy Hills Township in 1928.

PASCACK (Bergen County). Whritenour thinks that Pascack sounds like a shortened version of a Munsee expression, *(eenda) skapaskahk,* "(where) there is wet grass." Pascack Brook is an 11-mile-long stream that flows south from its headwaters in New York near Spring Valley. From there, it runs past the 97-acre Pascack Valley Town Park into New Jersey, where it passes through several localities and parks to the place where its waters fall into the Hackensack River at Oradell. Early references to Pascack include mention of a Peskeckie Creek in an Indian deed dated October 16, 1684 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:73), identification of an "Indian field called Pascaik" in a November 11, 1709, survey return (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:321-322), and notation of a river called Pasqueek in the May 9, 1710, Indian deed to land in the area (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:317-319).

John Campbell operated a wampum factory that manufactured shell beads distributed to Indian tribes by the U.S. government at the settlement called Pascack that grew up along the banks of what locals called the Big Pascack River just below the New York

border. In 1827, the Pascack post office opened in the hamlet that was then located in Passaic County. That year, another settlement farther downriver in Bergen County gave the same name to its own post office and community. Both places bearing the same name coexisted fitfully even after a border shift placed the older upriver hamlet within the bounds of Bergen County in 1843. Residents of the earlier community finally renamed their hamlet Park Ridge in 1870. Those living at the other Pascack locale farther downstream also changed its name, calling the place Woodcliff in 1891 before changing it to its present form, Woodcliff Lake, in 1907 (Wardell 2009:77-78).

Although no municipality is currently named Pascack, the name continues to adorn the brook, several streets, and the Pascack Valley Railroad line. This 31-mile-long commuter route, running between Spring Valley and its terminal at Hoboken (see above) on the Hudson River across from Manhattan, was completed by its first owner, the Hackensack and New York Railroad, in 1856. Ownership passed through several private companies until the Erie Lackawanna Railroad turned the line over to Conrail in 1976. Conrail, in turn, transferred operational control of the Pascack Valley route over to New Jersey Transit in 1993.

PASSAIC (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties). Whritenour thinks it almost certain that the meaning of the Delaware Indian words *pasaic* and *pasáiek,* which Heckewelder (1834:375) first translated as "valley," is reproduced in their Munsee cognate, *pahsaayeek.* Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) provided the same translation for a Southern Unami word, *pahsaëk*. Today, the name most prominently adorns the 91-mile-long Passaic River, the City of Passaic, and many places located in and around the Passaic River valley's 935-square-mile watershed in north-central New Jersey. Fast-running Passaic River feeder streams, such as the Pequannock, Pompton, Ramapo, and Rockaway rivers (see below), flow through the valley's mountainous upper reaches. Lower tributaries of the river, such as Loantaka Brook (see above) and the Whippany River (see below), flow into the shallow bowl-shaped marsh-filled depression left by the receding waters of glacial Lake Passaic at the end of the last Ice Age.

The Passaic River was first mentioned in colonial records as the Pessayack River in the July 11, 1667, Newark Indian purchase (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:270[69] *on verso*). The same document acknowledged the presence of a community identified as the Pesayak Indian town somewhere along the river's lower reaches. References to places named Passaic along the river have occurred with undiminished frequency up to the present day. Waters flowing over the river's most dramatic feature, the Passaic Falls (noted as Paquam Falls in the 1696 Thornton map), were once held back to furnish the power used to turn the wheels powering the mills of Society for Useful Manufactures factories first chartered in 1792 at Paterson. People living in the nearby City of Passaic did not give up their community's original name, Acquackanonk (see above), until 1873. The City of Passaic carried on the valley's reputation as a center for heavy industrial production well into the post-World War II era. A symbol of the decline that set in during the 1960s, Passaic and the other old industrial cities of the Passaic Valley are currently reinventing themselves as multi-cultural mixed residential and light industrial communities.

PAUNPECK (Hudson County). Whritenour thinks Paunpeck may come from a Munsee word, **paanupeekw,* "wide water." Ruttenber (1906a:225) thought that the place named Peenpack above Port Jervis (see in New York above) looked like a Dutch word, *paanpach,* "low, soft land or leased land." Recent conferral of the name Paunpeck onto tiny Meadowlands Cromakill Creek in North Bergen almost certainly perpetuates the memory of the Paunpeck, a passenger ferry operating out of the Hoboken Terminal carried commuters to and from Manhattan until construction of the Holland and Lincoln tunnels terminated the service.

PEQUANNOCK (Morris, Passaic, and Sussex counties). Heckewelder (1834:375) thought that the name that he spelled Pequonock came from a Delaware Indian word, *pekhánne,* "dark river." Whritenour thinks that Pequannock sounds more like a Munsee word, **pohkawahneek,* "a creek between two hills." Also occurring as Poquonnock in Connecticut (see above), the name spelled Pequannock in northern New Jersey adorns a 20-mile-long river and many places in and around its valley.

The Pequannock River rises in the Hamburg Mountains in Sussex County. Crossing into Passaic County, the river serves as a boundary with Morris County as it flows to its junction with the Pompton River at Pompton Plains (see below). The Pequannock River was first mentioned in East Jersey colonial records as the Poquanock River in an April 1, 1694, Indian deed to land along the stream's lower reaches (New Jersey Archives, Liber B:651). It was next mentioned in two deeds executed in 1709, first as the Pekqueneck River on September 16 (New Jersey Archives, Liber E:306-307), and next as the Peaquaneck River (also noted as Haysaghkin in the same document) on November 11 (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:319-321). Surveyor John Reading, Jr. (1915:36), identified the stream as the Poquonnonck River on April 24, 1715.

Colonists moving into the highland New Jersey settlement they named Poquanock near the mouth of its namesake river mostly came from Dutch- and English-speaking communities farther downriver. In 1798, the hamlet joined together with the neighboring community of Pompton Plains to form the Morris County Township of Pequnnack. Spelling of the name ultimately shifted to the modern form of Pequannock noted in Gordon's (1834:213) gazetteer. Today, much of the Pequannock River valley above the densely developed lower river lies within the 15,000-acre Pequannock Watershed owned and operated by the City of Newark's Watershed Conservation and Development Corporation.

POCHUCK (Sussex County). Whritenour suggests that Pochuck comes from *poocheek*, a Munsee cognate of the Southern Unami word *puchèk*, "inside corner or angle." Pochuck is the name of the eight-mile-long creek that carries waters flowing into it from Wawayanda Creek (see below and in New York above) and Black Creek to the stream's junction with the Wallkill River at Pochuck Neck. The name also adorns the 503-acre Pochuck State Forest, whose lands include Pochuck Mountain and a section of the Appalachian Trail that passes across its northern slopes. Recognizably respelled Lake Pochung is located at the southern end of the Pochuck State Forest.

Like Pacack (see above), Pochuck may originally have come from Pahuck, an abbreviation for Pahuckaqualong (see Pahaquarry above) employed by a weary John Reading, Jr. (1915:41)

in entries made in his journal at the end of a long day on May 18, 1715. If this is the case, it may be one of the few modern-day Indian place names directly traceable to an abbreviated word chronicled in colonial records.

Colonial knowledge of the Drowned Lands was as limited as information from the era capable of shedding light on Pochuck's etymological origins. Most colonists avoided the black dirt swamps where Pochuck Creek flowed. It was the kind of place people mostly traveled through while en route to other places on the Pochuck to Goshen Turnpike (opened in 1817, in Gordon 1834:18) and the few other all-weather roads that crossed the area. Those spending longer periods of time in the region mostly worked the mines and quarries overlooking the Drowned Lands on and around Pochuck Mountain. The mineral extraction industry entered its most intensive period of development when the Sussex Railroad extended its line into the nearby Vernon Valley in 1871. Trains also brought equipment and carried back produce grown on family farms that today constitutes the economic backbone of the Pochuck Valley economy.

POMPTON (Morris and Passaic counties). Heckewelder (1834:375) thought that Pompton was a Delaware Indian word, *pihmtom,* "crooked mouthed." Whritenour instead thinks that the name sounds more like an anglicized version of a Munsee word, **pumbahtun,* "the down sloping mountain." Today, Pompton is the name of a river, a lake, a borough, and several localities in and around what is often referred to as the waist of Passaic County where the Ramapo (see below) and Pequannock (see above) rivers join to form the Pompton River.

In 1895, several communities situated along the narrowest part of the county's waist joined together to form the Borough of Pompton Lakes. The borough's boundaries now take in the hamlet of Pompton, Pompton Lake above Pompton Falls (noted as Brocklet's Falls in a 1710 survey return), and the nearby communities of Pompton Junction and Pompton Plains. The eight-mile-long Pompton River forms the border between Morris and Passaic counties across the whole of its route from Pompton Plains to its junction with the Passaic River at Two Bridges.

The Pompton River was first mentioned in colonial documents as Pontom in the earliest known Indian deed to land in the area signed on June 6, 1695 (New Jersey Archives, Liber E:306-307). Further sales were made at what was called the Pamtam River on September 16, 1709 (Budke 1975a:94-96), and Pumpton on May 9, 1710 (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:317-319). John Reading, Jr. (1915) made repeated references to what he called Pomptown during surveys conducted in the area between 1715 and 1719.

The locale was home to the Pompton Indian community, also known as the Opings, a name first mentioned as Opingona in a travel report written by Dutch governor Petrus Stuyvesant on May 11, 1653 (*in* Grumet 1994). By the 1690s, Pompton had become a diverse Indian community, whose population included many native people from neighboring New York, others from New Jersey, and a number of Wampano-speaking people from southwestern Connecticut. Most of these people left the area after accepting a cash settlement of 1,000 Spanish pieces of eight paid by New Jersey officials to extinguish all but their hunting and fishing rights in the northern part of the province at the Treaty of Easton on October 23, 1758 (New Jersey Archives, Liber I-2:89-94).

POTAKE (Passaic County). Potake Pond (see in New York above) straddles the state line above Ringwood.

PREAKNESS (Passaic County). Whritenour thinks that Preakness sounds like **peelakunaas*, perhaps an otherwise unrecorded Munsee personal or animal name that means "one who takes the outer layer off of something." Preakness Mountain is a northern ridge of Second Watchung Mountain (see below) mostly located in Wayne Township at the northeastern corner of Passaic County. Early appearances of the name occurred in the forms Prekemis in 1735, Prakenas in 1766, and Preakness in 1771 (Wardell 2009:83-84). Today, the name adorns a mountain, a community, and several other places in the area. The Preakness Ridge was once called Packanack Mountain (see above). Another of its earlier names, Harteberg, Dutch for "deer mountain," led many to think that Preakness was a Delaware Indian word having something to do with the animal. Several writers have noted that the name sounds a great deal like a Dutch word, *preek,* "to preach."

Whatever the origins or etymology of Preakness, the name traveled from New Jersey to the Pimlico Racetrack in Maryland, where the Preakness Stakes have been run annually since 1873. The name began its move south when a horse named Preakness owned by Milton Sanford, a breeder who maintained a horse farm in Paterson, won the first race run at Pimlico in 1870 (Sahadi 2011:119-120). Three years later, the first Preakness Stakes was named for Sanford's winning entry.

RAHWAY (Essex and Union counties). Whritenour thinks that the spelling of Rahway strongly resembles an anglicized representation of a Munsee word, *lxaweew,* "it is forked." Rahway is the name of a 24-mile-long river and the city incorporated in 1858 where the river flows into the Arthur Kill marshlands. The Rahway River's two main branches rise to the west of the city in the Watchung Mountains (see below). The most northerly of these, called the West Branch, is mostly an upland stream that flows from Verona south into the South Mountain Reservation. From there, the river enters the coastal plain through a gap in the Watchungs at Millburn. The East Branch of the Rahway River flows from Montclair south to its junction with the West Branch at Springfield. The main stem of the Rahway River below Springfield passes through several communities until it reaches the City of Rahway and its outlet into the Arthur Kill across from Staten Island.

The earliest references to what colonists initially referred to as the Rahawack River and the Rawack Meadows appeared in a patent confirming purchase of land from Indians along the stream issued on March 18, 1670 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:10). The name of the community established within the current city limits of Rahway was changed several times during colonial times. The most celebrated of these was Spanktown, the name of the place when British and American troops fought several sharp skirmishes at the locale in 1777 during the Revolutionary War.

After the war, Rahway became an industrial center notably remembered as the place where an early national mint struck the first coins bearing the motto, *E Pluribus Unum*. Development intensified rapidly following construction of railroad lines across the area. One of these, the Rahway Valley Railroad built in 1897, which connected several major rail routes, operated for many years as one of the nation's most successful short lines. The Rahway River Park-

way, completed in 1925, became a showpiece of American landscape architecture. Today, efforts continue to revitalize the Rahway city center and reuse the Rahway Valley Railroad right-of-way where trains last ran in 1992.

RAMAPO (Bergen County). Whritenour thinks that Ramapo sounds much like a Munsee word, *alaamaapoxkw,* "under the rock." The name Ramapo originated in the lower Hudson River valley and still graces a ridge, a river, and a number of other places west of the Hudson in the Ramapo Valley. The name also adorns several places in Connecticut and New York (see above). The name first appeared as Ramapough, one of the tracts sold by Indians living along the lower reaches of the present-day Ramapo River in New Jersey on August 10, 1700 (Budke 1975a:77-78). Indians sold the bulk of their remaining lands in the area on what was identified as the Romopuck River in deeds signed on November 18, 1709, and May 9, 1710 (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:317-321). Colonists using various spellings of the name Ramapo employed it when referring to the river and the community they established along its banks.

The Ramapo River flows from its headwaters in New York south into New Jersey at Mahwah (see above). From there, the stream runs south past Ramapo State College, the 3,313-acre Ramapo Valley County Reservation, and the 4,268-acre Ramapo Mountain State Forest. It then joins with the Pequannock River at Pompton Plains (see above) to form the Pompton River, whose waters flow into the Passaic River on their way to Newark Bay and on through New York Harbor into the Atlantic Ocean. The name Ramapo graces a number of other places in New Jersey, and has been adopted by the Ramapough Mountain Nation whose members trace descent to Indian ancestors.

ROCKAWAY (Morris County). The Delaware Indian place name Rockaway, first noted in New York during the 1640s, began appearing in northern New Jersey Indian deeds in such forms as Rachawak on November 10, 1701 (New Jersey Archives, Liber H:37-39), and Rechawak, on July 29, 1702 (New Jersey Archives, Liber M:555-556). Whritenour thinks these spellings create a name that sounds like a Munsee word, *leekuwahkuy,* "sandy land."

The 35-mile-long Rockaway River that rises in the uplands of Morris County is a major tributary of the Passaic River. The stream was identified as a river called Hackanowehke in an Indian deed dated November 1, 1714 (New Jersey Archives, Liber N:179-183). In 1715, John Reading, Jr. (1915:37) surveyed a substantial number of lots along the more northerly stream that he called the Rackoway or Rockaway River. Other locales currently bearing the Rockaway River's name in Morris County include the Borough of Rockaway formed in 1894 from land split off from the southern end of Rockaway Township, and the 3,006-acre Rockaway River Wildlife Management Area situated several miles upriver from the Borough of Rockaway. The name in New Jersey also adorns Rockaway Creek (see in New Jersey Central below).

SECAUCUS (Hudson County). Whritenour thinks that Secaucus sounds much like a Munsee word, *shkaakwus,* "skunk." He also finds that the name resembles a Delaware Indian word, *sekake,* "above," perhaps in reference to the high hill that towers over the surrounding meadowlands at the present-day freestanding Town of Secaucus established in 1917. This peak, actually an ancient volcanic outcrop variously called Snake Mountain and Laurel Hill (the latter name appearing after the hill was dubbed the crowning laurel of Hudson County in 1926), is seen daily by tens of thousands of motorists cruising by on the New Jersey Turnpike.

The name first appeared in colonial records as Sikakes Island in an Indian deed to land in the area signed on January 30, 1658 (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:3-6). The place had been a quiet farming and livestock-raising community for 300 years when the coming of the railroads, construction of the New Jersey Turnpike (completed in 1952), and the relocation of major companies like the Hartz Mountain Corporation to the town a few years later, sparked intense development that transformed the Town of Secaucus into what has become one of the major marketing and distribution centers in the region.

SHIPPEKONK. See **MASHIPACONG**

SICOMAC (Bergen County). Whritenour thinks that Sicomac may be a Munsee word, **nzukameekw,* "black fish." Sicomac is currently the name of a hamlet, a street, and several other places in Wyckoff Township (see in New Jersey in Part 3 below). The name was first mentioned in a reference to a tract called Schichamack not included in the sale of land "near Pamtam" (see Pompton above) made on September 16, 1709 (Budke 1975a:94-96). Various spellings of Sicomac have appeared on maps of the area since that time.

SINGAC (Passaic County). Whritenour thinks that Singac sounds like a Munsee word, *siingeek,* "outside corner or angle." Today, Singac is the name of a three-mile-long brook and the hamlet located across from the place where the stream flows into the Passaic River. The name first appeared as "Spring Brook or Singanck" in the June 10, 1696, confirmation to an earlier land sale in the area (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:247). The brook was subsequently identified as Singkeek Creek in an Indian deed to a nearby tract dated September 3, 1714 (Budke 1975a:109-111).

Today's Singac Brook begins where Preakness Brook and Naachpunkt Brook (see both above) join together in the hamlet of Preakness. Flowing southward, Singac Brook forms the border between the Borough of Totowa (see below) and Wayne Township. The stream falls into the Passaic River by the hamlet of Singac, a former farming community that is now a residential neighborhood in Little Falls Township.

SUCCASUNNA (Morris County). Whritenour thinks that Succasunna sounds much like a Munsee word, *nzukasunung,* "place of iron." The present-day consolidated community of Succasunna-Kenvil is located in the heart of central New Jersey's historic iron belt. Succasunna first appeared as the name of "a brook called Sacconothainge" in an Indian deed to land in the area dated December 3, 1701 (New Jersey Archives, Liber O:145-148). The name next appeared in an Indian deed signed on November 1, 1714 conveying land on the west bank of the Passaic River near "wheepanning" (see Whippany below) along a line running from "Megottanung by Succalomoning to a Mountain Called Lalingoskakong and to the said River Hackanowehke [see Rockaway above]" (New Jersey Archives, Liber N:179-183).

Succasunna became known as an iron-rich locale after surveyor John Reading, Jr. (1915:92) brought back samples of iron-

stone gathered at a place he called Sukkasuning on May 9, 1716. Mills, first erected to serve the iron industry and later built to serve local leather tanneries, sprouted along streams flowing from hills in the area into the broad and stone-free if somewhat mucky flats at what came to be known as the Succasunna Plains. The need to transport ironwares, finished hides, and locally grown farm produce encouraged entrepreneurs to build a "turnpike from Suckasunny to Dover" in 1813 (Gordon 1834:16).

The opening of main line railroads through the area during the 1850s quickened the pace of development. Demand for explosives to break up ore-bearing veins in ever-deepening pits stimulated construction of dynamite factories in Kenvil. Accident-prone as it was, the explosives industry outlasted the local iron mines, whose operations ended in the first decades of the twentieth century. No longer a center for heavy industry, the Succasunna-Kenvil locale is now a mixed residential and light industrial community.

TAMAQUES (Union County). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that Tamaque sounded much like a Southern Unami word, *tëmakwe,* "beaver." Today, the 106-acre Tamaques Park and its focal point, Tamaques Pond, are located on land acquired during the early 1960s by Westfield Township. The name first appeared in the area as Tamaques, the Indian name of the place "called by the English the Great Swamp," in a deed to land in the area signed on September 14, 1677 (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:251[88]-250[89] *on verso*). An Indian man variously identified as Tamack and Tamage signed deeds to lands at and around the Great Swamp between 1668 and 1677 (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:42-43, 121-122; Liber A:328). Places bearing the name of the eighteenth-century Delaware Indian sachem Tamaqua, also known as Beaver or the Beaver King (McConnell 1995), are located farther west in Pennsylvania (see Beaver in Pennsylvania West and Tamaqua in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2).

TAMMANY (Warren County). Mount Tammany, a 1,545-foot-high summit on the New Jersey side of the Delaware Water Gap, commemorates the memory of a prominent Delaware Indian sachem who negotiated several land sales with Pennsylvania proprietary officials during the late seventeenth century. Heckewelder (1834:383) wrote that Tamenend, one of the spellings recording his name, sounded like a Delaware word meaning "the affable." Delawares in Ohio gave the American Indian agent Colonel George Morgan the ceremonial name of Tamenend during the Revolutionary War.

Citizens of the new American nation admiring qualities of amiability, honesty, and integrity attributed to the sachem, who they regarded as their country's patron saint, established Saint Tammany Clubs in many communities. The widespread occurrence of the name in many states (see in Part 3) attests to the former popularity of the Tammany clubs. The most famous of these, Tammany Hall in New York City, ultimately came to represent the best and worst aspects of urban machine politics in the minds of Americans.

TAPPAN (Bergen County). The southern portion of Lake Tappan, the Borough of Old Tappan, and several roads in northern Bergen County are adorned with this place name that also graces other locales across the state line in New York (see above).

TOTOWA (Passaic County). Heckewelder (1834:375) thought that Totowa sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *totauwéi,* "to sink, dive, going under water by pressure, or forced under by weight of the water." Today, Totowa is the name of a borough (established in 1898) and several other places in the area. The name first appeared as "Totoa on Pissaick River" in a November 3, 1696, confirmation of an earlier deed (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:250). Many writers think that Totowa was the Indian name of the Passaic Falls in the City of Paterson. Goffle Mountain (see above) west of the Borough of Totowa was also known as Totoway Mountain (Gordon 1834:8). Long a farming community, Totowa borough now contains a mix of homes and light industry.

TOWACO (Morris County). The exact location of the place originally bearing the name that has adorned the hamlet of Towaco in one form or another for more than 200 years is not clear. It may come from the nearby 885-foot-high Waughaw Mountain (see below) to the north of Towaco formerly known as Ta Waughaw. It also may come from the 478-foot-high Towackhaw Mountain located just south of the hamlet. Both hills probably bear the name of the prominent colonial Indian interpreter and intermediary Towackhachi (other spellings include Towwecoo and Towekwa).

Towackhachi was better known among settlers as Claes de Wilt or Claes the Indian. Like several other notable Indian diplomats in northern New Jersey, Towackhachi originally came from the east side of the Hudson River. Usually identified simply as Claes, Towackhachi played a major role in land sales and other negotiations on both sides of the lower Hudson between 1666 and 1714. Suggesting that Towaco sounds very much like a Munsee word, *tuweekw,* "mudpuppy," Whritenour adds that the restricted range of the amphibian (also called a waterdog) in the mid-Hudson Valley provides further evidence supporting the possibility that Claes the Indian was originally from the area.

The present-day hamlet of Towaco was referred to as Towagham as early as 1797. The locale was later renamed Whitehall for the station built there by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad during the late 1800s. The railroad changed the station's name to Towaco in 1905. Today, Towaco is a suburban community linked to the metropolitan area by New Jersey Transit's Towaco Station on the Montclair-Boonton commuter rail line.

WAGARAW (Passaic County). Wagaraw Road has followed the same general route through the present-day communities of Prospect Park, Hawthorne, and Fair Lawn just north of the City of Paterson since colonial times. The name first appeared in a December 10, 1696, deed confirmation to land "on Pissack River below the mouth of Wachra Brook" (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:248).

WALPACK (Sussex and Warren counties). Whritenour thinks it highly probable that **waalpeekw,* "turn hole, i.e., whirlpool or water hole," is a Munsee expression of the Delaware Indian word *walpeek.* Heckewelder (1834:375) translated the same word as "a turn hole, a deep and still place in a stream." The distinctive S-shaped curve of Walpack Bend on the Delaware River has made it an easily recognized marker for the boundary lines of four counties from two states that meet at the locale (see Walpack in Pennsylvania North below). The name, first spelled Walpake in the earliest records chronicling its existence written in 1731, adorned colonial

settlements on both sides of the Delaware River around Walpack Bend.

Walpack on the New Jersey side of the river was designated as a precinct one year after Sussex County was erected in 1753. Provincial officials erected Fort Walpack at the place in 1756 during the final French and Indian War. The settlement alongside the fort became the center of Walpack Township incorporated in 1798. Today, the original sites of the communities first noted as Walpake on both banks of the Delaware River lie within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Sometimes spelled Wallpack, the name in New Jersey currently marks its eponymous Bend, the communities of Walpack Center and Walpack Township, and the 388-acre Walpack Wildlife Management Area.

WANAQUE (Passaic County). Whritenour thinks that places named Wyanokie (closely resembling Weyanoke in Virginia and locally pronounced *win-o-key* or *wine-o-key)* and Wanaque (often pronounced *wah-na-cue*) sound much like a Delaware word **winakwi,* "sassafras." The name first appeared as Wanochke Brook in an Indian deed to land in the area dated September 8, 1729 (Roome 1897:24). Today, the name Wanaque adorns a reservoir and its dam, a river, a township, a borough, and a number of other places at the northeastern end of Passaic County.

The 15-mile-long Wanaque River flows from Greenwood Lake (known as Long Pond during the eighteenth century and the source of the Wanaque River's original name, Long Pond River) at Awosting (see in New Jersey in Part 3) in West Milford Township. From there, the stream runs through the 2,320-acre Wanaque Wildlife Management Area incorporated into Long Pond Ironworks State Park in 2009. The river then flows past the Long Pond Ironworks built in 1766 into the Lake Monksville Reservoir at the Ringwood Township line.

In Ringwood, the stream flows into the five-mile-long Wanaque Reservoir (completed in 1928) whose northern reach begins just below the southern end of the Lake Monksville Reservoir. Wanaque Reservoir outflow routed past the Raymond Dam holding back the impoundment's waters fills the riverbed of the Wanaque River as it flows through the Borough of Wanaque. This lower section of the river, known as the Ringwood River before the creation of the Wanaque Reservoir, continues south into the Borough of Pompton Lakes (see above), where it flows into the Pequannock River (see above) just one mile to the north of the place where the Pequannock joins with the Ramapo River (see above) to form the Pompton River.

Hikers often refer to the uplands above Wanaque as the Wyanokie Plateau. Since 1972, a consortium of five Essex County townships has owned and managed Camp Wyanokie, a 150-acre camping and hiking preserve first established on the shores of Boy Scout Lake in West Milford as a private camp in 1919. This spelling of Wanaque first appeared during the 1860s as the name given to the Wyanokie Mine, its furnace, and the small company town known as Wyanokie Furnace. The community of Midvale was subsequently established nearby next to the station that served as the terminus of the Montclair and Greenwood Railroad line extended to serve the ironworks in 1872. Midvale residents later joined with the people of neighboring Haskell to form the present-day Borough of Wanaque in 1918 (Wardell 2009:112).

WARINANCO (Union County). The namesake of Warinanco Park first opened by the Union County Park Commission in 1925 was one of the three sachems who signed the October 28, 1664, Elizabethtown deed to land in the area (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 1:15-16). The full name of this sachem appears elsewhere as Waerhinnis Couwee, a Hackensack Indian leader who participated in sales of land from Staten Island to central New Jersey between 1639 and 1677.

WATCHUNG (Essex, Middlesex, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that the name Watchung resembled a Southern Unami word, *ohchung,* "hilly place." Whritenour agrees, suggesting a Munsee cognate, *wahchung,* "in the hills." The name presently adorns a substantial number of places in and around the Watchung Mountains that rise above coastal plain valleys drained by the Passaic, Rahway, and Raritan rivers. Watchung Mountain was first noted in the July 11, 1667, Indian deed to land at Newark (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:270[69] *on verso*). Today, the name most notably graces the three parallel ranges of the Watchung Mountains, Watchung Township in Union County, and the 2,000-acre Watchung Reservation built as a flagship facility by the semi-autonomous public commission whose members began acquiring land for the park in 1921. The Watchung Reservation became one of several public recreational areas established on more than 4,000 acres purchased by 1930. The commission was dissolved in 1978 and its lands, increased to 6,700 acres, were placed under the direct management of Union County.

WATNONG (Morris County). Whritenour thinks that Watnong sounds like a Munsee word, **xwahtunung,* "at the big mountain." Today, Watnong is the name of a mountain, a brook, and other places in and around the Borough of Morris Plains. A place called "Megottanung" was noted near "wheepanning" (see Whippany below)" in a deed to land "by Succalomoning [see Succasunna above]... [and] a Mountain Called Lalingoskakong" sold by Indians on November 1, 1714 (New Jersey Archives, Liber N:179-183). Watnong appeared in a form more closely resembling its current spelling as the name of "an Indian plantation called Whattanung" in the June 1, 1716, entry in John Reading, Jr.'s (1915:46) survey book. The Morris Plains area was known as the Watnong Plains during colonial times. Six-mile-long Watnong Brook runs from its headwaters below Union Hill in Denville Township into Parsippany-Troy Hills Township (see Parsippany above), past 965-foot-high Watnong Mountain, and into the Borough of Morris Plains, where it joins with the Whippany River (see below).

WATSESSING (Essex County). Watsessing is presently the name of a neighborhood, a park, a railroad station, a hill, and a street in the suburbs north of the Newark city line. The name first appeared on two patents to lands in the area made in 1696, the first mentioning Watsesson's Plain on April 27, and the second noting a place called Watsesons Hill on December 8 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:244, 256). The community of Wardsesson grew up as a mill town along the upper branches of the Second River just above Watsessing Dock on the west bank of the Passaic River. Wardsesson residents, who changed the name of their community to Bloomfield in 1799, subsequently established Bloomfield Township at the locale in 1812 (Folsom 1912:43-44).

The present-day spelling of old Wardsesson adorns the Watsessing and Watsessing Heights neighborhoods, Watsessing Avenue, the Watsessing Railroad Station (built in 1912), the Watsessing post office, and Watsessing Park, an Olmstead-designed recreational facility first opened in 1899. Connecticut colonists gave the name Watcessit, a similar-looking cognate from a Southern New England Eastern Algonquian language, to an ill-starred joint-stock company they formed to build a colony on the banks of Delaware Bay during the 1630s (*in* Force 1836-1846 2:25).

WAUGHAW (Morris County). The origin of the name of 885-foot-high Waughaw Mountain and nearby Waughaw Road is unclear. It may come from Wachra Brook, first mentioned in a December 10, 1696, deed confirmation to land "on Pissack River" (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:248), and preserved on subsequent maps as the place name Wagaraw (see above). An early spelling of Waughaw Mountain's name as Ta Waughaw suggests that it also may be a rendering of Towackhachi, the Indian leader whose memory is preserved as the name of nearby Towaco (see above).

WAWAYANDA (Passaic and Sussex counties). Wawayanda Creek flows from its headwaters in New York (see above) into New Jersey along the base of the northwest scarp of Wawayanda Mountain to its junction with Black Creek in the Vernon Valley. The combined waters of the stream, known as Pohuck Creek (see above), flow north back into New York where they join with the Wallkill River at Pochuck Neck in the heart of the Black Dirt District. The name also adorns 34,350-acre Wawayanda State Park and Lake Wawayanda within the park boundaries.

Managers of Lake Aeroflex in Kittatiny Valley State Park many miles to the south in Sussex County changed its name to New Wawayanda Lake when an expansion project undertaken at the Wawayanda State Park expanded the waters of Lake Wawayanda to include the original New Wawayanda Lake. Current New Wawayanda Lake's 101-foot-depth makes it the deepest natural body of water in New Jersey.

WEEHAWKEN (Hudson County). Whritenour thinks that Weehawken sounds like a Munsee word, **xwiiahkiing,* "at the big land." Weehawken presently is the name of a township on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River and a street in Manhattan where the slip for the ferry, put out of business by the completion of the Holland Tunnel in 1927, was located. The name was first mentioned as a "great clip [i.e., cliff] above Wiehacken" in an Indian deed to land in the area dated January 30, 1658 (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:3-6). Colonial settlements built at the locale grew around the ferry that began running from Weehawken to Manhattan during the early 1700s. Local residents subsequently incorporated their community as Weehawken Township in 1859 (Wardell 2009:114).

WEEQUAHIC (Essex County). Whritenour thinks that Weequahic sounds much like a Munsee word, *wihkweek,* "that which is the end of something (i.e., the head of a stream)." Weequahic Lake is located in Newark's 311-acre Weequahic Park. The name comes from Weequachick, the "great creek" that marked the south bounds of the July 11, 1667, Indian deed to Newark (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:270[69] *on verso*). Colonists called the stream Branch Brook. The broad, flat fields of the Waverly Fairgrounds that opened at the locale in 1866 made it an ideal site for state fairs and horse races.

This all came to an end when Essex County Park Commissioners acquired the land in 1895. Resurrecting the old Indian name Weequahic, they gave it to the park and the public golf course (the oldest in the United States) completed by the Olmstead Brothers landscaping firm a few years later. The residential district that grew up alongside the park during the early 1900s is still known as the Weequahic Park neighborhood. See Wickecheoke below and Wickers Creek (above in New York) for similar-looking Delaware-language cognates.

WERIMUS (Bergen County). Whritenour thinks that Weromensa, the earliest orthography of the present-day place name Werimus, sounds like a Munsee word, **xweelameenzuw,* "there are many little fish." Werimus currently is the name of a road that runs through several communities just to the east of the City of Paterson. It first appeared as an "old Indian field or plantation" called Weromensa in an Indian deed to land on the east bank of the Saddle River dated June 1, 1702 (Budke 1975a:84-86). The name was also mentioned as a place in the same area identified as Awessawas Plantation during the colonial era (Wardell 2009:114).

WHIPPANY (Morris County). Heckewelder (1834:375) wrote that Whippany reminded him of a Delaware Indian word, *wîphanne,* "arrow creek, where the wood or willow grows of which arrows are made." Whritenour thinks the name sounds more like a Munsee word, **xwihpunung,* "place of big tubers," combining *xw,* "big," with *ihpunung,* "place of tubers." Whippany first appeared in a reference to the "South Branch of the Passaieck River alias Monepening" in a March 10, 1690, Indian deed to land in the area (New Jersey Archives, Liber K-Large:170). Whritenour thinks that Monepening sounds very much like a variant of the "tuber place" translation prefaced by *men,* "collected together in one place." The stream was next mentioned as the Machiponing River (another "tuber place" variant, this one attached to the words, *meex,* "large," or *maxk,* "red") "at the west side of the south branch of Pessyack River" (see Passaic above) in a deed dated December 3, 1701 (New Jersey Archives, Liber O:145-148).

Other spellings of the river's name in early colonial records include Mochwihponing, documented on July 29, 1702 (New Jersey Historical Society, West Jersey Historic Manuscript Group 3, Folio 16), Mechwikponing on July 29, 1702 (New Jersey Archives, Liber M:555-556), Weypenunk on August 13, 1708 (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:210-211), Wheepanning on November 1, 1714 (New Jersey Archives, Liber N:179-183), and Whippaning in a John Reading, Jr. (1915:35) survey book entry made on April 19, 1715.

Today, the Whippany River and its branches flow from the City of Morristown past the hamlet of Whippany in Hanover Township. There, the main stem of the Whippany River forms the border between East Hanover and Parsippany-Troy Hills (see above) townships as it flows east to its junction with the Rockaway River (see above) just one mile from the place where the Rockaway's waters fall into the Passaic River at Hatfield Swamp.

WYANOKIE. See **WANAQUE**

YANTACAW (Essex and Passaic counties). Whritenour thinks that Yantacaw sounds like a Munsee expression, *yu wandakw,* "here this

way." Today, Yantacaw is the name of a brook, a river, a pond, a park, several streets, and a number of other places in and around edge cities north and west of Newark. A stream first identified as the Yauntakah River was mentioned in the July 11, 1667, Newark Indian purchase (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:270[69] *on verso*). A parcel noted as Jandakagh later appeared as one of five named tracts of land in northern New Jersey conveyed in an Indian deed dated October 10, 1700 (Budke 1975a:77-78). The nine-mile-long Yantacaw River, also known as the Third River, rises at the Great Notch Reservoir near the Passaic County seat of Paterson. The stream then flows south past Little Falls into Essex County, where it is joined at Montclair by the one-mile-long Yantacaw Brook. The river then passes through Glen Ridge and Bloomfield townships as it flows to the place where it falls into the Passaic River at Nutley.

YAW PAW (Bergen County). Whritenour thinks that Yaw Paw sounds like a Munsee word, **yaapeewi,* "on the edge of the water." Yawpaw was first mentioned as Japough, another of the abovementioned five parcels along the Ramapo River (see above) sold by the Indians on October 10, 1700 (Budke 1975a:77-78). Japough and Yawpaw were two of many spellings that colonists may have used to identify Tatapagh, an Esopus and Minisink leader (see above) who took part in land sales on both sides of the New York-New Jersey line between 1683 and 1715. Yaw Paw still appears on present-day maps as the name of a Boy Scout camp located in the Ramapo Mountains near Oakland.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

ALEXAUKEN (Hunterdon County). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) identified Alexauken as a Southern Unami word, *alàxhàking,* "barren land." Whritenour thinks Alexauken sounds very much like a Munsee word, **eeliikwsahkiing,* "in the land of ants." Alexauken Creek is a seven-mile-long piedmont stream that flows into the Delaware River just north of the City of Lambertville.

Alexauken was first identified as Hockin Creek in an April 16, 1701, entry for a survey of 3,000 acres of West Jersey Society land "near Wishilimensey" (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:388). An "Indian path leading from Itshilominwing unto Noshaning" near "a small brook or run having its rise or first spring about Achilomonsing" was next mentioned in an Indian deed in the area signed on June 5, 1703 (New Jersey Archives, Liber AAA:443-445). The name subsequently turned up in 1742 adorning the Alequemsokm Mill near the mouth of the creek (Moreau 1957:13). It later appeared as Aliashocking Creek on the 1770 William Scull map. Subsequently spelled Alexsocum and Alexsocken (Gordon 1834:93) during the 1800s, the current spelling of name adopted by the end of the century is now used to identify the creek, the small hamlet near the creek's mouth where colonists first settled in 1695, the road paralleling that stream, and the 690-acre State Wildlife Management Area acquired in 2001 to regulate development on protected land on the West Amwell side of the creek.

ASSISICONG (Hunterdon County). Whritenour thinks that Assisicong sounds much like the Munsee word *asiiskoong,* "place of mud," or "place of clay." Assisicong Creek is the name of a three-mile-long creek that flows into the South Branch of the Raritan River across from the 26-acre Assisicong Marsh Natural Area just north of the Borough of Flemington. The name first appeared in 1703, initially spelled Asiukowoshong and Asunowoshong in the June 5 deed to land between the Neshanic River (see below) and the South Branch of the Raritan (New Jersey Archives, Liber AAA:443-445), and subsequently as Asurhwoorkong in the November 11 deed to land between the South Branch and the Delaware River (New Jersey Archives, Liber AAA:434-435). On October 7, 1709, the stream was identified as the "run or brook called Asiskowectkong" marking the northern boundary of a tract immediately south of the land sold in 1703 (New Jersey Archives, Liber BB:323-324).

ASSUNPINK (Mercer and Monmouth counties). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Boyd 2005:444; also *in* Lenape Language Preservation Project 2011) identified Assunpink as a Southern Unami word sounding much like *ahsen'ping,* "rocky place that is watery or a place where there are stones in the water." Assunpink is presently the name of a creek, a dam, a lake, a wildlife management area, and much else in central New Jersey. The 23-mile-long main branch of Assunpink Creek rises in Monmouth County above the 6,324-acre Assunpink Creek Wildlife Management Area before entering Lake Assunpink. From there, it runs through rural Mercer County back country, parklands, and swamps into the City of Trenton, where its waters join those of the Delaware River at the Falls of the Delaware.

The name first appeared in Lindeström's 1655 map (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A) as "Asinpinck affallit" (affallit is Swedish for falls). The earliest mention of Assunpink as a creek occurred in the October 10, 1677, deed to land south of the middle and upper reaches of "Sent Pinck Creek, at the falls" (New Jersey Archives, Liber B:1-4). In New York, a different, much smaller, and long-forgotten "creek called Assinipink" sharing the same etymology was also mentioned flowing into the Hudson River from the east bank of the Hudson Highlands just north of the present-day Bear Mountain Bridge in an Indian deed to land in the area dated July 13, 1683 (Budke 1975a:53-55). Similar-looking words from different Algonquian languages include Assiniboin and Assinika (*in* Bright 2004:51).

CAKEPOULIN (Hunterdon County). Cakepoulin Creek flows for seven miles through a narrow piedmont valley from the stream's headwaters to its junction with the South Branch of the Raritan River two miles below Clinton Township. The name was first mentioned as "a branch of Raritan River called Capooauling," in the November 11, 1703, deed to a tract of land between the South Branch of the Raritan and the Delaware River (New Jersey Archives, Liber AAA:434-435). Indians may have used the short, level stretch of land between the head of Cakepoulin Creek and the uppermost reach of Neshisakawick Creek (see below) as a portage route when traveling between the Raritan and Delaware valleys. A version of the early spelling of the word has recently been resurrected as the name given to the 68-acre Capoolong Creek Wildlife Management Area.

CUSHETUNK (Hunterdon County). Whritenour thinks that an early form of this name, Coshawson, sounds somewhat similar to a Munsee word, **kaanzhasun,* "great or amazing stone." Today, Cushetunk is the name of a mountain, a reservoir, a park preserve, and several roads in and around Clinton Township. Water pumped into the bowl-shaped depression at the center of Cushetunk Mountain from the nearby South Branch of the Raritan River fills the Round Valley Reservoir created in 1960 by dams built across gaps along the mountain's almost circular rim. Rising sharply above the low rolling flatlands that surround it, Cushetunk has been known by its present name since it was identified as the "mountain called by the Indians Coshawson" in a deed to land in the area signed on November 11, 1703 (New Jersey Archives, Liber AAA:434-435). The name in the form of Cushetunk was later given to the railroad station and the hamlet that grew up around its tracks just to the east of the mountain. More recently, the name has been given to the 380-acre Cushetunk Mountain Nature Preserve and to Cushetunk Lake and Public Park along the lower stretch of the South Branch of Rockaway Creek at the west end of the hamlet of White House.

HAKIHOKAKE (Hunterdon County). The headwaters of nine-mile-long Hakihokake Creek rise along the south-facing slopes of Musconetcong Mountain (see below). The small streams join together just below the hamlet of Little York to fall into the Delaware River in the Borough of Milford. Colonists moving into the area during the mid-1750s called the creek and the mill erected at the junction of its upper branches Quequacommissicong (Moreau 1957:21). The modern-day standardized spelling of Hakihokake Creek made an early appearance in Gordon's (1834:154) gazetteer.

HARIHOKAKE (Hunterdon County). Harihokake Creek is an

eight-mile-long stream in Alexandria Township that flows into the Delaware River just south of the mouth of its near namesake Hakihokake (see above). The nearly identical spellings of both creek names may represent a kind of gentle corrective of an earlier undocumented surveyor's error mistaking the adjoining separate drainages as parts of a single watershed.

HOPATCONG (Morris and Sussex counties). Whritenour suggests that Hopatcong sounds similar to a Munsee word, *(eenda) xwupeekahk,* "(where) there is deep water or a lot of water." Today, Hopatcong is the name of New Jersey's largest lake as well as the name of the borough and state park located along its southern shore. The name was first noted in the Mackseta Cohunge Purchase (Whritenour thinks the latter name sounds like the Munsee word **meexksiit takwaxung,* "place of the red turtle") of August 13, 1709, as "a run of water called Hapakonoesson where the same comes out of the mountain" (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:210-211).

Surveyor John Reading, Jr. (1915:41) next recorded the name in its more current shape and form as "a large lake at the head of one of the branches of Muskonethcong" (see Musconetcong below), "called Huppakong," on May 20, 1715. Settlers calling the lower lake Great Pond and its upper reach Little Pond gave the name Brookland to the settlement that grew up on the banks of the lower lake. Residents changed Brookland to Brooklyn, a word doubtless more familiar to the workers who started construction on the dam in 1831 that raised water levels high enough to join the Great and Little Ponds together.

The enlarged lake, now called Hopatcong, served as a feeder pond supplying water for the Morris Canal that floated boats carrying coal from the Lehigh Valley across northern New Jersey to the port of New York. Construction of the Central Railroad of New Jersey line paralleling the canal towpath opened the region to tourism during the 1850s. Growth of the year-round population led to the incorporation of Brooklyn as a borough in 1898. Realizing that people were primarily drawn to the area by the lake, borough residents adopted the well-known name Hopatcong to adorn their community two years later. Hopatchung Road in the Borough of Hopatcong is a creative mash-up of the first part of Hopatcong and, apparently, the last part of Watchung.

INDIAN LADDER (Warren County). Indian Ladder Cliff is located at the Delaware Water Gap in Knowlton Township. It first appeared in a reference to an Indian ladder (probably a deeply notched tree trunk) that John Reading, Jr. (1915:41) and his companions propped up on May 19, 1715, to clamber over a 20-foot-high rock blocking their path at a round hill Reading identified as Penungauchongh (see Manunka Chunk below). Although Reading noted other Indian ladders elsewhere during his surveys, the name came to be fixed to a rock formation near Manunka Chunk resembling the kind of improvised tree ladder the surveyor's party used at the locale in 1715.

IRESICK (Middlesex County). Probably a Northern Unami name for a sachem whose name was also spelled Iraseek, Irooseeke, and Jakkursoe in colonial records. Heckewelder (1834:383) thought that the spelling of the Jakkursoe sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *achcôlsoêt,* "one who takes care of a thing, a preserver." He further noted that Delaware people told him that Jakkursoe had served as a wampum keeper. Today, the three-mile-long Iresick Brook named after the sachem flows through Old Bridge Township into Duhernal Lake on the South River.

The stream's name was first recorded as Irasaca's Brook in a deed dated October 7, 1700, confirming an earlier purchase of land in the area (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:311). The brook's namesake, who still lived near the stream that bore his name at this time, was the son of a brother of Ockanickon (see in New Jersey Central below) noted as Jakkursoe. Ockanickon designated the young man as his successor on his deathbed in 1682 (Cripps 1682). Other documents show that Irooseeke participated in land sales involving territory in and around the Raritan and Navesink region between 1676 and 1701. One of these documents identified Irooseeke as a father of Weequehela (*in* Stilwell 1903-1932 3:449), an influential sachem who became known among colonists as the "King of New Jersey" (Grumet 1991; Wilk 1993). Heckewelder (1834:384) thought that Weequehela's name meant "to be fatigued" in Delaware.

KAPPUS (Hunterdon County). Kappus Road in Alexandria Township perpetuates an old German family name (Kappus is German for "cabbage") also used as a nickname identifying the influential Munsee sachem Tammekapi. In the account of his life given to the Moravian minister who baptized him in 1749 and gave him yet another new name, Salomo, Tammekapi said that he was born around 1672 in present-day Rocky Hill, New Jersey (Moravian Archives, Baptism Register, Box 133). Colonists spelled his name as Tameckapa, Toweghkapi, and Tawakwhekon on deeds to lands in and around central and northern New Jersey signed between 1694 and 1744. Several of these deeds listed his nickname in the forms of Cappos, Capoose, and Capohon.

Known to the Moravians as one of the kings of Delawares living at the Forks of Delaware, Tammekapi moved to the Lackawanna Valley after being forced from the Forks following the Walking Purchase of 1737. His village near the present-day city of Scranton, called Capoose's Town by settlers (see Callapoose and Capouse in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2 below), was a center for Munsee occupation in that part of the Susquehanna River valley until the outbreak of the final French and Indian War forced the community's abandonment in 1755. A Moravian scribe (Moravian Archives, Indian Mission Records, Box 313 1:3) noted that Salomo died a year later farther upriver at the Indian town of Tioga (see below in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2). Today, the name of Kappus Road in Alexandria preserves a map memory of this New Jersey Indian man who rose to become a Munsee sachem in Pennsylvania. Other occurrences of Kappus in upstate New York and Wisconsin are apparently references to people bearing the German surname unrelated to the Munsee leader.

LOCKATONG (Hunterdon County). Whritenour thinks the name of present-day Lockatong Creek sounds like a Munsee word *lokatink*, "place of wheat meal," though he is not sure why Indians, not known to have raised or processed the grain at the time, would give that name to the place. Lockatong Creek is a 16-mile-long stream that rises near the village of Quakertown in Franklin Township and flows through the townships of Kingwood and Delaware to its junction with the Delaware River midway between Byram and Prallsville. The name first appeared in a November 11, 1703, Indian

deed as "a certain brook called Lockatony" identified elsewhere in the document as Lackatong (New Jersey Archives, Liber AAA:434-435). Placement of a stream labeled Looking Creek at Lockatong's current location on the 1770 William Scull map shows that at least some settlers had already anglicized the name during colonial times. Locktown, a hamlet along the banks of Wickecheoke Creek (see below) just one mile east of an upper fork of Lockatong Creek, may be another altered version of the name. The inclusion of Loakating Creek in Gordon's (1834:167) gazetteer shows that the local people also continued to employ spellings more closely resembling the name's originally documented form. The spelling of Lauhoekonatong Creek documented in 1725 (Moreau 1957:52) probably most closely approximates what Lockatong sounds like in the Munsee language.

LOCKTOWN. See **LOCKATONG**

LOPATCONG (Warren County). Whritenour thinks Lopatcong sounds like a Munsee word **lahpihtukwung*, "at the swift river." Lopatcong Creek is a nine-mile-long stream that rises on the west slope of Scotts Mountain in Harmony Township. From there it flows south into Lopatcong Township where the Morris Canal joins it at Port Warren. Both waterways flow side by side into the town of Phillipsburg, only parting company when the creek turns to fall into the Delaware River two miles short of the canal's junction with the Delaware across from the mouth of the Lehigh River. The land making up present-day Lopatcong Township was named after the creek and was originally part of Phillipsburg Township. It became one of the towns formed out of parts of Phillipsburg not included when the latter place established itself as an independent municipality in 1863.

Lopatcong Creek was first noted as Laocolon Cr. in a will written in January 1719 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 23:175). It appeared in a form more closely resembling its current spelling in a grant given to operate a ferry across a nine-mile-long stretch of the Delaware River between the mouths of what were referred to as the Lopetekong and Muskonetkong creeks, first extended by a February 12, 1735 patent to New Jersey colonist David Martin cited in a deed dated September 26, 1788 (Sussex County Deed Book A:271-274).

MANALAPAN (Middlesex and Monmouth counties). Whritenour (*in* Boyd 2005:441) thinks it is almost certain that Manalapan is a Northern Unami place name meaning "wild onion patch," from *men,* "collected together in a place" and *ulepin,* "wild onion." Today, Manalapan is the name of a brook, a township, the community at the town center, and several roads in the area. Manalapan Brook is a 16-mile-long stream that rises in Monmouth County and flows north through Manalapan Township into Middlesex County. In Middlesex, the stream passes into Monroe Township through Jamesburg and Outcault (once known as Weequehela's Upper Saw Mill) to Spotswood. From there, it becomes the South River (formerly known as the Manalapan River), a tidal stream that flows through Old Bridge into the Raritan River at the Borough of Sayreville.

Manalapan has been on colonial maps since a place called Manoppeck was mentioned as a tract of territory in the August 15, 1650, Indian deed to land near Raritan Bay (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:6-7). The name first came into frequent use in its more recognizable modern-day form in a series of Indian deeds conveying land in the Manalapan Valley between 1696 and 1741. The prominent sachem Weequehela (see above and in the entry for Iresick in New Jersey Central), also known as the King of New Jersey, lived along the brook and signed many of these deeds.

Most of Weequehela's followers in the area relocated to the Forks of Delaware in 1727, soon after the sachem was tried and hanged for killing a local settler while drunk (Grumet 1991; Wilk 1993). Many of these people subsequently returned after being evicted from the Forks of Delaware following the Walking Purchase of 1737. More than a few of those who returned were converted to the Christian religion by the Presbyterian missionary brothers David and John Brainerd (see Brainerd above). The majority subsequently settled at the Brotherton Reservation (see Indian Mills above) established at Edgepillock in 1759.

The small colonial hamlet of Manalapan, later called Tennent, was established just southeast of the Borough of Englishtown. The locale became a Revolutionary War battleground when American and British troops faced off at the Battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778. A post office given the name Manalapan had already been opened at Tennent when area residents named their newly established township Manalapan in 1848. The present-day community of Tennent Station, on the line of the now-defunct Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad built across the township after 1851, was originally named Manalapan Station.

MANUNKA CHUNK (Warren County). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that Manunka Chunk closely resembled a Southern Unami word, *mënàngahchung,* "where the hills are clustered," rendered as *mënànkahchunk* in the Lenape Talking Dictionary (Lenape Language Preservation Project 2011). She also thought that the name's earliest known orthographic representation, Penungachung, sounded like a Southern Unami word, *pënaonkòhchunk,* "place where the land slopes downhill" (Lenape Language Preservation Project 2011). Whritenour thinks the latter spelling resembles a Munsee word, *peenang wahchung,* "one who looks at the hills."

Manunka Chunk currently is the name of a mountain, an island, a road, and an unincorporated community located on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River just a few miles south of the Delaware Water Gap. John Reading, Jr. (1915:40-42) used a variety of spellings for the name of the ridgeline he identified as the Penungachung Hills in journal entries made between May 18 and 21, 1715. A Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad official probably concocted the spelling Manunka Chunk about the time the company was laying track and cutting a 975-foot-long tunnel through the mountain for its main line between 1854 and 1856.

Transcription of Reading's Penungachung into Manunka Chunk almost certainly was intended to create a link in peoples' minds connecting the locale with the very popular Mauch Chunk resort area (see in Pennsylvania in Part 3) farther west in the Lehigh Valley. Travelers from the lower Delaware Valley traveling north of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Belvidere-Delaware Division on their way to Mauch Chunk and other Pocono resorts, stopped off at Manunka Chunk to switch trains following completion of a junction platform at the locale in 1876. More than a few returned for more extended visits after taking in the area's scenery while they waited.

One of these travelers was a British writer who noted the connection between Reading's Penungachung and the Manunka Chunk railroad name in a published account of his American journey (G. Wright 1887:170-171).

Manunka Chunk's subsequent emergence as a Delaware Water Gap resort destination convinced railroad executives to order the building of a full service passenger station at the locale in 1899. Many of the tourists from New York and Philadelphia stepping off the train at the new station went straight to the ferry that carried them to the Manunka Chunk House hotel on nearby Manunka Chunk Island. The flood of 1913 carried off both the station and the ferry slip. Neither structure was rebuilt and the hotel on the isolated island was soon abandoned. Vandals finally burned the place in 1938. The railroad ultimately followed the local tourist hostelry industry into oblivion in the decades preceding the line's abandonment in 1970. Today, little more than some signs marking local roads and business establishments bear the name of the locale still identified as Manunka Chunk on maps of the area.

MATCHAPONIX (Middlesex and Monmouth counties). Matchaponix Brook rises at the confluence of Topanemus Brook and Weamaconk Brook (see both in New Jersey South below) just east of the Borough of Englishtown in Monmouth County's Manalapan Township (see New Jersey South below). It flows north from Monmouth into Middlesex County, where it becomes the border between Old Bridge and Monroe townships. The stream then joins with the Manalapan Brook at the Borough of Spotswood (formerly known as Weequehela's Lower Saw Mill) to form the South River that flows into the Raritan River at the Borough of Sayreville.

Matchaponix first appeared in an Indian deed dated October 10, 1690 (Monmouth County Records, Deed Book C:163), as Mechaponecks, the home of Ilhosecote (see Iresick above) and two other sachems selling land between Matawan and Mohingson creeks (see both in New Jersey South below). The name was subsequently mentioned in documents involving two tracts subsequently sold by Irooseeke's son, Weequehela. The first was a deed of sale to land along what was called the Machiponix River on March 10, 1702 (New Jersey Archives, Liber H:220-221). The second document, signed on August 1, 1716, confirmed the earlier October 10, 1690 sale of a tract identified as the Mechaponecks Purchase (Monmouth County Records, Deed Book E:197).

The straggling community that rose up along a several-mile-long stretch of land on the west side of present-day Matchaponix Brook during the mid-1700s took its name from the stream. The settlement became part of Monroe when the township was incorporated in 1838. It was around this time that the northern part of the Matchaponix community changed its name to Texas to honor the newly independent Lone Star Republic. The lower portion of the hamlet continues to be known as Matchaponix to the present day.

MATTAWANG (Somerset County). Whritenour thinks that Mattawang sounds very much like a Northern Unami word, **mateewamung,* "at the bad river flats." The name Mattawang currently adorns a street and a golf club and course in the Millstone Valley. The name first appeared in two Indian deeds to land in Monmouth County signed in 1665, first as Mattawomung on April 7, and then as Mattawamung on June 5 (Municipal Archives of the City of New York, Gravesend Town Records:73-74). The place referred to by the name was more specifically identified as "Matawong alias Milstone River" in the August 22, 1681, Indian deed to land along its banks (New Jersey Archives, Liber 4:2). The Mattawang Golf Club in Belle Mead Township adopted the name in 1960 after a club member found it in a book in the local library. Mattawang subsequently became the new name of the former Pike Brook Country Club when the club acquired the property in 1993. It has more recently been adopted as the street name Mattawang Drive in a subdivision located a couple of miles to the east of the Millstone River at the junction of South Middlebush and Suydam roads in Franklin Township.

METUCHEN (Middlesex County). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985) thought that Metuchen's earliest known recorded spelling, Matockshoning, sounded like a Southern Unami word, *mahtaks'haning,* "prickly pear creek." Whritenour thinks the orthography sounds like a Munsee word, **mahtaaksunung,* "place of the prickly pear cactus." Metuchen is a borough that was first incorporated in 1900. The September 14, 1677, Indian deed first mentioning Matockshoning identified it as the name of a place where a stake marked the boundary between the towns of Woodbridge and Piscataway (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:251[89]-250[90] *on verso*).

People living in the settlement that grew up around Matockshoning subsequently used a variety of spellings that included Matuchen, Mettuchinge, and Metuchin when referring to their community. Newspapers read by Metuchen area residents containing reports of diplomatic efforts undertaken by a Mahican leader named Metoxen to end fighting between Indians and Americans in the Midwest during the early national period may account for the local tradition holding that similar-sounding Metuchen was originally a sachem's name.

MINNEAKONING (Hunterdon County). The Delaware place name Minneakoning adorns a one-mile-long creek and the road that runs alongside the stream at the north end of the Borough of Flemington. Rising near the Hunterdon County Medical Center, Minneakoning Creek flows almost due east to its junction with the South Branch of the Raritan River. It first appeared as a run or brook variously noted as MajsWonawayskowong and Mawaonawoghkonong in an Indian deed to land in the area dated June 5, 1703 (New Jersey Archives, Liber AAA:443-444). The name next appeared as a brook called Mineaukoning that formed the southern boundary of an adjoining tract sold on October 7, 1709 (New Jersey Archives, Liber BB:323-324). The close correspondence in the spellings of the latter and current place name suggest that both share a common origin in the 1709 deed.

MIQUIN (Hunterdon County). Miquin Woods is a 302-acre park located at the former site of Camp Watchung (see Watchung in New Jersey North above for the name's etymology). Owned and managed by the former Watchung Area Boy Scout council, the camp was used by units in the council's greater Plainfield service area from 1928 to 1981, when the tract was sold to a private developer. The locale was acquired by Hunterdon County and the New Jersey Water Authority in 2003 after plans for a proposed subdivision fell through. Miquin is a Delaware Indian word for feather whose his-

torically unrelated cognate, Miquon, also adorns the suburban community of Miquon (see in Pennsylvania South below) just outside of Philadelphia. The park's name preserves the memory of Miquin Lodge 68, the Watchung Area Council's Order of the Arrow lodge that provided service to the camp.

MULHOCKAWAY (Hunterdon County). Mulhockaway Creek is a five-mile-long stream that rises just beyond the headwaters of Hakihokake Creek (see above). From there, the stream flows eastward past the 16-acre Mulhockaway Creek Preserve into the Spruce Run Reservoir completed in 1963. Reservoir workers direct released impoundment water into artificial channels that run past the Spruce Run Dam into the South Branch of the Raritan River at the free-standing Town of Clinton. Surveyor John Reading, Jr. (1915:44-45) made the earliest known references to Mulhockaway in two journal entries written during the early summer of 1715. The first of these noted an "Indian path which leads to Monsalockquake at an old Indian plantation called Pelouesse" on May 30. Two days later, Reading identified "Mensalockauke, an Indian plantation on the head of a part of a southerly branch of Rarington River" where he spent the night before traveling on the next day to "Essakauqueamenshehikkon, an Indian plantation on the back of the Great Swamp." The name was soon applied to what was identified as the Mansaloque Branch of the Rariton River in a will written in January 1719 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 23:175). Local residents referred to the stream as Mensalaughaway Creek well into the twentieth century.

MUSCONETCONG (Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex, and Warren counties). Heckewelder's (1834:376) identification of Musconetcong as a Munsee word, *maskhanneccunk,* "rapid running stream," has long been accepted as a most plausible etymology of the name. Revisiting the word, Whritenour thinks it sounds more like **maskaneetkung,* Munsee for "strong fertile lowland." The name Musconetcong currently adorns the 46-mile-long river that serves as a boundary line for four counties, a mountain ridge that runs parallel to the river, a lake, a multi-unit 1,520-acre state wildlife management area, and much else in the river's valley.

Rising at Lake Hopatcong (see above), the river flows as an upland stream into Lake Musconetcong past the Borough of Netcong (see above) and the historic village of Waterloo to Hackettstown. Below Hackettstown, the river follows a generally straight and narrow southwesterly course through the valley between the Pohatcong (see below) and Musconetcong Mountain ridges as it flows through a series of small river hamlets to its junction with the Delaware River at Riegelsville.

Various spellings of the name of the Musconetcong River appeared in the four West Jersey Society Indian deeds to lands around the Delaware Water Gap signed between January 17, 1712, and August 18, 1713 (New Jersey Archives, Liber BBB:140-147 and Liber GG:458-460). Surveyor John Reading, Jr. (1915) spelled the river's name as Muskonetkong in the many references he made to the stream between 1715 and 1719 while laying out tracts allotted to West Jersey Society investors. Musconetcong has been on maps ever since.

NATIRAR. See **RARITAN**

NESHANIC (Hunterdon and Somerset counties). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that Neshanic sounded much like a Southern Unami word, *nishanèk,* "two rivers." Neshanic is the name of the ten-mile-long river system whose route traces a great arc from its headwaters south of the Borough of Flemington to its junction with the South Branch of the Raritan River just west of the communities of Neshanic and Neshanic Station. The southernmost headwater of the system, known as the Third Neshanic River, rises in Delaware Township. From there, it flows east and north to its confluence with the eastward-flowing two-mile-long Second Neshanic River in Raritan Township. The combined streams form the First Neshanic River that flows past the Borough of Flemington across the Somerset County line, where it is known simply as the Neshanic River.

The name initially appeared in colonial records as "a branch of Rariton River called Noshaning" in an Indian deed to land in the area dated November 11, 1703 (New Jersey Archives, Liber AAA:434-435). Colonists began settling in and around the small community whose name residents began anglicizing as New Shannock by the mid-1700s. The name's spelling was subsequently regularized, first as Nashanic and later as Neshanic, as the hamlet grew up along the Amwell Wagon Road near the South Branch of the Raritan. Today's Sourland Hills rising above the community have been referred to as the New Shannock, Nashanic, or Rock Mountains in the past.

The residential center of the Neshanic community shifted closer to its namesake river after the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey built steel bridges across the South Branch at present-day Neshanic Station during the late 1800s. Etymological similar place names located elsewhere adorn Shannoc Brook (see in New Jersey South below) and western Pennsylvanian municipalities along the Cowanshannock and Neshannock rivers (see in Pennsylvania West in Part 2).

NESHISAKAWICK (Hunterdon County). Whritenour thinks that Neshisakawick sounds like a Northern Unami word, *neschi-sakquik,* "double outlet or mouth." The name Neshisakawick currently adorns two creeks that flow next to one another at the western end of Hunterdon County. Rising along low headlands less than a mile from the headwaters of Cakepoulin Creek (see above), Neshisakawick Creek flows west, wending a winding course past cliffs and ledges along its four-mile-long lower section to its junction with the Delaware River in the Borough of Frenchtown. Parallel-running Little Neshisakawick Creek flows through Kingwood Township to join the Delaware River less than one-half-mile below its namesake's outlet.

Neshisakawick Creek was first noted in colonial records as the "brook called Noshasakowick" that served as part of the northern bounds of the aforementioned November 11, 1703, Indian purchase (New Jersey Archives, Liber AAA:434-435). The mouth of a stream identified as Neshasakaway was subsequently mentioned as a feature marking the southern bounds of the land sold in 1703 in a confirmatory document written on August 16, 1711 (New Jersey Archives, Liber BBB:206-207).

NETCONG (Morris County). Netcong is a part of the place name Musconetcong (see above) resembling what Whritenour thinks was a Munsee variant of a Northern Unami word, *neetgunk,* "fertile lowland." Today's Borough of Netcong is located along the Musconet-

cong River just below Lake Hopatcong (see both above). Workers employed at the nearby iron mines at Stanhope during the mid-1800s first called their settlement South Stanhope. They adopted the current contracted name of Netcong to grace the post office opened at the locale in 1889. Its status became formalized when the borough incorporated in 1894.

PEAPACK (Somerset County). Whritenour thinks that Peapack sounds just like a Northern Unami word, *papeek,* "pond." A place called Pechpeck Town was first mentioned in an Indian deed to land in the present-day Peapack-Gladstone area signed on October 29, 1701 (New Jersey Archives, Liber C:148-149). The locale was next mentioned as the Peapock Indian Town in a deed to land nearby dated August 13, 1708 (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:210-211), and as Pukpect in another purchase made on November 13, 1709 (New Jersey Archives, Liber BBB:207-208). John Reading, Jr. (1915) repeatedly referred to the place as Pepeck and Papeck Old Indian Plantation in surveys made in 1715 and 1716.

Proprietary deeds granted to settlers moving to Peapack following Reading's survey excused buyers from quit rents required in other parts of the province. This attempt to lure colonists to the stone-strewn highland locale soon succeeded in drawing farmers to the cleared lands at the old Indian town site along the east bank of Peapack Brook just above its junction with the North Branch of the Raritan River. The settlement built around the locale's mill and limestone kiln gradually became large enough to support a post office of its own in 1826 (Kaiser 1965). Residents in the area incorporated their community as the Borough of Peapack-Gladstone in 1912. See entries for Paunpeck (in New Jersey North above) and Peenpack (in New York above) for similar-looking place names.

PEQUEST (Sussex and Warren counties). Whritenour thinks that Pequest sounds like the Munsee word *aapiikwus,* "mouse." This matches Heckewelder's (1834:356) identification of the similar-sounding place name Poquessing in Philadelphia (see in Pennsylvania South below) as a Delaware Indian word, *poquesink,* "the place abounds with mice or the place of mice," from a Southern Unami word, *poques*, "mouse." The Pequest River is a 36-mile-long stream that flows from a spot just north of the Sussex County seat at Newton south through stretches of black dirt lands at Allamuchy (see in New Jersey North above) and the Great Meadows. From there, it flows into Warren County past the 4,811-acre Pequest Wildlife Management Area to the Borough of Belvidere, where the stream's waters join with those of the Delaware River.

A place noted as Pechquakock located above a body of water identified as Lacus (probably Lake Hopatcong) appeared in most versions of the Jansson-Visscher series of maps published between the 1650s and 1777 (Campbell 1965). John Reading, Jr. (1915:42) chronicled the earliest known clearly identifiable reference to a stream he repeatedly identified as the Paquaessing River at Pequest's present location during his first survey of the area conducted in the spring of 1715. William Scull identified the same stream as Paques Creek in his 1770 map.

The many swamps and drowned lands blocking transport along much of the river's route discouraged all but miners who came to the Pequest Valley to extract iron from deposits buried in the Manunka Chunk (see above) and Pohatcong Mountains (see below) that tower above the river's narrows downriver from the Great Meadows. The coming of railroads to the region during the mid-1800s sparked the development of Hackettstown and Belvidere, two communities at opposite ends of the Pequest River's main stem. Delaware, Lackawanna, and New York Railroad ore-carriers transporting iron-rich rock to be smelted at the Pequest, Oxford, and other local furnaces also hauled steam dredges and shovels mounted on flatcars used to drain the malarial Great Meadows.

Farmers and dairymen drawn to the productive black dirt soils made accessible by the dredgers flocked to the area during the 1860s and 1870s. Tourists traveling on the Lackawanna and Pennsylvania rail lines meeting at Manunka Chunk Junction helped built up the region's resort industry by the end of the century. Game fish released into the river from the Pequest Trout Hatchery and Natural Resource Educational Center operated since 1981 continue to draw anglers who carry on the tradition of sport fishing in the fast-running waters of the Pequest River.

POHATCONG (Warren County). Whritenour thinks that Pohatcong sounds much like a Delaware Indian word, **pohwihtukwung,* "at the rippling or lapping river." Pohatcong presently is the name of a creek, its valley, a parallel-running range of hills, and a township where the creek flows into the Delaware River. Pohatcong Creek is a 31-mile-long stream that rises at the northern end of Pohatcong Mountain southwest of Hackettstown. It flows along the base of the northwestern slope of the mountain's ridge through the 91-acre Pohatcong Creek Natural Area and by 875-foot-high Pohatcong Mountain into Pohatcong Township. From there, Pohatcong Creek runs through the 127-acre Pohatcong Creek Wildlife Management Area before falling into the Delaware River at the hamlet of Carpentersville.

The name first appeared as the Pokehatkong Brook, noted by surveyor John Reading, Jr. (1915:93) when he passed through the area on June 22, 1719. Development began during the second quarter of the nineteenth century with construction of the Morris Canal and the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, both of which followed routes above the northern section of Pohatcong Creek's floodplain.

POPHANDUSING (Warren County). Pophandusing Brook (sometimes identified as a creek) is a three-mile-long stream that flows through White Township into the Delaware River just south of the Warren County seat of Belvidere. The name's origin is not known. The brook's location astride the swathe of glacially transported rocks and boulders deposited by the Wisconsin terminal moraine that blankets the area helped secure mention of Pophandusing Brook in several geological survey reports published during the 1890s. The name has been on maps ever since.

Pophandusing's general similarity to the Pophannuck Creek mentioned in surveyor John Reading, Jr.'s (1915:40) journal entry for May 18, 1715, probably accounts for its current placement on state maps. Reading's description of Pophannuck as a considerable stream located about a mile below Penungachung Hill (see Manunka Chunk above), however, much more closely matches the course of the Pequest River several miles north of Pophandusing Brook.

PRESCOTT (Hunterdon County). Prescott Brook is a four-mile-long tributary of the South Branch of the Raritan River. The brook

was one of several streams dammed to create the Round Valley Reservoir in 1960. Although Prescott appears to be a surname of English origin, the spelling of the brook's name probably is an anglicized rendering of Piskot, a Dutch nickname given to an Indian man whom John Reading, Jr. (1915:45) failed to engage as a guide during his surveys along what he called "the southerly branch of the Rarington River" on June 1, 1715. Whritenour affirms that Piskot is a Jersey Dutch word meaning "polecat or skunk." A reference to Piscot Brook as the name of the stream presently called Prescott Brook in Gordon's (1834:217) gazetteer strengthens the case for the Dutch etymology.

RARITAN (Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Somerset, and Union counties). Whritenour thinks that Raritan, the name of the river whose waters course through the largest watershed in New Jersey, sounds like a Munsee word, **leelahtune,* "amid the mountains." Rising in the ridges and valleys of the Appalachian uplands at the northwestern end of the state, the Raritan River and its many tributaries drain a 1,100-square-mile area that contains more than 100 municipalities in seven counties. The name also adorns the bay into which Raritan River waters flow, as well as a number of places along the bay's shores.

Raritan first appeared in colonial records as the name used to identify Indians who found themselves at war with Dutch colonists and their native allies in 1640. Many of the erstwhile Indian adversaries of the Raritans subsequently took refuge among them after the Dutch turned against all native people living around Manhattan in 1643. More than a few embittered refugees from Indian communities in present-day Westchester County that had been shattered by the war remained in Raritan country after most Indian adversaries fighting the Dutch signed a treaty restoring peace to the region in 1645.

Colonists were not the only people menacing Indians living in the Raritan River valley at this time. Extant records show that Indians living in central New Jersey had ambivalent relations with the powerful Iroquoian-speaking Susquehannock nation whose main town was located about 100 miles to the west in the lower Susquehanna River valley. Susquehannocks attacking River Indian towns between the 1630s and 1640s required that their warriors help defend their town against Iroquois attacks twenty years later. The Raritan Valley Indians continued to hold onto their lands astride the level overland corridor connecting New York Harbor with the head of navigation at the Falls of the Delaware at present-day Trenton even after the Susquehannocks were forced to relocate to Maryland in 1675. No longer able to intimidate would-be buyers with threats of Susquehannock displeasure, Raritans could no longer deflect colonial demand for their territory. Instead, they slowed things down by compelling proprietors to agree to more than 100 purchases of relatively small tracts made over a period of a half a century before parting with their last lands in the Raritan River valley.

Substantial numbers of places in the region bear the name of Raritan. The 30-mile-long main stem of the Raritan River that flows into Raritan Bay at the City of Perth Amboy (see Amboy above) is formed by the confluence of its 50-mile-long South Branch and 23-mile-long North Branch at the Forks of the Raritan (known during colonial times as Tucka-Rama-Hacking) just above the Borough of Raritan. Other places adorned with the name include Raritan Township in Hunterdon County, the Raritan Valley Community College in Branchburg, and, perhaps most singularly, Natirar, a reverse spelling of Raritan that Walter and Catherine Ladd gave to their estate on the river's North Branch. A nationally recognized convalescent facility for "deserving gentlewomen" opened on estate grounds by Catharine Ladd in 1908, the property was acquired by Somerset County in 2003 for development into the present-day 404-acre Natirar Park community recreational facility.

ROCKAWAY (Hunterdon County). Twelve-mile-long Rockaway Creek in Hunterdon County bears the same name as Rockaway in New York and the Rockaway River (see in New Jersey North above). The creek, however, is an upper Raritan River valley tributary that rises along a ridge at the northern end of Tewksbury Township. Flowing in a generally southern direction, the creek is joined by its South Branch just beyond the Round Valley Reservoir at Cushetunk Mountain (see above). The conjoined waters of the stream then join the Lamington River farther to the east in Branchburg Township.

ROXITICUS (Morris County). Whritenour thinks that Roxiticus sounds something like a Munsee word, **waakwsihtukwus,* "fox creek." Roxiticus currently serves as the name of several roads, a golf course (founded in 1964), and the Roxiticus Valley in and around the Borough of Mendham. The first appearance of a name similar to Roxiticus occurred in a reference to a river named Raskabakush running along the west bank of "Simons his Neck" in an April 22, 1690, Indian deed to land at the southeastern-most corner of the Town of Oyster Bay in present-day Nassau County, New York (Cox 1916-1940 1:358). The Simon of the aforementioned neck was John Seaman, an early settler of the Hempstead town village he named Jerusalem near the Oyster Bay border. Local residents were evidently still using the name in the form of Ruskatux when talking about Seaman's Neck and its neighboring creek in 1868 when they renamed their community Seaford in honor of Seaman's hometown in England.

A New York colonist named Nathan Cooper from eastern Long Island evidently first gave the name Roxiticus to the tract of land that he purchased at Mendham sometime between 1730 and 1740. The name of the community of Roxiticus, originally located on Cooper's land, was largely forgotten by the time local residents split off their part of Mendham Township to form the independent Borough of Mendham in 1906. Records documenting the name's existence did not vanish, however, and local residents have been increasingly restoring the name of Roxiticus to maps of the area since the 1960s.

SANHICAN (Mercer County). Whritenour thinks that Sanhican is almost certainly a Northern Unami word, *sanghikan,* "fire drill," that later came to mean "gunlock" (i.e., flintlock). Today, the name survives as Sanhican Drive in Trenton. Sanhican is one of the earliest Indian place names on regional maps, making its first appearance as Sangicans at what appears to be the present-day Bayonne Peninsula on Adriaen Block's 1614 map (Stokes 1915-1928 1: Color Plate 1). Two years later, it appeared on the 1616 Hendrickszen projection (Stokes 1915-1928 1: Color Plate 2) at the Falls of the Delaware locale subsequently referred to as Sanhican.

Goddard (personal communication, 2012) thinks that the "Sankikans Word List," published in 1633 by Johan de Laet (*in*

Jameson 1909:57-60), mostly contains words belonging to the Unalachtgo dialect of Delaware that was closely related to Northern Unami. Heckewelder (1876:99) wrote that the Delawares sometimes referred to Mohawks as Sanhicanni, perhaps in rueful recognition of the fact that Mohawks living far above the colonial outpost of Albany possessed guns legally denied Delawares living around the heart of the European colonies along the coast throughout much of the seventeenth century. Sanhican Drive, built near now filled-in Sanhican Creek, became a major thoroughfare through a fashionable district at the west end of Trenton during the early decades of the twentieth century. It survives today as a secondary road paralleling Delaware River Drive (New Jersey State Route 29).

SHABAKUNK (Mercer County). Whritenour thinks that Shabakunk resembles a Munsee word, *shapakwung,* "place of mountain laurel." Today, the name is attached to Shabakunk Creek, its West Branch, and Little Shabakunk Creek (also called Five Mile Creek). Streams bearing the Shabakunk name wind through communities in and around the upper parts of the city of Trenton on their way to the place where the creek's main stem joins with Assunpink Creek (see above) in the marshlands below East Trenton Heights.

The name first appeared as Shabbacunk Brook in an Indian deed to land in the area dated June 4, 1687 (New Jersey Archives, Liber M:447-449). The stream was called Shabbicunck Creek in another Indian deed signed less than a year later, on March 30, 1688 (New Jersey Archives, Liber B:179-180). Revolutionary War buffs will recognize Shabakunk as the name of the stream spanned by the bridge where colonial troops successfully held off British reinforcements trying to reach the battlefield at Princeton on January 2, 1777. A small stream named Shabecong Creek is a transferred version of the name imported farther north (see in New Jersey in Part 3).

SHIPETAUKIN (Mercer County). Whritenour thinks that Shipetaukin sounds like a Delaware Indian word, *shiphitukunk,* "stretched out river place." This tributary of Assunpink Creek was identified as Shipatocken Creek in 1774, Shoppatotkin Creek in 1785, and Shippatakin Creek in 1788 (D'Autrechy 1990-1991:198, 297, 397). Shipetaukin Creek was also known as Eight Mile Run.

SHOPPONS (Hunterdon County). Shoppons Run is a small stream that flows into Wickecheoke Creek (see below) in Delaware Township formed out of Amwell Township in 1838 just above the hamlet of Prallsville (Bohren 2014). Shoppons Run was initially noted in its current spelling in Amwell in 1771 (D'Autrechy 1990-1991:134). The spelling of nearly identical Shoppen Run twenty miles farther south in Monmouth County (see in Part 3) indicates that some sort of relationship may link the two names.

TEPEHEMUS (Monmouth County). Whritenour (*in* Boyd 2005:443) suggests the translation "a lot of fish," from the Munsee words *tohpi,* "a lot of," and *namèes,* "fish." Rementer, in the same source, suggests *tèpi nàmès,* "enough fish," a word listed in a dictionary of the Delaware trade jargon. The name currently adorns six-mile-long Tepehemus Brook that flows into McGellairds Brook in Manalapan Township (see above), Lake Topanemus impounded behind a dam built across McGellairds Brook above its confluence with Tepehemus Brook in 1915, YMCA Camp Topanemus in Freehold Township, and several roads in the area.

Colonists first mentioned an Indian town just west of modern-day Marlboro that they identified as Toponemose in a deed dated August 24, 1674 (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:271[68]-270[69] *on verso*), and as Toponemes in another conveyance signed on February 25, 1686 (New Jersey Archives, Liber A:264). The Indians of Toponemus continued to live in their town for more than half a century after they sold their lands at the locale. They finally gave up the town site as part of the settlement hammered out at the Treaty of Easton on September 17, 1758. Most of the town's population moved to the Brotherton Indian Reservation established under the terms of the treaty (see Indian Mills above). Many of these people remained there until 1801, when most moved to New Stockbridge (see in New York in Part 2 below) on Oneida Indian lands in New York.

WEAMACONK (Monmouth County). Lucy Parks Blalock (*in* Boyd 2005) thought that Weamaconk sounded very much like a Southern Unami word, *wémakung,* "place where there is almost nothing but trees." Today, six-mile-long Weamaconk Creek rises near the Borough of Freehold. The stream flows from Freehold west through the 2,979-acre Monmouth Battlefield State Park to the place where it is joined by Wemrock Brook (see below). From there, the creek runs on to its junction with McGellairds Brook in the Borough of Englishtown. Known below that point as Matchaponix Brook (see in New Jersey Central above), the stream joins with the Manalapan Brook (see above) before flowing into the South River. Continuing to run northward, the South River finally debouches into the Raritan River at the Borough of Sayreville.

The place where Weamaconk Creek meets with Wemrock Brook was first noted as Wemcock on June 30, 1691 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:149). It next appeared as Wemcoke in a deed signed on May 15, 1700 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:142). Wem-cook Point (later known as Davison Neck), was noted in an August 1, 1716, Indian deed to land in the area (Monmouth County Records, Deed Book E:197). Revolutionary War history buffs will recognize Wemrock as the name of the stream where Molly Pitcher drew water to swab down the artillery piece she served after her husband fell wounded during the Battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778.

WEMROCK (Monmouth County). Three-mile-long Wemrock Brook is a small stream that flows into Weamaconk Creek (see above) in the Monmouth Battlefield State Park. The spelling of the stream's name preserves an earlier orthography of Weamaconk.

WICKECHEOKE (Hunterdon County). Whritenour thinks that Wickecheoke sounds like a Northern Unami word, *(eenda)* **wichkaachkwik*, "(where) there are birch trees." Fifteen-mile-long Wickecheoke Creek flows from its headwaters in the hills west of the Borough of Flemington south through the hamlets of Croton (see in New Jersey in Part 3 below) and Locktown (see Lockatong above). From there, it enters a southwesterly trending stretch of gorges, waterfalls, and rapids to Sergeantsville, where the creek's waters flow beneath the last surviving covered bridge in New Jersey. The lowermost section of the stream below the bridge flows swiftly alongside Lower Creek Road to its junction with the Delaware River at Prallsville. Several locales in the stream's watershed are managed within the more than 21,000-acre Wick-

echeoke Creek Preserve.

The name first appeared as Wickakicke Creek and Wickakick Brook in an Indian deed to land in the area signed on October 12, 1684 (New Jersey Archives, Liber A:262). Cartographer Lewis Evans (*in* Gipson 1939) noted the stream as Watchoak Creek (a conventional anglicization found elsewhere joining Indian place names beginning with *wick-, weck-,* or *watch-* together with locative endings such as *-oke, -ogue,* or *-ocky*) in his 1738 map of the Walking Purchase. The name appeared as Wickhechecoke Creek in a spelling similar to its modern form in Gordon's (1834:264) gazetteer. See entries for Weequahic above and Wickers Creek (see in New York above) for similar-appearing Delaware cognates.

WOOSAMONSA (Mercer County). Whritenour thinks that early recorded forms of Woosamonsa, such as Wishilimensy and Achilomonsing, sound like the Munsee words **wchulamiinzhuy,* "wrinkled or shriveled tree," and **wchulamiinzhiing,* "place of wrinkled or shriveled trees." Today, Woosamonsa is the name of a small country road in Hopewell Township. The route to the present-day name of Woosamonsa begins with a reference to a place called Wissomency dated May 13, 1689 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:390). It next appeared as Wishilimensy, a place near Hockin Creek (see Alexauken above) mentioned in an April 16, 1701, entry for a survey of 3,000 acres of West Jersey Society land (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:388).

The name was subsequently mentioned in a November 16, 1701, survey return for the tract identified as Wighalimensy (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:388). A reference made the next day noted "the Indian town of Itcha-La-Men-Sey" at the locale (State of New Jersey 1880-1949(21):532). An "Indian path leading from Itshilominwing unto Noshaning" (see Neshanic above), near "a small brook or run having its rise or first spring about Achilomonsing," was mentioned in an Indian deed to land nearby signed on June 5, 1703 (New Jersey Archives, Liber AAA:443-445). Various spellings of the name have been used as local road and school names (*in* R. Hunter and Porter 1990). Present-day 442-foot-high Pennington Mountain was referred to as Woosamonsa Mountain as recently as 1908.

NEW JERSEY SOUTH

ABSECON (Atlantic County). Whritenour thinks that the present-day place name Absecon may derive from the Southern Unami words **hapasikàn,* "medicinal herb," or *òpsikhayunk,* "place of white salt." Colonists first recorded the name as "Apsecom Creek alias Reading River" in a deed dated December 3, 1695 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:667). Later documents linked various spellings of the name with present-day Absecon Inlet, Absecon Bay, and Absecon Beach on the Jersey Shore. Local residents opening a post office on the west side of Absecon Bay in 1807 named it Absecombe, an anglicized version of nearby Absecon Creek.

The place became the focal point of the small settlement of Absecon that became the center of Absecon Township erected in 1872. In 1902, the township became the City of Absecon. Today, the name also adorns the nearby community of Absecon Heights as well as an historic lighthouse built nearby in 1857, a group of preserves scattered around Absecon Bay collectively comprising the 3,775-acre Absecon State Wildlife Management Area, and a boulevard starting at the Absecon city center that carries the easternmost portion of transcontinental U.S. Route 30 to its terminus on the ocean side of Atlantic City.

Local historian Alfred M. Heston (1904:i) promoted the invented name Absegami and its translation as "little water or water of limited extent" with the blessing of Bureau of American Ethnology ethnologist Albert S. Gatschet. The ethnologist thought that Absegami was "the simplest and clearest" rendering of an otherwise undocumented tribal name recently corrupted as Absecon. Accepting Absegami as a pleasant-sounding long lost "real thing," entrepreneurs and civic leaders gave the name to local businesses, clubs, and agencies. The U.S. Navy joined in, naming a steam screw cutter the U.S.S. *Absegami* during the late 1800s. Today, the name Absegami most prominently adorns two places in the nearby Bass River State Forest—a 67-acre lake constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 1930s, and the nearby 128-acre Absegami Natural Area.

ALLOWAY (Salem County). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that the name of Alloway Creek sounded like a Southern Unami word, *alëwi,* "more." Whritenour thinks the name sounds like **èluwès,* "he who tells." A Chesapeake Bay Eastern Algonquian cognate, Willolaway, was initially noted as the name of present-day Alloway Creek in Maryland.
Alloway is also a suburb of Ayr made famous as the birthplace of Scottish poet Robert Burns.

Today, Alloway in southern New Jersey is the name of a creek, a lake, a township, a village, and several roads. New Sweden colonial engineer and mapmaker Pehr Lindeström first noted a stream following the current course of Alloway Creek that he identified as the Oÿtsesingh or Korten Revier (the latter name is Swedish for "short river") in his 1655 Nova Süecia map (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A).

The earliest known occurrences of the name Alloway were documented by colonists recording the participation of a local sachem identified by the same name in deeds signed between 1675 and 1683 conveying land along and around what was first referred to as Allowayes Creek in a deed signed on March 14, 1676 (Stewart 1932:62-66). This 23-mile-long mostly tidal stream, also called Allewas, Aloes, and Aromays creek, was sometimes referred to as the Monmouth or Munmouth River. Colonists establishing what they called Alloways Creek Township in 1701 mostly made their homes in and near the present-day unincorporated village of Alloway. The community became part of Upper Alloways Creek Township (renamed Alloway Township in 1884) when it split off from what is still known as Lower Alloways Creek Township in 1767. The nearby hamlet of Alloway Junction was built around 1863 away from the creek along the route of the Salem Railroad. A succession of dams have held back the waters of Alloway Lake at the village of Alloway since the nineteenth century.

ALMONESSON (Gloucester County). Whritenour thinks that Allomannessing, the earliest recorded version of the name chronicled in a deed dated November 2, 1697 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:671), sounds like a Southern Unami word, **alemünsink*, "place of little dogs." Today, the hamlet of Almonesson is located near the head of Almonesson Creek, a three-mile-long tributary of Big Timber Creek in Deptford Township.

The present-day Almonesson locale was earlier named Lambtown for Daniel Lamb, traditionally regarded as the community founder who moved to the locale in 1789. Almonesson Creek was also called Steel's Branch, Limber Creek (perhaps a pun playing on Lamb's surname) and Fox Run (evidently in reference to a folk translation of Almonesson as a Delaware Indian word meaning "young fox place"). The surrounding area was sometimes called Cattell Town and Jenningstown for two other prominent families in the area.

In 1872, local residents adopted Almonesson, a decorously respelled resurrection of Allomannessing, as the name of their post office and community. In 1874, local entrepreneurs began construction of Almonesson Lake Park, a resort that became a fashionable retreat whose operations continued well into the twentieth century. Ten-acre municipally managed Almonesson Creek Park is presently located along the stream just above the lake.

ALQUATKA (Burlington and Camden counties). Whritenour thinks that early recorded forms of this name resemble a Southern Unami word, **hìtkwìtùkw*, "tree river." The present-day Alquatka Branch is a five-mile-long headwater of the Mullica River (Mullica preserves the family name of a Swedish settler) that rises east of Berlin and flows along the northern border of the hamlet of Atco (see below) to its junction with the river's main stem at the West Jersey Cranberry Meadow. The earliest reference to the name appears as a "cedar swamp called Appaquaquing laying southerly of a swamp called Eigcockaack" in a May 15, 1719, Indian deed to land in the area (New Jersey Archives, Liber BBB:437). The name later appeared as Edqueatqua in a 1756 surveyor's notebook, and was more specifically located as "a branch of the Little Egg Harbor River [today's Mullica River] called Jac's Bridge Branch alias Edqueadque" in a September 12, 1766, survey return (Camden County Hall of Records, Survey Book 10:108). The name appeared as Atquatqua in Gordon's (1834:95) gazetteer, and was subsequently modified into something more closely resembling its current form as Alquatqua Branch in an 1873 map.

ANNARICKEN (Burlington County). Present-day Annaricken Brook is a three-mile-long stream that flows into Assiscunk Creek

(see below) in Springfield Township just north and east of Fort Dix Military Reservation. A tract identified as Annanickan in Burlington County was mentioned in a will dated October 1, 1714 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 34:18). Situated at the present location of Annaricken Brook, the name appears to be a relocated and respelled version of Annevarhickan, a place on the west bank of the Delaware River across from the mouth of Assiscunk Creek noted on the 1655 Lindeström map (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A, 305).

ASSISCUNK (Burlington County). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that Assiscunk sounded very much like a Southern Unami word, *asiskung,* "muddy place." Sharing the same etymology as Assisicong (see in New Jersey Central above), 17-mile-long Assiscunk Creek, located many miles farther south, flows west from its headwaters just above Wrightstown past places where Annaricken Creek (see above), an Assiscunk Creek tributary called the Assiscunk Branch, and other streams feed into it on its way to the place where it falls into the Delaware River at the City of Burlington.

Present-day Assiscunk Creek is situated approximately where Robert Evelin (*in* Force 1836-1846 2:22) located an Indian community led by a man he called the King of Axion in his 1634 letter. Lindeström noted a place he identified on his 1655 map as Assajungh (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A) near the mouth of what he called Wirantapecke Kÿl where Assiscunk Creek currently flows. Assiscunk first appeared as the name of a stream mentioned in a series of returns of surveys of land in the area carried out between September and October, 1680 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:345-347). The stream has also been known at various times as the Whisahisk River, Birch Creek, and Barracks Creek.

ATCO (Camden County). The present-day hamlet of Atco in Waterford Township grew around a Camden and Atlantic Railroad station built in 1866 named for the nearby Atco Swamp. The name also adorns the adjoining hamlet of West Atco as well as Atco Lake, the Atco Raceway, and several roads and businesses in the area. Locally regarded as an acronym for an Atlantic Transportation Company that never existed in the village, the name is more probably a folk abbreviation of an early spelling for the Alquatka Branch (see above) of the Mullica River.

ATSION (Burlington and Camden counties). Whritenour thinks that Atsion may be a Southern Unami word, **òchuwink*, meaning "on or in the hills." Various stretches of the upper reaches of southern New Jersey's Mullica River above its junction with the Batsto River (see in New Jersey in Part 3 below) have been referred to as the Atsion Creek or the Atsion River at one time or another. The name first appeared as Axion, a Delaware Valley Indian community whose king was mentioned in Robert Evelin's 1634 letter published in 1648 (*in* Force 1836-1846 2:21). Transposing what he supposed was Axion's position on modern-day maps, Weslager (1972:36) thought it likely that the place was located somewhere along Assunpink Creek (see in New Jersey Central above). Evelin's placement of Axion as a place below what was evidently Burlington Island and above what he called Ramcock, a locale that Weslager correctly identified as Rancocas (see below), indicates that Axion may instead have been Assiscunk Creek (see above).

The name Atsion appeared farther to the east at its present location above Batsto along the upper reaches of today's Mullica River in a June 29, 1750, land deed (Burlington County Records, Surveyor Generals Office Book E:212-213). Charles Read, one of the provincial commissioners charged with overseeing the nearby Brotherton Indian Reservation established in 1759 (see Indian Mills below), purchased land where Wesickaman Creek (see below) presently falls into the Mullica River on July 19, 1765 (Burlington County Records, Surveyor Generals Office Book E:213-214). Read subsequently erected his Atsion Ironworks alongside the dam he built to create a millpond presently known as Lake Atsion to provide the water that turned the wheels that powered the machines operating at the ironworks.

A nearby stream currently known as Atsion Creek was mentioned in the November 19, 1802, assembly act incorporating Washington Township in the area (J. Bloomfield 1811:85). Several attempts were made to revive the Atsion community that had grown up around Read's ironworks following the collapse of the bog iron industry during the mid-1800s. In 1861, a hopeful developer renamed the place Fruitlands. The locale's name reverted back to Atsion when the failed entrepreneur sold off his holdings in 1872. In 1954, the State of New Jersey acquired the land on which the Atsion community stood. Today, the now-abandoned former community's few remaining standing structures lie within the Wharton State Forest. The name also appears on present-day maps as Atsion Road and Avenue.

BRAINERD (Middlesex and Monmouth counties). Brainerd Lake, Dam, and Cemetery in Cranbury and Brainerd's Spring near the village of Crosswicks (see below) are located more than 50 miles away in central New Jersey. These places are named for the two brothers who worked as missionaries among Indians in the area between the 1740s and 1770s. Brainerd's Spring, located just to the north and east of the village of Crosswicks, bears the name of David Brainierd (see Brainards in New Jersey North above). The spring is thought to mark the location of the Crossweeksung community where David preached to the Indians at various times between 1744 and 1746 (Walling 2007).

David's younger brother, John, began ministering to Indians living at and around the Bethel mission near Cranbury following his brother's death in 1747 (Brainerd 1865). The Brainerd Cemetery, Brainerd Drive, and Brainerd Lake and Dam preserve the memory of the brothers' names near the site of their Bethel Indian mission in the present-day Township of Cranbury.

BUCKSHUTEM (Cumberland County). The earliest known mention of this name, made in a will dated February 1, 1772, mentioned "the swamp near the head of Buckshuton" (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 34:572), a headwater stream of the Maurice River. The modern-day spelling of this stream was first documented when Buckshutem Creek was listed as a boundary marker in the legislative act establishing Millville Township on February 24, 1801 (J. Bloomfield 1811:21-22). Today, the name continues to adorn Buckshutem Creek, the multi-unit 3,861-acre Buckshutem Wildlife Management Area above the stream's headwaters, the Buckshutem village where the stream debouches into the Maurice River, Buckshutem Road running through the village between Bridgeton and Mauricetown, and Buckshutem Swamp located below the village along the creek's lower reaches.

CAT GUT (Salem County). This tidal marsh watercourse in the present-day Mad Horse Creek Wildlife Management Area is also playfully known as Kitten Gut. The name may be an equally jocular post-colonial reference to a tract of land "called Ca-ta-nan-gut, near Cohanzey on Dellaware River" mentioned in an Indian sale of land in the area signed on June 25, 1683 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:575).

CHEESEQUAKE (Middlesex County). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that Cheesequake sounded very similar to a Southern Unami word, *chiskhake,* "land that has been cleared." The Lenape Talking Dictionary lists *chiskhakink* with the same translation (Lenape Language Preservation Project 2011). Today, Cheesequake Creek, Cheesequake State Park, and the nearby neighborhood of Cheesequake are located in Old Bridge Township. Colonists first noted the existence of a creek variously identified as Cheesquakes and Cheesequaques in an Indian deed to land in the area dated February 26, 1686 (Budke 1975a:65A-65B).

Residents in the area used the word Cheesequake when talking about the local three-mile-long tidewater creek (Gordon 1834:120). They also employed the name when referring to the large saltwater marsh spreading out across the creek's lower reaches and the lowlands above the high-water marks of the creek and marsh. Claybanks at the head of the creek attracted potters to the area during the early 1800s. Inhabitants of the small community of Jacksonville that grew up around the potteries adopted the name Cheesequakes for the post office opened there by 1855. The State of New Jersey began acquiring land near the village for its projected Cheesequake State Park in 1938. Opened in 1940, the park has grown to take in 1,569 acres.

CHINGARORA (Monmouth County). Whritenour thinks that Zinckkarowes, the earliest known spelling of the name first recorded in an Indian deed to land in the area signed on August 5, 1650 (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:6-7), sounds much like a Northern Unami word, **chiingaaluwees,* "stiff tail." It later appeared as Changororissa in the October 17, 1664, authorization (Christoph and Christoph 1982:53) for the June 5, 1665, purchase of land around Changarora (Municipal Archives of the City of New York, Gravesend Town Records, Deeds:74).

Today, Chingarora Creek is the name of a small tidewater stream that flows into Raritan Bay at Keyport. Clammers harvested particularly succulent Chingarora oysters from beds lying just beyond the creek's mouth that were prized by New York City gourmands until pollution caused authorities to stop oyster fishing in Raritan Bay during the early 1900s. Although the fame of Chingarora oysters has since faded into forgetfulness, the name remains on modern-day maps as Chingarora Creek and as the name of Chingarora Avenue in Keyport.

CINNAMINSON (Burlington County). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that the name of present-day Cinnaminson Township sounded like a Unami word, *ahsënamènsing*, "rocky place of fish." The name first appeared as Sinessingh just to the south of another place noted as Poenpissingh on the 1655 Lindeström map (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A). It was next mentioned as Simissinck Creek in a survey return dated May 14, 1682, and as Cimissinck Creek, where the Indian town of Pemisoakin (see Pennsauken below) was located between the stream's upper branches, on November 14, 1682 (both in State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:353). Residents motivated by the prospect that their appealingly cinnamon-sounding folk transcription of Cinnaminson might be an equally attractive Delaware Indian word for "sweet water," gave the name to their newly founded township established on land carved out of Chester Township in 1860.

COHANSEY (Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem counties). Whritenour thinks that Cohansey sounds like a Southern Unami cognate of a Northern Unami word, *gohansik,* "that which is taken out." Cohansey presently is the name of the 30-mile-long river that flows through the 843-acre Cohansey Wildlife Management Area into Delaware Bay. It has also served as the informal name of the hamlet of Greenwich along stream's banks, and was the former name of the township that local residents changed to Bridgeton City in 1865.

Cohansey first appeared as the name of the Kahansick Indians located along its namesake creek in Augustine Herrman's Map, completed in 1670 and published in 1673. The name was subsequently mentioned as "the land of Chohanzick... next to Chohansey River" in another Indian conveyance signed on February 6, 1676 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:559). Thornton noted a river called Cohanse and a community of what he referred to as Kahansick Indians living on its banks on his 1696 map. Colonists also occasionally referred to the stream as the Caesarea River, a play on the way the original Latin form of the name of the Province and State of New Jersey (Nova Caesarea) resembled the Indian name. Lights shone from Cohansey Point at the mouth of the river have guided ships passing to and from Philadelphia to safe anchorages in sheltered Cohansey Cove on the shore of treacherous Delaware Bay at night and in foul weather since the age of sail.

COHAWKIN (Gloucester County). Whritenour thinks that Cohawkin sounds like a Delaware Indian word, *kuwehòking,* "in the pine tree land." Present-day Cohawkin and West Cohawkin roads link the communities of Paulsboro and Jefferson in the Mantua River valley (see below). The name initially appeared in the forms of Quiahocking, mentioned on August 21, 1694, Quihochin, on January 24, 1700, and "Peockunck alias Quihocking," later that year on October 22 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:606, 608, 627-628). Cohawkin was noted in its present-day spelling as a locality in the Piles Grove Precinct in a will dated January 8, 1723 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 23:438). The locale was also identified as "Covehauken or 'Capt. John Neck,'" in a will dated August 20, 1734 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 35:506).

CONASKONK (Monmouth County). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that Conaskonk came from a Southern Unami word, *kwënàskung,* "place of tall grass." Whritenour concurs, suggesting a Northern Unami equivalent consisting of *gun,* "long or tall," *askw,* "grass," and the locative suffix *-onk.* Today, Conaskonk Point juts into Raritan Bay in the Borough of Union Beach. A place identified as Conneskonck was first mentioned as one of the tracts of land just south of the bay sold by local Indians on August 5, 1650 (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:6-7). Conaskonk Point came to national attention during the 1960s and 1970s when local preservationists rallied to prevent construction of

an oil tank farm at the locale. The now-protected Conaskonk Point Wetland is regarded as a prime migratory bird observation site.

COTOXEN (Burlington County). The name Cotoxen on modern-day maps first appeared in a December 1691, survey return as "the Indian town of Quoexin, on one of the branches of Ancocus River [see Rancocas below]" (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:374). The stream was subsequently identified as "Mill Creek or Thomas Evans Run [now the Southwest Branch of the Rancocas River also known in the past as the Middle Branch and as Ayres Mill Creek] near the Indian town called Coerxing" in the December 14, 1749, adjustment of the border separating what were then known as Eversham (today's Evesham) and Northampton (present-day Southampton and Mount Holly) townships (*in* Flemming 2004:97). Flemming went on to note that the Coaxen Run mentioned in the October 8, 1740 Indian purchase of land along its banks was probably modern-day Little Creek (New Jersey Archives, West Jersey Deeds, Liber E-F:76). The Indians returning to the area after being evicted from the Forks of Delaware by Pennsylvania authorities following the Walking Purchase of 1737 used the deed to help secure their title to unsold lands in New Jersey they had earlier left in 1727.

Coaxen became one of several Indian towns located within what became known as the Wepink Tract (others included Wepink and Alumhatta) that served as a central place for local native people belonging to the Presbyterian congregation ministered to by John Brainerd (see Brainerd above). Many of these people began moving to the Brotherton Reservation established a few miles farther east in 1759 (see Indian Mills below). Most, but not all, left New Jersey following the sale of Brotherton in 1801 by the time the New Jersey legislature passed an "act appointing commissioners to take in charge the Coaxen Lands" on March 13, 1806 (State of New Jersey 1806:527). The name was briefly adopted by residents breaking away from Northampton in 1845 to form Southampton Township. It survives today as Lake Cotoxen (formerly Kirbys Mill Pond) on the Southwest Branch of the Rancocas River, and as a street named Cotoxen Lane in nearby Medford.

CROSSWICKS (Burlington, Mercer, and Monmouth counties). The etymology of Crosswicks is currently unknown. Linguists currently find little value in one of my favorite translations, a still popular example dating back to at least 1844. In a version of the translation published in D.Becker (1964:15), Crossweeksung is identified as a Delaware Indian word meaning place of separation, not just as a barrier formed by a river, but also as a reference to a menstrual separation hut presumably located at the locale.

Today, the name Crosswicks adorns several places in central New Jersey in the general area where Pehr Lindeström noted a stream he identified as Packaquimensj Sippus, in his 1655 map. The name is most notably associated with its namesake 25-mile-long stream that flows north and east from its headwaters in the Burlington County Pinelands at Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force Base. From there, the stream meanders into Monmouth County before turning west to form the border separating Burlington and Mercer counties. Winding through the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark along its lower reachers, the creek flows into the Delaware River at Bordentown.

West Jersey Quakers started their first settlement at the present-day hamlet of Crosswicks shortly after Indians sold much of their land between the Assunpink Creek and Rancocas River on October 10, 1677 (New Jersey Archives, Liber B:4). Initially naming the settlement Chesterfield, they changed it to Crosswicks by the time they built their first meetinghouse at the locale in 1693. The name Chesterfield survived, adopted by another community south of Crosswicks and given to the surrounding town when it incorporated in 1798. Colonists first used the name Crosswicks to identify the "small river called Croswicksum" and the Indian town on its banks mentioned in a deed to land in the area dated January 14, 1686 (Salter and Beekman 1887:250).

Crosswicks Creek became a well-known stream to colonists who repeatedly referred to it as a boundary line in subsequent land purchases made between 1689 and 1709. David Brainerd preached to Delaware Indians living at Crosswicks between 1744 and 1746 (see Brainerd above). The locale later served as a treaty site where Indians from southern New Jersey concluded a separate peace agreement with the provincial government on January 9, 1756 (New Jersey State Library). The Indian parties to the treaty, whose numbers included several people identified as Crosswicks Indians, agreed to settle outstanding disputes, surrender title to all remaining lands, and accept a reservation.

Terms agreed to at a subsequent meeting at Crosswicks held on February 23, 1758 (New Jersey Archives, Liber I-2:45-47), set the groundwork for the general treaty agreement signed at Easton on the following September 12 (New Jersey Archives, Liber O:458-464). These terms specified that the Indians give up all claims to land in the province below a line running from the Raritan River westward to Lamington (see in New Jersey North above) and on to the Delaware Water Gap. In return, they agreed to accept a reservation established for them in the Pinelands at Edgepillock, soon named Brotherton, in what is today called Indian Mills (New Jersey Archives, Liber I-2:245-247). Crosswicks has remained on maps since that time, where it continues to adorn the creek, the adjacent hamlets of Crosswicks and North Crosswicks, and the many streets, parks, and other places that bear the name.

HAUKEN. See **HAWKIN**

HAWKIN (Burlington County). Whritenour thinks Hawkin and its earlier iteration, Hauken, sound much like a Southern Unami word, *hakink,* "at the land." A swamp called Hoching was first mentioned in a May 15, 1719, Indian deed (New Jersey Archives, Liber BBB:437) to land along present-day Tulpehocken Creek (see below in New Jersey in Part 3) at and around Little Hauken Run and the nearby locality of Hawkins Bridge. Today, Hawkins Bridge (sometimes spelled Hawkin) is the name of a crossing over the creek and several roads radiating outward from the locale. Nearby Little Hauken Run flows into the creek a mile or so downstream from Hawkins Bridge. All of these places are located in the Wharton State Forest. The absence of references to colonists named Hawkin or Hawkins in the area suggest that Hauken and Hawkin/Hawkins are anglicized versions of a Delaware word that appears as a component of such nearby place names as Manahawkin and Hockhockson (see both below).

HOCKAMIK (Burlington County). Whritenour thinks that an early recorded form of this name, Hockanetcunk, sounds like a Northern Unami word, **ahkwënetkunk*, "very long fertile lowland." Present-

day Hockamik is located within the Fort Dix Military Reservation at a long-abandoned mill site on a headwater of Crosswicks Creek (see above) known as early as the 1830s as the Hockamic Mill Stream. Hockamick Road links the place with nearby Cookstown. The earliest records chronicling the name mention a locale called Holakamica in the area in a will dated December 19, 1711 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 23:434). The name later appeared in an Indian claim for land at "Hockanetcunk on Crosswicks" lodged at a meeting at Crosswicks held between February 20 and 23, 1758 (S. Smith 1765:443). Additional early spellings of the name appear in Zinkin (1976:90).

HOCKHOCKSON (Monmouth County). Whritenour (*in* Boyd 2005:436) thinks that Hockhockson may represent Munsee words for "red cedar" or "little bottle gourd" (see Ho-Ho-Kus in New Jersey North above) followed by the locative suffix *-ung,* "place of." The name of a brook, a swamp, and a park in the hamlet of Tinton Falls, Hockhockson was first mentioned as "a boggy meadow called by the Indians Hochoceung" in a deed to land in the area, signed on August 24, 1674 (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:271[68]-270[69] *on verso*). Present-day Hockhockson Brook appeared as Hockocing River in the 1781 Hills map.

HOMINY (Monmouth County). The Hominy Hills are part of the low ridge of upland that forms the divide between the inner and outer coastal plains at the Earle United States Naval Ammunition Depot. The Hominy Hill Golf Course is located just north of the depot in Colts Neck Township. The Hominy part of the name is apparently a folk contraction of what Boyd (2005:436) identified as the old name Homhomonany mentioned as Manhomony Hill in the February 23, 1801, incorporation of Howell Township (J. Bloomfield 1811:17-18). James Rementer translated the word spelled Homhomonany for Boyd's study as a Southern Unami word for "herring stream or river," from *haamo,* "herring," or *haames,* "pilchard," and *hanneck,* "stream."

Although the present-day place name Hominy Hills comes from the Delaware Indian word Homhomonany, the word hominy itself is a folk rendering of a Virginian Eastern Algonquian word, *uskatahomen, usketchamun,* "that which is treated; i.e., ground or beaten" (*in* Bright 2004:170), used to identify hominy grits, a widely-popular, ground parched cornmeal porridge. See Chinquapin and Tuckahoe in Part 3 entries for New Jersey for other Virginia or North Carolina Eastern Algonquian words that have entered the vernacular.

HOPPEMENSE (Salem County). Whritenour this Hoppemense like the Southern Unami word *opimënshi,* "chestnut tree." Hoppemense Creek is a small stream (less than one mile long) that flows into the Delaware River at Pennsville Township. Colonial purchasers acquired land between two streams in the area from "sachems of Hoppemense" on October 4, 1665 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949(21):7). Lindeström (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A) noted a somewhat similarly named island he identified as "Happamäo eller plommon öö," translated as Happamäo or Plum Island [present-day Biles Island or another of the islands on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River across from the city of Trenton] on his 1655 map. The stream was later noted as Mohoppony's Creek in a will dated August 20, 1734 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 30:506).

INDIAN CABIN (Atlantic County). This name was first mentioned in a survey return entered on February 8, 1699, to property "on the southwest side of Little Eggharbour River [the present-day Mullica River], near the Indian cabins" (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:384).

INDIAN CREEK (Cape May County). Present-day Indian Creek was first mentioned in an April 4, 1696, survey return (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:393).

INDIAN MILLS (Burlington County). The community of Indian Mills in Shamong Township (see in Part 3) is located at the site of the Brotherton Indian Reservation located at Edgepillock between 1759 and 1801. Brotherton was named for the Brothertown Movement, a part of the Christian Great Awakening revival then sweeping across New England that inspired missionaries like David Brainerd to work among Indians. Many of Brainerd's followers were among Delawares from Southern New Jersey who established homes on the reservation. Most reservation residents moved north to join other Brothertown Movement compatriots then living at New Stockbridge (see in New York in Part 2) on Oneida land following Brotherton's sale in 1801. The name Indian Mills currently graces a hamlet, its millpond, and several other places in and around former reservation lands originally inhabited by people whose descendants mostly live today in Wisconsin, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

LAHAWAY (Monmouth and Ocean counties). Whritenour (*in* Boyd 2005:44) thinks that Lahaway most closely sounds like *lechauwi,* "forked," a Northern Unami cognate of a similar- sounding Munsee word. Today, Lahaway Creek is a seven-mile-long stream that rises below the Lahaway Plantation Dam at Switlik Lake in Ocean County. Water passing over the dam's spillway flows into and through Monmouth County south and west past Lahaway Hill to the stream's junction with Crosswicks Creek (see above). The name first appeared in colonial records as the Lechwake tract sold in an Indian deed to land in the area dated April 20, 1699 (New Jersey Archives, Liber H:219-220).

LENAPE (Atlantic, Burlington, Cumberland, Monmouth, Union, and Sussex counties). This Southern Unami Delaware Indian word for "Indian or Delaware person" today graces lakes, parks, schools, streets, and other places throughout New Jersey. The name also appears on modern-day maps as the Nanticoke Lenni Lenape State Designated Tribal Area established for the community in Cumberland County by the State of New Jersey in 1982.

LUPPATATONG (Monmouth County). Luppatatong Creek is a four-mile-long mostly tidal stream that rises in the Mount Pleasant Hills in Holmdel Township. The creek flows north through Hazlet Township into wetlands at its junction with the Matawan Brook at Keyport. The place was first mentioned as Lupakitonge Creek in a patent to land in the area dated June 20, 1687 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:106). Luppatatong was a small shipbuilding community during the 1800s. As in Chingarora mentioned earlier, the reputation won by Luppatatong oysters grown in beds maintained in the waters around the creek's mouth brought the name to wider no-

tice during the latter decades of the nineteenth century.

MACANIPPUCK (Cumberland County). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that Macanippuck sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *mèkënipèk,* "last creek." Macanippuck is the name of a five-mile-long tributary of Stow Creek and a nearby road whose route runs parallel to the stream. Local secondary histories note that Nicholas and Leonard Gibbon build a gristmill on Macanippuck Creek in 1725. The stream was referred to as Mackernipper's run, a creek that marked part of the boundary of newly established Cumberland County incorporated on January 19, 1748 (State of New Jersey 1877:202).

MAHORAS (Monmouth County). Whritenour thinks it is very likely that Mahoras is a Northern Unami word, *mahales,* "flint or chert." Today, Mahoras is the name of a creek and a road that runs nearby. The creek rises just east of the Garden State Arts Center. From there, it flows north to its junction with Waackack Creek (see below) at Philips Mills. The name first appeared in several Indian deeds to lands in the area signed between 1676 and 1677. The first of these, dated February 3, 1676, mentioned "a brook called Hepkoyack or Mohoras" (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:257[82]-256[83] *on verso*). In the second, dated September 29, 1676, "the chief Sachems of Wromasung & Machayis" sold a tract that included "a run or swamp called Mohorhes" (Monmouth County Records, Deed Book B:33-35). The last of these deeds, dated August 10, 1677, mentioned a place called Mohoreas (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:105). The name has been on maps of the area since that time.

MANAHAWKIN (Ocean County). Whritenour thinks that the earliest attested form of Manahawkin, noted as Manahohaky, sounds like a Southern Unami word, **manàxehàki*, "wood cutting land." The community of Manahawkin lies at the outlet of Manahawkin Lake on the banks of Mill Creek several miles inland across the marshlands fronting Manahawkin Bay, an inlet located midway between Barnegat Bay and the Little Egg Harbor. The name, which formerly graced present-day Mill Creek, first appeared in deeds to land "at Barnegate" as Manahohaky Creek on September 3, 1693 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:233-234), as Manohohaky Creek on December 7, 1696 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:257), and as a tract called Mannahoking in a deed to land in the area dated February 15, 1715 (New Jersey Archives, Liber E:79).

Today, the name also adorns the hamlet of Manahawkin, its satellite community of Manahawkin Terrace, the Old Manahawkin-Cedar Bridge Road, the 1,642-acre Manahawkin Wildlife Management Area, the Manahawkin Bottomland Hardwood Forest within the management area, and the Manahawkin Bay Bridge linking Long Beach Island to the New Jersey mainland. Hawkin Swamp and Road (see above) in the area today bear an abbreviated form of the name formerly widely used by local residents to refer to the creek, the village, its church, and the local mill (Zinkin 1976:87).

MANAPAQUA (Ocean County). Manapaqua is the name of a stream that flows into the Union Branch of Toms River before joining the river's main stem in Manchester Township. The name, which also adorns an avenue that runs parallel to the stream in the City of Lakehurst, first appeared at its present location as Mamapaqua Brook in 1765 (Zinkin 1976:116).

MANASQUAN (Monmouth County). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that Manasquan sounded much like a Southern Unami word, *mënàskung,* "place to gather grass," rendered as *mënàskunk*, "place to gather grass or reeds," in the Lenape Talking Dictionary (Lenape Language Preservation Project 2011). Whritenour thinks it may mean "stream or place of the second crop," from the Northern Unami words *manaskw,* "second crop," *-an,* "stream," and *-ung,* "place of." Manasquan currently is the name of a river, a reservoir, an inlet, a borough, and several other places in the area. The Manasquan River is a 27-mile-long stream that flows through several townships before it widens into the tidal Manasquan Inlet estuary connected to the sea by a canal cut across the barrier beach separating the New Jersey mainland from the Atlantic Ocean. The stream's many tributaries shown on the 1781 Hills map include Papequeakhockque Brook, today's Debois Creek; Mingamshole Creek, present-day Mingamahone Brook (see below); and Machakawaten Brook, modern-day Squankum Brook (see below).

The name Manasquan first appeared in colonial records in a license issued on July 9, 1685, that granted settlers permission to purchase land at Manisquan from the Indians. They signed a deed to land "commonly called Squancum. . . [on] the Mannusquan River" in the area (see Squankum below) four years later (Monmouth County Records, Deed Book B:92-93). The stream appeared as the Manasquam River in the 1696 Thornton map. Settlement along the river's banks centered around what local residents initially called Squan Village (see below).
Streams along The community changed its name to Manasquan when the place was incorporated as a borough in 1887.

Other locales adorned by the name Manasquan include the State of New Jersey's 744-acre Manasquan River Wildlife Management Area at the head of the inlet, several streets and neighborhoods, and the Manasquan Reservoir built in 1990. Located some distance from the stream, the Manasquan Reservoir is connected to the river by an aqueduct. Pumps fill and drain the reservoir with river water as needed. The 1,204-acre Manasquan Reservoir County Park is located on land around the impoundment and its pump house.

MANNINGTON (Salem County). Whritenour thinks that Mannington sounds like an anglicized representation of a Southern Unami word, **menaten*, "island." Colonists made numerous references to places they identified as Mannataine, the Maneton Precinct, and as "Manhatton, alias East Fenwick Creek." The latter stream, presently called Mannington Creek, flows through modern-day Mannington Township.

MANTUA (Gloucester County). The modern-day place name Mantua adorns a township, the 19-mile-long creek that runs through it, and the 107-acre Mantua Creek Wildlife Management Area along the stream's banks. The name first appeared in the form of Manteses in Evelin's 1634 letter published in 1648 (*in* Force 1836-1846 2:22). Evelin's description of the location of the Manteses Indian nation, (also noted as the Mante nation in 1638 (*in* Myers 1912:87), placed their territory in the present-day location of today's Salem River valley (Weslager 1972:35). Lindeström situated the stream he noted

both as Manteskÿl at the locale of modern-day Mantua Creek on his 1655 map. The latter stream was identified as Great Mantoes Creek in an April 2, 1684, survey return (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:358). The stream noted as Little Manto Creek in a September 11, 1689, deed has not yet been identified (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:652).

A stream identified as Mantoes Creek was noted following the present course of Mantua Creek on the 1696 Thornton map. The name stayed on colonial maps, noted as Manto Creek on the 1778 Faden map, and reworked into its current Italianate form as early as 1805 (J. Bloomfield 1811:333). Residents adopted the latter spelling when they spilt off from Greenwich to form their newly named Mantua Township in 1853. Drawn by its Shakespearean associations and its old world appeal, especially strong during the early nineteenth-century classical revival, residents in ten other states with no known associations with the eponymous New Jersey locale have given the name Mantua to their communities.

MANUMUSKIN (Cumberland County). The 12-mile-long Manumuskin River runs through the 3,500-acre Manumuskin River Preserve past the hamlet of Manumuskin to the place where the stream meets the Maurice River just below the hamlet of Port Elizabeth. The name appeared as a place called Manusking in a will dated February 18, 1749 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 30:42) It was subsequently mentioned as Mannamuskee Creek on July 14, 1794, in a deed to land at the "going over place" near the head of the stream (Stewart 1932:19). It next appeared as Manamuskeen Branch in a February 24, 1801 act of the state legislature incorporating Millville Township (J. Bloomfield 1811:21-22). The name has since appeared regularly in its present-day form on local maps.

MATAWAN (Monmouth County). Rementer (*in* Boyd 2005:425) suggested that Matawan sounded much like *matawonge,* a Southern Unami word for "bad river bank," consisting of *mat,* "bad," and *awonge,* "stream bank." Whritenour, in the same source, added that *awonge* could also mean "hill." Whritenour more recently thinks that the name also sounds very much like a Northern Unami word, **matawan,* "bad fog." Matawan may have been the region just below "the estuary of the North [Hudson] River" noted as Matouvancon in 1625 by De Laet (in Jameson 1909:52-53nn.4) and in several subsequently published early maps. The name began to appear in a more recognizable form resembling its current spelling as Mattawane Creek in a May 12, 1688, confirmation of a land purchase made by Scottish Quaker and Presbyterian settlers (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:119). It was next mentioned in an October 10, 1690, Indian deed (Monmouth County Records, Deed Book C:163) to land between streams identified as Matewan Creek and Mohingsunge Creek (see Mohingson below).

In 1701, proprietary authorities formally granted village status to land in present-day Matawan that nostalgic colonists named New Aberdeen, for their Scottish hometown of Aberdeen. Residents began calling the place Mount Pleasant as new immigrants from other places moved to the area. They also changed the name of the community's boat landing on Raritan Bay, originally called Matawan Point, to Middletown Point by the early 1800s. People living in the area established a township they named Matavan in 1857. Eight years later, the Middletown Point post office at the north end of the township changed its name to Matawan, an older spelling of the name.

Confusion caused by the existence of the almost identical names Matawan and Matavan in the same place galvanized residents into action in 1885. They agreed to change the spelling of the township name back to Matavan, and renamed the old Middletown Point village Matawan when they declared their community a free-standing borough. Sometime thereafter, the neck known as Middletown Point also regained its old name of Matawan Point.

A little less than a century passed before naming arguments again broke out. Township authorities, determined to increase the visibility of the locality's lagging name brand, resurrected the old name Aberdeen in 1977. Local sources indicate that township residents hoped that this action, which advanced the township's name to a first place position in alphabetical listings of New Jersey municipalities, would improve its visibility among list-reading state legislators and funding agencies. Today, the name adorns the five-mile-long Matawan Brook, Matawan Point, the Borough of Matawan, and Matawan Lake, formed by damming the Matawan Creek's Gravelly Brook tributary just below the borough line in 1923.

MATOLLIONEQUAY (Burlington County). Camp Matollionequay, a YWCA girls camp opened next to the Medford YMCA Camp Ockanickon (see below) in 1936, bears the name of the woman who signed the July 12, 1682 account of Ockanickon's deathbed oration as his wife (Cripps 1682).

MECHESCATAUXIN (Atlantic and Camden counties). Popular among canoeists and still noted in descriptions of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's Watershed Management Area 14 as Nochescatauxin Brook (a probable conflation mixing the name Mechescatauxin with nearby Nescochague Creek [see below]), a major river in the Mechescatauxin Creek watershed (State of New Jersey 2014), Mechescatauxin is the otherwise superseded name of the present-day Sleeper Branch of the Mullica River. Rising in Camden County at Atco (see above), the stream flows in a generally southeastern direction into Atlantic County, where it debouches into the Mullica River less than half a mile to the west of Batsto Lake. The name was first mentioned as "a run cuming out of a souder [cedar] swamp called Macuscawtuxing" in a May 15, 1719, Indian deed to land in the area (New Jersey Archives, Liber BBB:437).

MENANTICO (Cumberland County). Whritenour thinks that Menantico sounds like a Southern Unami word, *mënàntakw,* "pine swamp." The name first appeared in a reference to a sawmill on Manatico mentioned in Aaron Leaming, Sr.'s will dated October 14, 1743 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 30:294). It was later referred to by Aaron Leaming, Jr. in a March 28, 1770 deposition affirming that he resided at Manantico Upper Landing in 1737 (Works Progress Administration 1939:10). Menantico Creek was mentioned as a boundary marker in the February 24, 1801, act of the state legislature that established the township that became the City of Millville in 1866 (J. Bloomfield 1811:21-22). Also listed in the GNIS as Manantico Creek, 11-mile-long Menantico Creek is a major tributary of the Maurice River. The name also graces Menantico Lake and the 39-acre Menantico Ponds Wildlife Management Area.

METEDECONK (Monmouth and Ocean counties). Whritenour (*in* Boyd 2005:445) thought that the present-day form of this place name sounded like a Northern Unami word meaning "at the bad river," from *met,* "bad," *hittuk,* "river," followed by the locative suffix, *-onk*. He further thinks its earliest recorded version, Memeocameke, sounds like the Northern Unami word **amimiyòkamike*, "pigeon grounds." Rementer (also *in* Boyd 2005:445) found that the modern spelling of Metedeconk sounded like a Southern Unami word, *mahteenekung,* "place of rough ground."

Today, Metedeconk is the name of a major river system whose northern and southern branches rise just one mile from each other along the low upland divide separating New Jersey's inner and outer coastal plains. The 20-mile-long North Branch of the Metedeconk River, running from its headwaters down to a point a little less than two miles above its junction with the river's South Branch at Forge Pond, forms the boundary between Monmouth and Ocean counties. The conjoined waters of the main stem of the Metedeconk River below this junction then run into the mile-wide Metedeconk Inlet. The hamlet of Metedeconk is located on a narrow peninsula on the northern shore of Metedeconk Inlet just across from Metedeconk Neck.

The name's initial recorded form, Memeocameke, was mentioned as a locale included in land sold by the sachems of Ramenesing (see below) on June 18, 1675 (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:290[49]-289[50] *on verso*). A stream identified as the Matedecunk River was noted in a deed to land at the mouth of the modern-day Metedeconk River dated September 3, 1694 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:234). The name then appeared as a tract called Maticonke in a February 12, 1698, Indian deed to land around the Metedeconk River's headwaters (New Jersey Archives. Liber AAA:69).

Never absent from local maps, the name has bounced around a bit among the municipalities lining the stream's shores over the course of the past 200 years. Residents living in what was known as the postal village of Metedecunk at the head of today's Metedeconk Inlet during the early 1800s changed their community's name to Burrsville before settling on the locale's current name, Laurelton. Still gracing the river, the inlet, and the aforementioned hamlet, the name also adorns the Metedeconk National Golf Club and the 76-acre Metedeconk Preserve managed by the New Jersey Conservation Foundation on the South Branch of the river. The preserve's name was selected by a local fourth grade class that won a contest to choose it in 2007.

MINGAMAHONE (Monmouth County). Whritenour (*in* Boyd 2005:446) suggests that Mingamahone looks like a Delaware word for "big salt lick," from *mengi,* "big" and *mahoni,* "salt lick." Boyd thought that an earlier orthography of the name, Mingamshole, translates as "big dugout canoe." Today, 11-mile-long Mingamahone Brook rises in the Hominy Hills (see below) in the Earle United States Naval Ammunition Depot. From there, it flows south into the Manasquan River (see below) between the communities of Squankum and Lower Squankum (see below).

Mingamahone may have first appeared as Mengomhennek, also identified as the West Hop River, noted in an Indian deed to land located within the branches of Hop Creek dated August 12, 1677 (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:401-402). The name appears as "Mingam Spole C." at Mingamahone's current location several miles farther south on a 1769 map of Monmouth County (Geffkin 2013). It is next shown at the same place on a British military map of Monmouth County as Mingamshole Creek (Hills 1781). A genealogical compilation (Klett 1996:531) mentions two purchases of land along Mingamahone Brook dating to the 1790s. The February 23, 1801, act of incorporation of Howell Township (J. Bloomfield 1811:17-18) identifies Mingumehone Branch as a jurisdictional boundary marker. Mingamahone Brook subsequently appeared with some frequency in late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century geology reports.

MOHINGSON (Monmouth County). Rementer (*in* Boyd 2005:425) thought that Mohingson sounded like a Southern Unami word, *mhuwingwsink,* "place of the blackberries." Mohingson Brook is a four-mile-long stream that rises in the Mount Pleasant Hills. The stream flows northward from the hills into tidal wetlands where its waters mix with those of Matawan Creek (see above) flowing into Raritan Bay. The name in the form of Mowhingsinnge Creek was first mentioned in a local deed confirmation made on May 12, 1688 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:119). The bounds of an Indian deed to land in the area signed two years later on October 10, 1690, included a locale, a neck, and a creek whose names were spelled Mohingsunge (Monmouth County Records, Deed Book C:163). The stream was frequently referred to as Whingson Creek during colonial times.

MUSKEE (Cumberland County). Whritenour thinks that Muskee sounds very much like the Delaware word *maskik,* "grass." The name was mentioned as early as August 7, 1781, as "the Muskee Branch at the Morris River" (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 35:111). Today, the six-mile-long Muskee Creek flows through South Jersey marshlands past 67-foot-high Muskee Hill to the place where it joins the Maurice River at Bricksboro.

NACOTE (Atlantic County). The five-mile-long tidewater stream known at least since the 1830s (Gordon 1834:120) as Nacote Creek was first noted as Nakatt Creek in an Indian deed dated April 7, 1710 (New Jersey Archives, Liber BB:199). Nacote Creek flows from Mill Pond into the Mullica River in the City of Port Republic just before its waters empty into Great Bay. Places alongside the stream that also bear the name include the Nacote Creek Research Station and the Nacote Creek Marina.

NANTUXENT (Cumberland County). Nantuxent Creek is a six-mile-long tidal stream fed by waters flowing from its Middle Brook and Pages Run headwaters. Creek waters fall into Delaware Bay above the hamlet of Newport Landing. First noted as Nantuxit Creek in a survey return made in the area entered between April 27 and 29, 1694 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:372-373), the stream has also been called Autuxit, Agreement, and Ogden creek. Known by its current spelling since the late nineteenth century, Nantuxent Creek marks the border between Lawrence and Downe townships below Newport Landing. From there, the stream runs west along the southern border of the 1,203-acre Nantuxent Wildlife Management Area past Nantuxent Point into Delaware Bay at Nantuxent Cove.

NARRATICON (Gloucester County). Narraticon was among the

first Delaware place names documented in present-day southern New Jersey, appearing in some of the earliest Dutch maps of the region drafted during the 1630s (cf. Stokes 1915-1928 1: Color Plate 3, 39-40). English colonists subsequently noted that "Usquata sachem or prince of Narrattacus" was one of the Indians who sold land on the east bank of the Delaware River between today's Raccoon Creek and Cape May to the colony of New Sweden in April 1641 (*in* A. Johnson 1925:209). Swedish cartographer Lindeström noted a stream he called the Narraticons Kijl at the location of present-day Raccoon Creek and another place he identified as Narraticon's Island (present-day Raccoon Island) near the mouth of the Narraticons Kijl in his 1655 map (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A). The locale was subsequently documented as Navatikonck in the 1696 Thornton map.

Five-mile-long Narraticon Run currently flows into Raccoon Creek in the Borough of Swedesboro. The name also adorns Lake Narraticon, created when a stretch of Narraticon Run was dammed in 1934, as well as 200-acre Narraticon Lake Park, Narraticon Road, and several other places in the area. Etymologically similar versions of the name also appeared in Monmouth County colonial records as the Norawataconck tract, Narawataconk River, and Narawatacunk Point in present-day Shrewsbury.

NAVESINK (Monmouth County). The late Eastern Oklahoma Delaware elder Lucy Parks Blalock (*in* Boyd 2005) suggested that Navesink was a Southern Unami word meaning "place where you can see from afar." Today, Navesink is the name of a tidal river, the community on the river's north shore, and much else in the general vicinity. The name made its first appearance in colonial records on March 4, 1650 as Neywesinck, a place containing "right good maize lands which have not been cultivated for a long time" (O'Callaghan and Fernow 1853-1887 1:366). The name was next mentioned "on March 28, 1651 (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:7-8; O'Callaghan and Fernow 1853-1887 13:31-32), when "Indians of Nevesincx" sold land along the south shore of what Dutch colonists a year later called Neversinck Bay (present-day Raritan Bay). English colonists living at Gravesend in Brooklyn subsequently purchased lands at Navesand from the Indians in the spring of 1664 (Municipal Archives of the City of New York, Gravesend Town Records, Deeds:72-73). The region in and around present-day Monmouth County was frequently referred to as Navesink during the colonial era. An altogether separate cluster of places bearing the similar-looking name Neversink (sometimes confusingly spelled Navesink) occurs in the Catskill Mountains in upstate New York.

Navesink River valley streams drain most of the land in Monmouth County. Eight-mile-long Navesink River flowing into Sandy Hook Bay, however, is the only stream in the valley adorned by the name. Even this river's name is unofficial (the state formally identifies the Navesink River as the North Shrewsbury River). The small hamlet of Navesink along the inlet has been at its current locale since the late 1600s. The Atlantic Highlands just north of the hamlet are often referred to as the Navesink Hills. In 1841, Navesink Light, today's Twin Lights Historic Site, became the first lighthouse to employ unprecedentedly powerful Fresnel lenses. Today, the name Navesink continues to grace the river, the hamlet, the hills, and the lighthouse, as well as the Navesink Beach barrier island community, the 65-acre Navesink River Wildlife Management Area, and many roads, businesses, and other places in Monmouth County's Navesink Valley.

NEHONSEY (Gloucester County). Whritenour thinks that Nehonsey may be an abbreviated representation of a Southern Unami word, *lokanahunschi*, "elm tree," recorded without its initial syllable. Seven-mile-long Nehonsey Creek flows through Greenwich Township past present-day Nehaunsey Park in the Borough of Gibbsboro before debouching into wetlands near the mouth of Repaupo Creek (see in New Jersey in Part 3). The name was first recorded adorning Nahundsey Neck on November 29, 1699 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:672). Colonists initially identified the current creek as Nahundsey Run on June 1, 1700 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:674).

NESCOCHAGUE (Atlantic County). Nescochague Creek is a seven-mile-long stream that begins at the confluence of the Albertson Brook and Great Swamp Brook. From there, the creek flows to Pleasant Mills, where its waters fall into the Mullica River. The present-day place name Nescochague was first mentioned in a September 19, 1745, Indian deed as "a cedar swamp called Ettomsqueoung" (New Jersey Archives, West Jersey Deeds, Liber I-K:71). Nescochague Lake was created by a dam built across Hammonton Creek just before it falls into the Mullica River a mile south of the latter's junction with Nescochague Creek. The name, sometimes abbreviated by local residents as Nesco, currently adorns Nescochague Creek, Nescochague Lake, Nescochague Road leading from the lake to Hammonton, and the hamlet of Nescochague located along State Route 542.

NICHOMUS (Salem County). The name of the seven-mile-long stream called Nichomus Run was first noted in a June 20, 1682, survey return as Neccomusses Run, a brook that flowed into the Salem River at Neccomusses Neck (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:545). The name belonged to an Indian man identified as Necomis in three deeds to land in the area signed between 1675 and 1683 (*in* Stewart 1932:62-66). Necomis' mother also signed the same deeds as Necosshesco, Necashahuske, and Necosshehesco. Nakoma (see in New York above) is probably etymologically related to these personal names. Similar-looking names from other languages in other states, such as Nakomis in Georgia and Neconish in Wisconsin, mostly refer to the fictional Nokomis, mother of the title character of Longfellow's poem, *Song of Hiawatha*.

NOCHESCATAUXIN. See **MECHESCATAUXIN**

NO MAN. See **NUMMY**

NUMMY (Cape May County). The hamlet of Nummytown, Nummy Island off Stone Harbor between Grassy Sound and Great Channel, and Lake Nummy in Belleplain State Forest (created when the Civilian Conservation Corps flooded Meisle Cranberry Bog during the 1930s), all bear the name of an Indian man called Nummy. He was initially mentioned in the area as a party involved in an unauthorized sale of a harpooned dead beached whale in a September 4, 1685, Cape May court action (*in* Stewart 1932:21). He was later noted as Mr. Tom Numimi in an April 13, 1688, deed to land in the area (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:424). The similar-looking name of nearby No Mans Island in Grassy Sound may link

Nummy with Naaman, a contemporary lower Delaware River valley sachem (see in the state of Delaware below).

OBHANAN (Ocean County). Obhanan Ridgeway Branch is a three-mile-long upper reach of Ridgeway Branch, a major Toms River tributary. The stream flows almost entirely within the Colliers Mills Wildlife Management Area. The name was first mentioned as "a cedar swamp commonly called Onhoman" in a July 12, 1734 deed to land in the area signed by several Indians whose numbers included Teteuskund, a minor signatory later widely known farther west in Pennsylvania as the Delaware Indian King Teedyuscung (M. Becker 1992:56).

OCKANICKON (Burlington County). Camp Ockanickon is a YMCA camp for boys founded in 1906 near Medford named for the prominent seventeenth-century Delaware River valley sachem discussed below in Pennsylvania.

PATCONG (Atlantic County). Present-day 15-mile-long Patcong Creek flows from its place of beginning at the forks of the Mill Brook and Cedar Brook through Lake Patcong to Bargaintown. The stream below Bargaintown is a tidal river that flows into Great Egg Harbor Bay at the Patcong Inlet. The name first appeared as Patconck Creek in a November 10, 1695, deed to land in the area (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:670).

PENNSAUKEN (Burlington and Camden counties). Whritenour thinks Pennsauken sounds like the Northern Unami word *pinsewoacan*, "parsnip" and its Southern Unami cognate **pinseokan*. Noting that parsnips were unknown in the Americas before the coming of the Europeans, Whritenour suggests that the Unami word may have originally referred to a similar-looking native wild root.

Pennsauken Creek is a four-mile-long tidal tributary of the Delaware River formed by the junction of its 20-mile-long North and South Branches at East Pennsauken. Pennsauken was first chronicled as on May 13, 1675 (Gehring 1977:71-72) as Sawkin, the home of a sachem residing on the east side of the Delaware River associated with chiefs from "Rancokes Kill" (see Rancocas below). The place was subsequently referred to as an Indian town identified as Pemisoakin situated between two branches of Cimissinck Creek (see Cinnaminson above) in a November 14, 1682, survey return. It was later identified as a place called Pemisoakin in a June 11, 1685 deed (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:353), as "Pensokin Creek alias Cropwell River," in a deed dated October 6, 1696 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:407), and as Pinsoakin Creek in the Thornton map completed that same year. The 12-square-mile Township of Pennsauken was established at the Forks of Pennsauken Creek in 1892.

POCHACK (Camden County). Whritenour thinks that Pochack and Pochuck (see in New York above) sound almost exactly like a Southern Unami word, *puchèk,* "the inside corner or angle." Pochack Creek is a small, much-altered two-mile-long stream in Pennsauken Township (also see above) that parallels New Jersey State Route 90 from Sunset Cemetery to its outlet at the Delaware River next to the Betsy Ross Bridge. The creek is situated at the approximate location of a place identified as Sinsessingh (see Cinnaminson above) in the 1655 Lindeström map (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A). Pochack was first mentioned by name on August 7, 1682 as a locality called Putshack in the Third Tenth of West Jersey (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:398). The Camden Water Department continues to formally identify Pochack as the Puchack Run and Well Field.

POMPESTON (Burlington County). The name Pompeston first appeared as Poenpissingh between the Rancoqueskÿl (see Rancocas below) and Sinessingh (see Cinnaminson above) on the 1655 Lindeström map (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A, 376.). Identified as Pumpissinck Creek on a deed to land in the area dated November 1-2, 1682 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:399), eight-mile-long Pompeston Creek presently flows in Cinnaminson Township through the town center into the Delaware River at the Borough of Riverton.

PORICY (Monmouth County). Poricy is currently the name of a brook, a pond, a lane, and a 250-acre park. The name first appeared as Porisy Run in a patent for land near present-day Middletown entered on January 10, 1677 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:26). Regarded as an Indian place name, it also strongly resembles Portici, the name of a palatial royal Italian villa located on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius noted for its elaborately landscaped gardens. Colonists in several provinces, hoping to attach some of the grace and elegance associated with the name Portici, gave it to their own estates. Today, the place name spelled Poricy adorns a three-mile-long Navesink River tributary that flows through Poricy Park, a popular locale particularly noted for the ancient fossilized shellfish, shark teeth, and other animal remains exposed along the brook's banks.

PORT-AU-PECK (Monmouth County). Whritenour thinks that all spellings of this place name sound very much like a Northern Unami word, *putpeka,* "deep still water or bay." Today, Port-au-Peck is the name of a neighborhood in the Borough of Oceanport. The name is a French-sounding alteration of a native name of a place identified in documents chronicling Indian land sales in the area as Potpocka on December 12, 1663 (O'Callaghan and Fernow 1853-1887 13:316-317), Pootopecke on October 17, 1664 (Christoph and Christoph 1982:53), and Pootapeck in the final title transfer documents validating the earlier sales registered on April 7, and June 5, 1665 (Municipal Archives of the City of New York, Gravesend Town Records, Deeds:73-74). A variety of spellings that included Poitipeck, Pottytuck, Portipeck, Portapeag, and "Portapeck alias Racoun Island" were used to identify a neck and an island near Shrewsbury in records penned between 1680 and 1700 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:124, 142, 300, 329).

The name spelled in the form of Port-au-Peck was first given to a hotel on the Shrewsbury River inlet of Pleasure Bay during the 1870s as a humorous pun transforming the prosaic-sounding Indian name into something summoning up images of a fashionable French resort. Use of the name eventually expanded to include the drawbridge crossing the inlet and the neighborhood located where the Port-au-Peck Hotel burned down in 1922.

PUMPSHIRE (Ocean County). Pumpshire Road, a one-block-long street in the City of Toms River, bears the name of John Pompshire, a New Jersey Delaware Indian. Pompshire was mentioned in colo-

nial chronicles penned between the 1750s and 1770s as a Christian convert, a Princeton College graduate, a translator, and a frontier diplomat. His name also has adorned nearby Pumpshear Swamp and Pumpshear Brook, a small stream whose waters run from the swamp past Pumpshire Road into Silver Bay (formerly known as Mosquito Cove), an inlet of Barnegat Bay (Zinkin 1976:148).

RAMANESSIN (Monmouth County). Whritenour thinks that Ramanessin means "paint stone," from the Munsee words *wallamman,* "paint," and *achsin,* "stone." Rementer (*in* Boyd 2005:438) suggests a Southern Unami equivalent, *olàmànahsen.* In the same source, Rementer thought that the name also might mean "place of fish," a combination of *namèes,* "fish" and the locative suffix *-ink.* Often called Hop Brook, Ramanessin Brook is a seven-mile-long tributary of the Swimming River that rises at Telegraph Hill at the northeastern end of the Mount Pleasant Hills. From there, the stream flows south through the 227-acre Ramanessin Tract Preserve into the Swimming River Reservoir and on into the Navesink River.

Sachems of a place variously identified as Ramanessin on June 18, 1675 (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:290[49]-289[50] *on verso*), Ramesing on May 22, 1676 (Monmouth County Records, Deed Book B:11-14), and Wromansung in documents dated August 12, 1676 (New Jersey Archives, Liber I:401-402), and September 29, 1676 (Monmouth County Records, Deed Book B:33-35), participated in land sales in the area. These ultimately led to the sale of their town site, identified as Romanese, on March 23, 1677 (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:365[74] *on verso*). The stream name, now spelled Ramanessin, has remained on local maps along with its companion, Hop Brook, since colonial times.

RANCOCAS (Burlington County). Whritenour thinks that Rancocas sounds like a Delaware Indian word, *lànkòkwës,* "brisk or lively fox." The 8-mile-long tidal main stem of Rancocas Creek, its 20-mile-long North Branch, and the 22-mile-long South Branch, collectively drain a considerable part of New Jersey's Pinelands. The name first appeared as Ramcock in a letter written in 1634 by Robert Evelin describing the country around what he called "Delaware Bay or Charles River" published in 1648 (*in* Force 1836-1846 2:21). Rancocas Creek was noted as Rancoqueskÿl on Lindeström's 1655 map (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A), as the Ancosos or Northampton River on the 1696 Thornton map, and as Ancocus Creek on the Faden map of 1778. Today, the 1,252-acre Rancocas State Park at the forks of the creek, and the Rankokus Indian Reservation, located on 350 acres of parkland set aside by the New Jersey government for the use of the state-recognized Powhatan Renape Nation, are among the many places bearing the name in the Rancocas Valley.

RUMSON (Monmouth County). Whritenour thinks that early spellings of Rumson, such as Norumpsump and Narrumson, sound much like a Northern Unami word, *nalambison,* "the belt." The Borough of Rumson and Rumson Road are currently located on Rumson Neck, a peninsula bordered by the Navesink River on one side and by Shrewsbury Inlet on the other. Both the inlets and the peninsula are shielded from the open waters of the Atlantic Ocean by the Sea Bright barrier beach.

Rumson was first mentioned in records documenting land negotiations with Indians in the area, who called the place Narowatkongh, an etymologically similar but geographically distinct name resembling Narraticon (see above), during purchase negotiations conducted on December 12, 1663 (O'Callaghan and Fernow 1853-1887 13:316-317). The locale was subsequently identified as Narumsum and Narumsunk on deeds signed on April 7, and June 5, 1665 (Municipal Archives of the City of New York, Gravesend Town Records, Deeds:73-74).

The community established on the peninsula was subsequently given a succession of names that included Black Point, Port Washington, and Oceanic. The opening of a nearby station, built by the New York and Long Branch Railroad (today's North Jersey Coast Line operated by New Jersey Transit) in 1875, brought wealthy summer visitors to the area. Impressed by the locale's bucolic rural qualities in an area well served by regional transportation, many of these summer sojourners soon began building year-round country seats along Rumson Road. Local residents maintain the self-governing borough form of government adopted in 1907 to the present day.

SHANNOC (Ocean County). Strongly resembling the widespread Scottish family name Shannock also noted as a Beothuk Indian word for "white man" in Newfoundland, the name of the Ridgeway Branch of Toms River tributary known as Shannoc Brook is a clearly documented abbreviated form of a Delaware Indian name for the stream in present-day Ocean County was first recorded as Cowwan Shannock in 1781 (Zinkin 1976:59). See Cowanshannock in western Pennsylvania in Part 2 for another occurrence of the latter place name elsewhere.

SQUAN. See **MANASQUAN**

SQUANKUM (Monmouth County). Squankum is the name of a five-mile-long brook, its one- mile-long North Branch, two nearby hamlets called Squankum and Lower Squankum, and several roads. Squankum Brook joins the Manasquan River (see above) southeast of Lower Squankum in Allaire State Park. The name first appeared in colonial records referring to a piece of land "commonly called Squancum" on the Manasquan River in a deed to land between present-day Crosswicks and Assunpink creeks (see both above) signed on June 24, 1689. The place was later referred to as Squamcunck in a deed confirmation made on June 7, 1701 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:326). Squankum Brook was noted as Machakawaten Brook on the 1781 Hills map.

SUPAWNA (Salem County). The 6,611-acre Supawna Meadows National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1974 on land originally designated as the Killcohook Migratory Bird Refuge in 1934. The facility's present name first appeared in colonial records as a place called Sappaen Maronte located on the east side of the Delaware River on April 3, 1669 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:6). Last noted in 1676 as Sapaney on Penns Neck, present-day Supawna is probably a recently resurrected respelling of a long-disused Delaware Indian place name.

TAKANASSEE (Monmouth County). Takanassee Lake is a tidal inlet located in the City of Long Branch. The name first appeared in colonial records as a place called Takanesse mentioned in an Indian deed to land in the area dated November 16, 1674 (New Jersey

Archives, Liber 1:265[74] *on verso*). It was next mentioned as Tanganawamese Field located on a nearby tract sold on June 18, 1675 (New Jersey Archives, Liber 1:290[49]-289[50] *on verso*). The name was revived in 1906 by a Jersey Shore entrepreneur who built his Takanassee Hotel in Long Branch as a summer resort catering to visitors brought to the area by the New York and Long Branch Railroad. The hotel burned down during the 1930s. A namesake hotel that opened in 1921 at the Catskills resort town of Fleischmanns in upstate New York suffered the same fate in 1971. The Takanassee Beach Club currently occupies the site of the Takanassee Coast Guard Station (formerly U.S. Life Saving Station Number 5) deactivated in 1928.

WAACKAACK (Monmouth County). Whritenour thinks that Waackaack sounds very much like a Munsee word, *waakeek,* "that which is curved or bent." Waackaack Creek is a two-mile-long tidal stream that runs north from its junction with Mahoras Creek (see above) to the place where it flows into Raritan Bay at Keansburg. The name was first mentioned as "Waycack upon the sea coast" in the boundary description written into the June 5, 1665, Indian deed (Municipal Archives of New York City, Gravesend Town Records:74) to land at Navesink. Residents referred to their community as Waycake until Thomas Tanner erected a pier at the creek mouth that was subsequently known as Tanner's Landing.

Area tradition holds that local farmers bringing grain to be ground at Philips Mill located on banks of the creek started calling the place Granville sometime during the 1820s. Community residents finally adopted the name Keansburg in 1884 in honor of the prominent Kean family. Growth stimulated by an upsurge in tourism and fishing fueled the transition of Keansburg from a village into a formally constituted borough in 1917. Today, the names of Waackaack Creek and Waackaack Light, a navigation beacon located at the stream's mouth, adorn prominent places in the Borough of Keansburg.

WANAMASSA (Monmouth County). Wanamassa was first mentioned as one of the three sachems who signed over land at the head of Deal Lake on April 6, 1687 (New Jersey Archives, Liber D:147-149). The name was resurrected and given to a YMCA camp located in the current Wanamassa community just west of Asbury Park in 1892. Use of the name adopted to adorn the camp and a nearby bungalow colony and hotel ultimately extended to include the entire present-day Wanamassa neighborhood in modern-day Ocean Township.

WESICKAMAN (Burlington County). Six-mile-long Wesickaman Creek flows from its headwaters two miles below the former site of the Brotherton Reservation at present-day Indian Mills (see above) to its junction with the Mullica River at Atsion (see above). The name was mentioned in a will dated March 24, 1752 as a "cedar swamp at Wesickamaning" (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 32:138). I have thus far not had the opportunity to see primary source references mentioning Wesickaman Creek in documents dating to 1758 and 1765 noted in Ewing (1979). The name appears in geological reports published during the late nineteenth century. Today, both Wesickaman Creek and nearby Wesickaman Drive are located in Shamong Township (see in New Jersey in Part 3 below).

WESTECUNK (Ocean County). Eleven-mile-long Westecunk Creek flows from its headwaters in the Stafford Forge Wildlife Management Area southeast through the hamlet of West Creek into the wetlands bordering Little Egg Harbor. The name initially appeared in two deeds to lands on the Jersey Shore, first as Winsunk Creek on May 10, 1699, and later as "Wisconk Creek. . . at Barnagate [present-day Barnegat]" on May 9, 1702 (State of New Jersey 1880-1949 21:148, 300). The current name of the hamlet of West Creek is an anglicized form of Westecunk. Colonial-era references to a different stream known as West Brook or Two Mile Creek near the City of Elizabeth far to the north in Union County refer to a stream bearing a wholly unrelated English name.

WHINGSON. See **MOHINGSON**

WICKAPECKO (Monmouth County). Whritenour thinks that Wickapecko sounds like a Munsee word, **wihkupeekw,* "the end of the pond." Today, Wickapecko is a relatively recently revived name given to a pond and a street in the hamlet of Wanamassa (see above) near Asbury Park. The name first appeared in an April 6, 1687, Indian deed to land in the area "within the branches of a great pond called by the Indians Whekaquecko" (New Jersey Archives, Liber D:147-148). The Delaware place name Wiccopee (see in New York above) shares similar etymological origins with Wickapecko.

WICKATUNK (Monmouth County). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) suggested the translation "finishing place or end of a place (i.e., a trail)," based on a Southern Unami word, *wikwètung*, rendered as *wikwètunk*, "the finishing or ending place (like the end of a trail)" in the Lenape Talking Dictionary (Lenape Language Preservation Project 2011). Whritenour thinks that Wickatunk sounds like the Northern Unami words *wikhattenk,* "neighborhood," and *wickatink,* "place of the leg or legs."

Wickatunk presently is the name of a small community in Marlboro Township. The place was first noted as Weakatong in an Indian deed to land in the area dated June 5, 1665 (Municipal Archives of the City of New York, Gravesend Town Records:74). Colonists knew the area as a center of Indian settlement. Discussions among the East Jersey Board of Proprietors in 1685 concerning acquisition of what they called the 36,000-acre Wickatunck Tract resulted in its subsequent purchase on February 25, 1686 (New Jersey Archives, Liber A:264). The purchase, which included the Indian town of Toponemes (see above), did not mention Wickatunk town. The name, however, remained on regional maps, where it currently adorns the aforementioned hamlet, its railroad station, a local street, and several other places in and around Marlboro.

DELAWARE

ALAPOCAS (New Castle County). Whritenour thinks that Alapocas sounds like the Southern Unami word *àlapòkwës*, "swift fox." The name first appeared as Alapockas Run in an October 25, 1680, survey return for land purchased from Indians on the west bank of Brandywine Creek opposite the mouth of the stream (Anonymous 1904 2:507). On May 5, 1681, the stream was identified as Alapockos Run in a deed conveying land south of the 1680 purchase (Dunlap and Weslager 1961:283). Today, Alapocas Run is a one-half-mile-long stream that flows entirely through parkland into Brandywine Creek at the community of Alapocas just across the Wilmington city line. Places bearing the run's name include 145-acre Alapocas Run State Park, the recently designated Alapocas Woods Natural Area located in a section of the park first acquired in 1910, and Alapocas Drive, built to provide scenic access into and through the area.

APPOQUINIMINK (New Castle County). The present-day Appoquinimink River in Delaware is a 15-mile-long stream that flows from the Town of Townsend eastward into Delaware Bay. The name was first mentioned as Apoquemena Kill in New Sweden governor Johann Risingh's report for 1654 (*in* Myers 1912:140). Lindeström presented the stream's Swedish, French, and Delaware names in his reference to the "Minques Kÿl, La Riviere de Minques, or Apoquenema," in his 1655 map (*in* A. Johnson 1925, Map A, 305-306). Rendered in a wide variety of differently spelled variants during the colonial era (such as Opapeumany in the 1696 Thornton map), the name was regularized into its current form following its appearance as Apoquininunk Creek in the 1778 William Faden map.

DELAWARE. The name adorns the state, the river that runs along its northeastern boundary, Delaware City in New Castle County, and many other places.

DUCK CREEK (Kent County). Present-day three-mile-long Duck Creek runs from Duck Creek Pond through the City of Smyrna to its confluence with the Smyrna River. The stream was noted in a July 2, 1685, Indian deed as "Quing Quingus called Duck Creek" (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:95). Heckewelder (1834:356) later wrote that *quing quingus* was a Delaware Indian word for "grey duck." The very similar-looking place name Quandus Quaricus was noted as an Indian name for Maspeth Creek in 1666 (see in New York above).

HOCKESSIN (New Castle County). Whritenour thinks that Hockessin sounds like a Southern Unami word, *hòkèsink*, "place of tree bark." The name first appeared as Ocasson in a 1734 deed to land along the Mill Creek branch of the Christina River (in Weslager 1964:27). The landowner gave his permission to establish what was initially called the Hocesion Meeting House on his property in 1737 (in Weslager 1964:13). Today, Hockessin is a suburb of Wilmington located some eight miles northwest of the original site of Rocksen.

KIAMENSI (New Castle County). Whritenour thinks that Hwiskakimensi, first mentioned in the 1655 Lindeström map (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A), sounds very much like a Delaware Indian word, *wisahkimënshi,* "wild grapevine." The recently resurrected abbreviated form of the name adorns Kiamensi Road and the Kiamensi Gardens and Kiamensi Heights neighborhoods in the City of Wilmington along Red Clay Creek, a stream known to Swedish colonists as Rödlers Kihl.

MINQUA (New Castle County). This variant of Mingo, from *mengwe*, "glans penis" (Brinton and Anthony 1888:81), a word that Delaware Indians used when referring to Iroquois Indians, mostly occurs in Dutch and Swedish records as a term identifying Susquehannock Indians. Present-day Appoquinimink and Christiana creeks were variously known as Minquas Creek or Kÿl during colonial times. The name has also been resurrected in Delaware to adorn the Minquadale and East Minquadale communities.

MISPILLION (Sussex County). The present-day Mispillion River is a 15-mile-long stream that flows into Delaware Bay from its headwaters west of Milford. William Penn listed Mespilion among the waterways in his province located below Philadelphia in 1683 (*in* Myers 1912:238). The name most closely resembles what Robert Evelin described as "a creek called Mosilian" located much farther up the Delaware River near "the Fals made by a rock of limestone. . . about sixty and five leagues from the sea" in his letter of 1634 published in 1648 (*in* Force 1836-1846 2:22). Although Weslager (1972:36) wrote that the position of Evelin's Mosilian matches that occupied by Crosswicks Creek (see in New Jersey South above) below the Falls of the Delaware at present-day Trenton in the text of his book, it was placed just southeast of Minisink (see above) in the volume's "Lenape Heartland" map, a position repeated on later maps (e.g., "Lenape Bands in the Seventeenth Century," *in* L. Williams 2009:84).

NAAMAN (New Castle County). Naaman was the name of a Delaware Indian leader who spoke for ten sachems from four Indian communities meeting with the newly arrived director general of New Sweden, Johan Risingh, at Tinicum (see below) near present-day Philadelphia in 1654. The name was probably a nickname, playing perhaps on some peculiarity in his name, appearance, or demeanor that summoned up the image of Naaman, a Syrian general who, the bible says, adopted the Hebrew faith after a miraculous dip in the River Jordan cured his leprosy. Risingh's chief engineer, Peter Lindeström, subsequently noted a stream that he identified as Naamans Kÿl and a waterfall near its headwaters adorned with the name of Naamansfallet in his 1655 map (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A). Naamans Creek (sometimes spelled Naaman), an 11-mile-long waterway whose upper branches meander across the Delaware–Pennsylvania border, joins with the Delaware River at Naaman's Bridge. The name also identifies the adjoining community of Naaman, Naamans Road, and several other places in the area. Places named Nummy (see in New Jersey South above) probably refer to the Delaware sachem. Others elsewhere, such as Naaman School Road near Dallas in Garland, Texas, probably refer to the biblical figure.

SOCKOROCKET (Sussex County). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Weslager 1976:145) thought that Sekatarius, one of the many similarly spelled names used to refer to a lower Hudson Valley sachem originally identified as Sukkurus who moved south along the Jersey Shore to Delaware Bay between the 1650s and 1680s (Grumet

2009:354nn.17), sounded like a Southern Unami name meaning "one with a breadth of mind." Whritenour thinks that Sockorocket may be a Nanticoke name related to the Southern Unami word *sékaláhkát*, "a black hole." The name appears to be an anglicized form of an Indian name changed in much in the way English settlers in Westchester, New York wrote out the name Shenorock by adding the suffixes *-rocket* and *-rocky* where Delawares placed locatives often spelled *-akie* and *-achque* by colonists. Today, the name adorns Sockorockets Ditch, a small headwater of Indian Creek within land traditionally identified as Nanticoke territory.

WHITE CLAY (New Castle County). The 3,300-acre White Clay Creek State Park, and the 19-mile-long White Clay Creek and its East, Middle, and West Branches that flow into Delaware from Pennsylvania, bear the English version of the Delaware Indian place name Opasiskunk. Whritenour translates Opasiskunk as "place of white clay." Opasiskunk was noted as the home of the sachem Kekelappan who sold half of his interest in lands between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers to William Penn's agents on September 10, 1683 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:67).

PENNSYLVANIA NORTH

ANALOMINK (Monroe County). Heckewelder (1834:359) wrote that Analomink came from a Delaware Indian word, *nolamáttink,* "the place where silk worms spring up, or mount; silk worms' place," in reference to mulberry trees that grew abundantly at the locale. Whritenour notes that its earliest documented form, Manawalamink, resembles a Northern Unami word, **mennewallumink*, "place of drinking dogs." Manawalamink Island was noted at the present location of Schellenbergers Island at the mouth of Brodhead Creek on a map drafted in 1733. Brodhead Creek was first noted as Lehiethaes Creek located just north of the Delaware Water Gap in the 1738 Lewis Evans map of the Walking Purchase (*in* Gipson 1939). The stream was soon referred to as Analoming Creek.

Daniel Brodhead, an Indian trader and militia officer originally from Marbletown, New York, purchased land at the lower part of the creek in 1737. He subsequently gave his first name to Danbury, the place where he built his new home, and gave his family name, Brodhead, to the Analoming Creek that ran by it. Then as now, Brodhead Creek rises above the present-day hamlet of Analomink. From there, it flows southward past East Stroudsburg to its junction with the Delaware River at the Borough of Delaware Water Gap.

A house that Brodhead built for the convenience of passing Moravians in 1744 became the nucleus of the Danbury Indian mission community. The latter locale was abandoned after an Indian raiding party burned the mission in 1755. Residents of the hamlet of Spragueburg located along the upper reaches of Brodhead Creek gave the name Analomink Lake to the millpond created by the dam built across stream in the 1830s. Evidently finding the lake's Indian name more appealingly unique than the relatively prosaic Spragueburg, villagers formally adopted Analomink as the name for their community in 1905.

AQUASHICOLA (Carbon and Monroe counties). Heckewelder (1834:358) thought that Aquashicola sounded much like the Delaware Indian word *achquaonschícola,* "the brush net fishing creek; the creek where we catch fish by means of a net made with brush." Aquashicola Creek (first noted by the name on William Scull's map of 1770) parallels Kittatiny Mountain (see in Pennsylvania North and in New Jersey North) from its headwaters near Wind Gap through the hamlet of Aquashicola to the City of Palmerton, where it joins the Lehigh River just above the Lehigh Gap. Moravians began visiting the Indian town of Meniolagomeka, located along the creek's upper reaches, in 1743. They gradually established a mission at the site.

The place name Aquanghekalo first appeared at the locale in a deed dated 1749 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 2:33). Both the missionaries and their native converts were compelled to abandon the town when Delaware and Shawnee warriors, who had joined the French in their war with Great Britain following the outbreak of the last French and Indian War in 1754, began launching attacks on Lehigh Valley settlements a year later. Americans moving to new homes built at the lower end of Aquashicola Creek in 1806 named their community Millport. Local residents adopted the name Aquashicola after resorts opened along the creek during the 1850s became popular Pocono region tourist destinations.

BUCKWHA (Carbon and Monroe counties). Buckwha is a relocated contraction of *pockhápócka,* a variation of Pohopoco (see below) that Heckewelder (1834:358) identified as a Munsee name for the Lehigh Gap. That name first appeared as Buckabuka in an April 6, 1744 entry in a journal kept by Moravian missionaries John Martin Mack and Christian Froelich documenting a trip to the Susquehanna River valley (*in* F. Johnson 1904:31). Today, Buckwha is the name of a 13-mile-long creek that flows into Aquashicola Creek (see above). It is possible that an even more altered form of *pockhápócka* may have traveled farther east to Buckabear Pond, one of a cluster of bear-themed place names in the Passaic County Township of West Milford, New Jersey, that includes Bearfort Mountain and Bear Swamp Lake. Other place names adorned with the word Buck, such as Bucks County and Buckwampum (see in Pennsylvania in Part 3), come from such non-Indian sources as the German surname Buck and the customary abbreviation of the English county name Buckinghamshire (Anglo-Saxon for Bucca's home district).

CALLAPOOSE (Wayne County). This name of a hamlet in Sterling Township is a much-modified version a Dutch nickname meaning "cabbage" that colonist used to identify a prominent Delaware leader (see Capouse in Pennsylvania Central entries in Part 2 and Kappus in New Jersey Central above). The particular spelling of Callapoose also suggests a playful rendering of *calabozo,* a Spanish word for dungeon that entered English in the form of calaboose, "jail."

CATASAUQUA (Lehigh and Northampton counties). Heckewelder (1834:358) thought that Catasauqua sounded much like a Delaware Indian word, *gattosacqui,* or *gattosachgi,* "the earth is thirsty (i.e., it wants rain)." Today, the Borough of Catasauqua, Catasauqua Lake, the village of North Catasauqua, and Catasauqua Creek lie on the east side of the Lehigh River in Northampton County. The community of West Catasauqua lies directly across the river in the county of Lehigh. Catasauqua Creek was first mentioned as Cattosoque in 1735 (Lambert and Reinhard 1914). The 1770 William Scull map shows a stream identified as Mill Creek at the locale. Gordon (1832:14) in his gazetteer listed a stream he identified as Calesoque Creek at the place where the present-day Borough of Catasauqua was formally laid out in 1853.

COCHECTON (Wayne County). Whritenour thinks that Cochecton sounds like a Northern Unami word, **kischiixtoon*, "people are washing things, or there is washing going on." The Delaware Indian town of Cochecton was located on the west bank of the Delaware River in the present-day village of Damascus across from the village of Cochecton (see in New York above). John Reading, Jr. (1915:98) first noted Cochecton as "the Indian town called Kasheton" that he visited on June 30, 1719. Reading was a member of the first surveying party sent by the governors of New Jersey and New York to locate the Station Point marking the westernmost boundary of the contested border between their provinces. His sketch maps located Cochecton among a number of Indian towns scattered around what the party agreed was the right spot (on the Pennsylvania side of the river about two miles north of modern-day Skinners Falls).

An Orange County, New York, militia officer named

Thomas De Kay was sent to what he called Cashighton in December 1745, during the height of the third French and Indian War. De Kay was ordered to find out the truth behind a rumor that Indians at the place were getting ready to support a forthcoming French and Indian attack. Arriving at the town, he found between 90 and 100 men and their families who had fled from their homes farther east in Orange and Ulster counties in fear of an English assault. Agreeing that all attack fears were unfounded, De Kay convinced the Indians to meet with provincial authorities to formally reaffirm friendly relations in the spring. The Indians subsequently came to the Orange County seat of Goshen, where they put their marks to a treaty with New York and signed deeds that finally surrendered the vast expanse of Hardenbergh Patent lands in the Catskills that colonists had claimed since 1707 (Ruttenber 1906b).

Required to leave their lands on the New York side of the Delaware River after signing the deeds at Goshen, many Indians who had lived in and around the Catskills moved to the Indian town of Cochecton across the river in Pennsylvania. Sachems from that town, whose numbers included Nutimus, Teedyuscung, and Kappus (see Kappus in New Jersey Central above, Netimus and Teedyuskung below, and Capouse in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2), were among the Indians who later sold all of their remaining lands to the west of the Delaware River north of the Delaware Water Gap to New Englanders in three deeds signed between December 20, 1754, and October 27, 1755 (Boyd and Taylor 1930-1971 1:196-200; 260-271; 308-314). These sales occurred just as many Delawares, inspired by early French and Indian victories over the British during the run-up to the start of the final Seven Years War in America, finally decided to strike back at colonists who had taken their lands.

No Indians were living at the place New Englanders called Cushietunk when Connecticut settlers began moving into the region in 1760 after peace returned to the Delaware Valley following the signing of treaties at Easton in 1758. Cushietunk became a springboard for New England penetration into Pennsylvania throughout the Pennamite-Yankee Wars that sputtered on in the area for the next 40 years. The hills behind the town were identified as Cushichton Mountain in the 1770 William Scull map of the Pennsylvania frontier. Although most places bearing the name today are located on the New York side of the Delaware River, a continuation of the Newburgh-Cochecton Turnpike (today's Pennsylvania State Route 371) is still called the Cochecton Turnpike.

EQUINUNK (Wayne County). Heckewelder (1834:359) thought that Equinunk sounded exactly like a Delaware Indian word meaning "place where we were provided with articles of clothing, where wearing apparel was distributed to us." The 15-mile-long Equinunk Creek joins with the Delaware River at the village of Equinunk. Little Equinunk Creek is an adjoining but separate stream of nearly equal length that falls into the Delaware River some miles south of the village at a place called Stalker. Pennsylvania proprietary officials authorized the establishment of the 2,222-acre Safe Harbor Manor at the mouth of what is today called Equinunk Creek in 1721 (Goodrich 1880:99). The area remained an untenanted tract mostly frequented by hunters and passing log rafters even after a Bucks County Quaker named Samuel Preston purchased the land for the estate he named Equinunk Manor in 1791. Several families subsequently bought land, built houses, and erected saw and tanning mills at Equinunk during the early 1830s.

HOKENDAUQUA (Lehigh County). Heckewelder (1834:358) thought that Hokendauqua sounded something like *hackundòchwe,* a Delaware Indian word spelled as Hockyondocquay in 1757. Today, Hokendauqua is the name of a creek and a municipality named after the stream located half a mile south of the place where it falls into the Lehigh River. Runners hired by the Penn family to squeeze as much mileage out of the day and a half's walk that Indians had accepted as the furthest limit of the Walking Purchase did not identify the creek where they spent the night of September 19, 1737.

A possible name for the creek subsequently appeared in 1757 when two of the runners recalled that Indians by the creek they probably ironically identified as Hockyondocquay, "they are searching for land," had openly expressed their anger over the fact that the walkers had ventured far beyond what they regarded as the agreed-upon limits of the purchase. The stream was later identified as Hockendoque Creek in Gordon's (1832:14) gazetteer.

The present-day Hockendauqua community is named for the creek. The hamlet was first laid out in 1855 just as work was completed on the Catasauqua and Fogelsville short line linking the newly constructed Thomas Iron Works at the place with the Lehigh Valley Railroad main line tracks along the river. The Thomas Iron Works in Hokendauqua dominated the community's economy until competition from larger companies forced its owners to stop operations in 1927. Today, Hokendauqua is a mostly residential community.

KITTATINY (Monroe and Northampton counties). Kittatiny initially appeared in Pennsylvania provincial records as the name of a range of hills, first identified as Keekachtanemin on September 7, 1732, and later on October 11, 1736, as Kekkachtananin in Indian deeds to land between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers (*in* State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:344-346, 494-499). Lewis Evans placed the Kittatinny Mountains at their present-day location in his 1738 map of the 1737 Walking Purchase (*in* Gipson 1939). Ten years later, Pennsylvania colonists noted that Delaware Indians referred to the ridge running between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers as the Kittochtinny Hills (State of Pennsylvania, 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 5:407).

Pennsylvanians currently use the name Kittatiny to identify two separate sections of the Blue Mountains in their state. The easternmost of these sections extends southwest from the Delaware Water Gap to the Wind Gap along the border of Monroe and Northampton counties. Another stretch of the Blue Mountains located much farther southwest in Franklin County near the Maryland state line is also known as the Kittatiny Mountain (see in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2 below). Kittatiny also appears in New Jersey as the name of the same line of hills stretching north and east from the Delaware Water Gap to the New York border.

LACKAWAXEN (Pike County). Like Lackawack in New York, Heckewelder (1834:359) thought that Lackawaxen came from a Delaware Indian word, *lechauwêksink,* "the forks of the road, or the parting of the roads; where the roads take off in various directions." Basing his etymology on the name's earliest recorded form,

Lechawachsein, Whritenour thinks it more likely that Lackawaxen was originally a Munsee word, *(eenda) lxawahkwsiing,* "(where) there is a forked tree. . . where there are forked trees."

Today, the name Lackawaxen is most closely identified with the 32-mile-long river whose headwaters rise above Lake Wallenpaupack (see below). The Wallenpaupack Branch of the Lackawaxen River flowed unhindered above the village of Hawley before the most recent enlargement of the dam creating present-day Lake Wallenpaupack completely flooded its lower reaches in 1926. The river's 22-mile-long West Branch flows south from Honesdale to join with the Wallenpaupack Branch at Hawley to form the main stem of the Lackawaxen River. Running beside the West Branch from Honesdale, the route of the now-defunct Delaware and Hudson Canal flows next to the river's main stem through Lackawaxen Township to the place where the stream spills into Delaware River at the village of Lackawaxen just north of Minisink Ford (see below).

The name Lechawachsein initially appeared in the August 21, 1749, deed to land above the Walking Purchase line sold by a group of Iroquois, Delaware, and Shawnee Indian claimants (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 5:407). The stream subsequently was noted as Lechawaxin Creek in the 1770 William Scull map and as Lexawacsein on the 1792 Howell map. The Lackawaxen Valley later became an important transportation corridor used by boatmen who guided mule-driven boats and barges carrying anthracite to market on the Delaware and Hudson Canal during its mid-nineteenth-century heyday. The National Park Service restored and modified the Lackawaxen Aqueduct, originally built to carry canal traffic over the Delaware River above the Minisink Ford, as a bridge for cars and pedestrians. The Lacawac Sanctuary, a 545-acre Adirondack-style great camp built in 1903 near the shores of Lake Wallenpaupack, also preserves a somewhat modified form of the name.

LECHAUWEKI. See **LEHIGH**

LEHIGH (Carbon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, and Northampton counties). Heckewelder (1834:357) wrote that Lehigh reminded him of Delaware Indian words associated with *lěcháwâk,* "fork," such as *lechau-hanne,* "forks of streams" and *lechau-wichen,* "the forks or parting of roads or where they meet together," used when referring to the Forks of Delaware in the Lehigh River valley. Associations with the Lehigh Railroad and the Lehigh Valley's significance in the development of American industrialization have made this one of the most widespread Delaware Indian place names in the United States (see Part 3).

The original home of this much-traveled name is a 1,360-square-mile valley that straddles the north and south slopes of the Blue Mountain ridge in northeastern Pennsylvania. The valley's dominant feature is the 103-mile-long Lehigh River, known during colonial times as the West Branch of the Delaware. Colonists called the region between these streams the Forks of Delaware. Two other streams also originally bore the name Lehigh. The first was Lehiethes Creek, a stream initially shown on the Evans map of 1738 subsequently renamed Brodhead Creek (see Analomink above). The second, the Lehigh Creek shown on the 1770 William Scull map that now goes by the name of Little Lehigh Creek, is a 12-mile-long brook that flows into the Lehigh River at Allentown.

The name Lehigh itself came late to colonial records. It was first mentioned as Lechay in 1697, the same year that peace returned to the region following the end of the first French and Indian War that had ravaged the region since 1689. Settlers were drawn to the region's broad fertile valley only after the second French and Indian War ended in 1714. Among these settlers were Delaware Indians from New Jersey who moved to the Lehigh Valley after their leader, Weequehela, was found guilty for the murder of one of his neighbors and hanged in 1727. The Lechaig Hills (currently called South Mountain) were mentioned in a September 7, 1732, Indian deed to land in the area (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:344-347).

Lehigh country subsequently became a hotbed of proprietary land shark shenanigans culminating in the Walking Purchase of 1737 that ultimately forced the Forks Indians to abandon the region. Raids launched by the uprooted Indians from the beginning of the final French and Indian War in 1755 to the end of the Revolutionary War in 1782 limited colonial expansion into and beyond the valley.

The discovery of anthracite coal ideal for fueling steam-powered machines at the valley's upper end radically transformed life in the region. Coal carried by boats running along the Lehigh Canal constructed during the 1820s fueled industrial development in Philadelphia and New York. The valley itself became, at one time or another, a major production and transportation center for the iron, steel, and cement industries. The dominance of industry in the region was most forcefully reflected by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's status as the only private corporation allowed to own a major waterway in the United States between 1821 and 1966.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad gradually supplanted the Lehigh Canal as the region's major freight carrier. Today, various renderings of the name that adorns many places in and around the Lehigh Valley include Lehighton borough in Carbon County and Lechauweki Springs Park in the City of Bethlehem.

LEHIGHTON. See **LEHIGH**

MACUNGIE (Lehigh County). Heckewelder (1834:357) thought that the name he spelled Macungy sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *machkúnschi,* "the harboring or feeding of bears." Whritenour thinks the spelling of the name in the form of Mahquongee in 1738 sounds more like a Northern Unami word, **machkawonge,* "red hill." Today, Macungie most prominently appears on maps as the name of two townships and a borough.

The name noted on modern-day maps as Macungie first appeared as Macousie and Maquenusie in a road return dated March 27, 1735 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 3:617). A place identified as Mahquongee was next mentioned in a May 9, 1738, deed to 100 acres of land within the bounds of the present-day Borough of Macungie (Moravian Archives, Provincial Elders Conference Papers, Folio 6.4).

Peter Miller renamed the place Millersville after himself when he moved to the area in 1776. Established as a borough in 1857, Millersville was subsequently given its current name of Macungie in 1875. The general area around modern Macungie borough was first incorporated as the Town of Macungy in 1752. Macungy Township was later divided into the townships of Upper Macungie and Lower Macungie in 1832. The Macungie region is well known

among archaeologists as the place where Indians mined distinctive glassy brown jasper cherts that they chipped and flaked into sharp-edged stone tools.

MAHONING (Carbon County). Heckewelder (1834:360) thought that Mahoning sounded much like the Delaware Indian words *mahóni,* "a deer lick," and *mahonink,* "at the lick." The name first appeared in the Delaware Indian homeland as a creek identified as Mohaining in the Lehigh Valley in a November 12, 1740, letter written for Indians at the Forks of Delaware protesting their eviction from lands they claimed were not within Walking Purchase limits (American Philosophical Society, Logan Papers, Book 4:71-72). Mahoning Creek subsequently appeared in its current form at its present location on a map drafted by Lewis Evans in 1749.

Today, Mahoning Creek is a 17-mile-long eastward-flowing stream that courses through the Mahoning Valley to the place where it spills into the Lehigh River just below present-day Lehighton. The name also adorns several roads in the area. Two streams named Mahonney Creek and Mahannon Creek flowing into the Upper Schuylkill River just east of Schuylkill Haven probably bear different spellings of the widespread Irish family name unrelated to the Delaware Indian word (see in Pennsylvania in Part 3 below).

MASTHOPE (Pike and Wayne counties). Heckewelder (1834:360) thought that the name he spelled Mashope sounded similar to Delaware Indian words, *maschápe* and *mashapi,* which he translated as "glass beads." Masthope is currently the name of a creek and a village located at the creek's mouth in the Town of Lackawaxen (see above). Six-mile-long Masthope Creek rises just east of the hamlet of Beach Lake in Wayne County. Initial settlements made by New Englanders in the area during the 1760s failed.

Local traditions hold that loggers guiding rafts down the Delaware used the stretch of quiet water below the small fan of gravel outwash at the mouth of Masthope Creek as a rest stop during the final decades of the eighteenth century. People moving to the small community that subsequently grew up at the creek mouth adopted its name partly in hopes that sales of locally cut logs suitable for use as masts would bring prosperity. Development, however, only began in earnest after the New York and Erie Railroad laid tracks on the bridge built across the mouth of Masthope Creek in 1848. The post office that opened at the optimistically named Delaware Bridge community on the opposite bank of the river in New York in 1849 transferred operations to Masthope in Pennsylvania in 1855 when plans for the span fell through.

The original namesake of Masthope was a local Delaware Indian known to settlers who spelled his name as Mastewap, Amossowap, Mastohop, and Malonap in documents written between 1746 and 1761. Masthope Creek was noted as "Masconos Creek, and once his settlement" on the 1769 Dennis map (Dennis 1769). In 1785, 71-year-old settler Johannis Decker affirmed in a deposition (Snell 1881:368) that he knew Mastewap and other Indians "at Coshecton, Shohacan, and Cookhouse" (see Cochecton above and Shehawken below: Cookhouse is now Deposit, New York) when they signed the deed that New Englanders used to claim land above the Delaware Water Gap on May 6, 1755 (Boyd and Taylor 1930-1971 1:260-271).

MINISINK (Monroe County). Described earlier (see in New Jersey and New York), Minisink in Pennsylvania serves as the name of the Minisink Hills community just north of the Borough of Delaware Water Gap in Monroe County. Lake Minausin, originally constructed in 1902 as a focal point for the Pocono Manor Inn in the hamlet of the same name, is adorned with a variant spelling of Minisink.

MONOCACY (Northampton County). Heckewelder (1834:358, 360) thought that Monocacy sounded similar to the Delaware Indian words *menágassi* and *menákessi,* "a stream containing several large bends." Monocacy adorns two streams in the northern and southern portions of the Delaware homeland in Pennsylvania and another in Maryland (see in Part 3 below). The ten-mile-long Monocacy Creek in the Lehigh Valley was first noted as Menacasy Creek in the 1738 Evans map of the Walking Purchase (*in* Gipson 1939). Camel's Hump, a mountain at the upper end of the creek, was initially identified as Manakisy Hill on the 1770 William Scull map. Standardized as Monocacy by the mid-nineteenth century, the name current graces the main stem of the creek, its East Branch, and a number of other places in and around the City of Bethlehem.

MOOSIC (Lackawanna and Wayne counties). Whritenour thinks that present-day Moosic sounds like a Munsee word, **moosak,* "elk" (plural) or **(eenda) moosiik,* "(where) there are elk." The name adorns Moosic Mountain, a 24-mile-long range of hills that forms part of the divide separating the Delaware and Susquehanna river valleys. Moosic's slopes rise an average of 2,000 feet above sea level to a high point of 2,300 feet at Pocono Plateau.

The present-day name of Moosic was first mentioned as the "large mountain called Moshooetoo mount or hill" that marked the western boundary of the New England purchase of land west of the Delaware River made on May 6, 1755 (Boyd and Taylor 1930-1971 1:260-271). The same document identified the ridge as part of the frontier separating the lands of what were referred to as the "Ninneepaaues" (Lenapes) who signed the deed, and the "Macquas. . . otherwise called Mowhawks." Gordon (1832:309) identified the hill as Moosick Mountain in his gazetteer. Today, the name adorns Moosic Mountain, the community of Moosic Lakes, and many features in the surrounding area.

NESQUEHONING (Carbon and Schuylkill counties). Heckewelder (1834:358) translated the name Nesquehoning as a Delaware Indian word, *næskahónink,* "at the black lick," from the root word, *næskahóni,* "black lick or the lick of which the water is of a blackish color." Today, places named Nesquehoning Mountain, Nesquehoning Creek, and the municipalities of Nesquehoning and Nesquehoning Junction are located in the upper Lehigh Valley. Nesquehoning Mountain is one of the series of long, narrow parallel ridges that follow one after another north and west above the Blue Mountain. Eleven-mile-long Nesquehoning Creek is an eastward-running stream that flows below the upper slope of Nesquehoning Mountain. The stream rises near the Schuylkill County hamlet of Hometown. From there, it crosses into Carbon County's Mahoning Township (see above), where it flows past the Borough of Nesquehoning into the Lehigh River at Nesquehoning Junction.

Nesquehoning made its earliest known appearance in Easton treaty council meeting minutes taken on November 10, 1756, as "Nishamemkachton, a creek about three miles beyond [Fort Allen

in present-day Weissport]" (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 7:317). It was next mentioned on August 19, 1762, when Iroquois speakers representing themselves and refugee Indians living along the Susquehanna River asked Pennsylvanian authorities not to allow settlement higher up "than Nixhisaqua (or Mohony) [see Mahoning above]" (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 8:748). Appearing in its modern form on the 1770 William Scull map and noted as Nesquchong Creek on Howell's map of 1792, Nesquehoning became the site of entrepreneur Josiah White's first attempts to build a wing-dam capable of holding back enough water to float coal boats from the shallow creek's mouth downriver along the Lehigh River. Miners subsequently established a village they named Nesquehoning at the borough's present locale in 1831. Nesquehoning Valley thereafter became a major anthracite mining district. The name presently adorns many places in the area.

NETIMUS (Pike County). Lake Netimus is the focal point of Camp Lake Netimus, a Pocono area girls' camp established in 1930 located several miles southwest of the Borough of Milford. The camp is named for the sachem Nutimus, who was active in intercultural affairs in the area during the mid-1700s. Heckewelder (1834:385) thought that Nutimus sounded like *nütamæs,* a Delaware name that meant "a striker of fish with a spear."

POCONO (Carbon, Monroe, and Wayne counties). Heckewelder (1834:358) wrote that Pocono reminded him of the Delaware Indian words *pockhanne,* "a stream issuing from a mountain," and *pokohanne,* "a stream running between two mountains." Writers frequently associate the name of the present-day Pocono Mountain region with those adorning other names of nearby places such as Pahaquarry (see in New Jersey North above) and Pohopoco (see below). Pocono was initially recorded as the name of Pokono Point (today's Mount Pocono) on the 1770 William Scull map. Soldiers led by General John Sullivan, marching north during the summer of 1779 to attack the Iroquois towns in upstate New York, noted places they referred to as Pokono, Poganogo, and Pokanose just north of present-day Stroudsburg in their journals, maps, and correspondence.

Today, Mount Pocono, 1,306-acre Big Pocono State Park, Pocono Plateau Lake, Pocono Knob, and many other places bearing the name are located within the 46-square-mile Pocono Creek watershed. Sixteen-mile-long Pocono Creek and its Little Pocono Branch join together one mile above the creek's confluence with McMichael Creek at Stroudsburg before flowing into Brodhead Creek (see Analomink above) and on to the Delaware River at the Delaware Water Gap. Other places bearing the name farther west along the Lehigh Valley include Pocono Mountain, located just north of the Borough of Jim Thorpe, and Pocono Peak Lake, the source of the Lehigh River. Poxono Island on the Delaware River midway between Depew and Depue islands may be a kind of hybrid mixing Pocono with Paxinosa, the name of a prominent Shawnee sachem who lived in the area. Pocono Point at Candlewood Lake (see in Connecticut in Part 3) is an import from Pennsylvania.

POHOPOCO (Carbon and Monroe counties). Heckewelder (1834:358) thought that Pohopoco sounded much like a Delaware Indian word, *pockhápócka,* "two mountains butting with their ends against each other, with a stream between them." Today, Pohopoco is the name of a 28-mile-long Lehigh Valley creek and a mountain ridge that rises above the stream's headwaters. The creek's uppermost branches join together six miles below Pohopoco Mountain at the Beltzville Lake Reservoir completed in 1972. The creek then runs south and west through Towamensing Township (see below) to the place where it falls into the Lehigh River just south of Weissport across from Lehighton where the Moravians built their mission of Gnadenhutten in 1746.

Moravian missionaries John Martin Mack and Christian Froelich first mentioned a stream they called Buckabuka (see Buckwha above) in an April 6, 1744 entry of the journal recording their search for a suitable place to build a mission in the area (*in* F. Johnson 1904:31). Eleven years later, the stream was noted as Pocho Pochto Creek, where Indian raiders who had destroyed Gnadenhutten also killed a family of colonists (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 6:758-759). William Scull subsequently noted the stream as "Poopoke or Heads Creek" on his 1770 map. The latter name is probably an anglicization of Haeth, the name of the family killed in the 1755 attack whose homestead was located along what was then also called Haeth Creek.

QUAKAKE (Carbon and Schuylkill counties). Heckewelder (1834:358) thought that Quakake sounded like the Delaware Indian words *cuwékeek* or *kwékêêk,* "piney lands." Quakake Creek, a name that Heckewelder reconstructed as *kuweuhanne*, is a nine-mile-long stream that flows from its headwaters in Schuylkill County through Carbon County to its junction with Hazle Creek at the Borough of Weatherly. Known below Weatherly as Black Creek, the stream flows four miles farther east to its confluence with the Lehigh River at Penn Haven Junction.

The name first appeared as Queekeek in a 1758 report on diplomatic affairs on the Pennsylvania frontier (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 3:413). Present-day Spring Mountain, a narrow ridge that forms the divide between the Lehigh and Susquehanna drainages, was referred to as Quakake Hill in 1787 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 6:131). Howell placed what he called Quacake Creek within the Quacake Valley at their present locales in his map of 1792.

The pass through Spring Mountain where Pennsylvania State Route 93 now serves as a high road to Hazleton and the Wyoming Valley (see in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2 below) was known as Quakake Gap during colonial times. Closely associated with the region's coal mining industry, the name continues to adorn Quakake Creek, the hamlet of Quakake Junction on its banks in Schuylkill County, Quakake Lake in Carbon County, and several roads and other places in the Quakake Valley.

SAUCON (Lehigh and Northampton counties). Whritenour feels certain that Heckewelder (1834:357, 360) correctly identified *sákunk* as a Southern Unami Indian word, meaning "outlet of a small stream into a larger one," whose Northern Unami equivalent, Whritenour observes, is *sakona.* Saucon is the name of a substantial number of places mostly located in the Saucon Valley drained by the 26-mile-long Saucon Creek and its tributaries, the lowermost of which is called the East Branch of Saucon Creek. Rising in Upper

Saucon Township just east of Macungie (see above), Saucon Creek flows eastward before taking a sharp turn to the north at the Borough of Hellertown. From there, the creek passes through South Mountain at Saucon Gap east of Bethlehem. Flowing past Lower Saucon Township, where it joins with its East Branch, Saucon Creek runs through the hamlet of Saucon where the stream flows into the Lehigh River.

The name Saucon first appeared as Sakung Creek in a July 7, 1730, declaration by Nutimus (see Netimus above) to Pennsylvania proprietary secretary James Logan stating that he would rather give up his lands at the locale to the proprietors than to the squatters who were then trespassing on the tract (American Philosophical Society, Logan Papers, Book 4:55). The proprietors subsequently purchased this land in 1732. The land farther east within the bounds of the land taken through the 1737 Walking Purchase was set up as Saucon Township in 1742 in what was then Bucks County.

Saucon Township was divided into Upper and Lower Saucon townships in 1752. Upper Saucon later left Bucks County to join newly formed Northampton County. In 1812, Upper Saucon was separated from Northampton and included in Lehigh County, where it remains today. Saucon also appears in slightly altered form on modern-day regional maps as Saucona Pond near Wassergass in Lower Saucon Township, where the Saucona Iron Company in the City of Bethlehem began smelting operations in 1857 (J. Wright and L. Wright 1988:204). Places bearing the similarly spelled name Sacony (see below) are located farther south and west of the Saucon Valley in Schuylkill County.

SHAPNACK (Pike County). Whritenour thinks that Shapnack sounds like a Munsee word, **skapaneetkwung*, "wet fertile lowland." The name of Shapnack Island on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River (identified as Shapanack in its GNIS entry) probably comes from Schepinaikonck, an Indian settlement located just north of present-day Port Jervis on most editions of the Jansson-Visscher series of maps published between 1650 and 1777 (Campbell 1965). Similar-appearing Schackaockaninck was mentioned in a settler's petition for land at an elbow of the Neversink River (see in New York above) in the Port Jervis area dated September 10, 1707 (New York State Archives, New York State Library, Indorsed Land Papers 4:104). The name moved south to its current locale when militiamen built what they christened Fort Shapnack on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River in 1756. The name of the post, part of the defensive line of stockades and strongholds built during the final French and Indian War, was subsequently given to Shapnack Island across the river in present-day Pike County.

SHEHAWKEN (Wayne County). Heckewelder (1834:360) thought that the place name he spelled as Shohokin came from a Delaware Indian word, *schohacan,* "glue." The five-mile-long Shehawken Creek is a stream that flows into the West Branch of the Delaware River at Point Mountain where the West Branch meets the East Branch in the Village of Hancock. The name was first mentioned in colonial records in a June 3, 1751, deed to land between the East and West branches as "Shokakeen where Papagonck falls into Fishkill" (Gould 1856:242). It made its next appearance as Shouhauken in the New England purchase of land west of the Delaware River made on May 6, 1755 (Boyd and Taylor 1930-1971 1:260-271). Residents referred to the hamlet on the New York side of the river as Chehocton until the postmaster of the post office opened at the locale in 1815 opted for the name Hancock. The many small lakes built along the Shehawken Creek's upper reaches, whose number includes Lake Shehawken, have been summer resort destinations for more than a century.

SHOHOLA (Pike County). Heckewelder (1834:359) thought that the place name he spelled as Shahola sounded like *schauwihilla,* Delaware for "weak, faint, or depressed." Inclusion of the root word of this name in those of Delaware leaders such as Weequehela and Bokengehalas (see in West Virginia in Part 2) suggest possible allusions to the wearying effect of responsibility. Today, Shohola is most notably known as the name of a township and the 30-mile-long creek that flows through it into the Delaware River at the hamlet of Shohola.

The earliest known notices of the name, Sheolee, appeared on Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River across from Halfway Brook on the 1769 Dennis map (Dennis 1769). The name was next noted in the forms of Shoholy Creek and Shoholy House, an inn on the creek at present-day Shohola Falls, on the 1770 William Scull map. Local tradition holds that Thomas Quick, father of Tom Quick, the notorious "Indian killer" celebrated until recently in stories presenting cold-blooded murders as crafty vengeance, was the first colonist to settle along the creek. The Barryville-Shohola area became a popular rest stop for log raftsmen guiding their cargoes down the Delaware River during the first decades of the nineteenth century.

People began moving to Shohola after the Delaware and Hudson Company completed canal construction at Barryville in 1829. The stream where many of these people settled was noted as Shoholo Creek in Gordon's (1832:417) gazetteer. In 1841, the Sylvania Association, a commune whose membership included Horace Greeley, established their colony by what they named Sylvania Lake along the Shohola Creek in the hamlet of Greeley. The colony did not last long. A bad summer that ruined commune crops put an end to the communal experiment in 1845.

More permanent development began in 1848 after the New York and Erie Railroad poured more than a million dollars into major roadbed and viaduct construction where Shohola Creek flows into the Delaware River. Settlement of increasing numbers of workers brought in by the railroad to the area led to the incorporation of Shohola Township in 1851. Shohola subsequently came to widespread public attention as the site of several train wrecks, the worst of which occurred on July 15, 1864, when the boiler of the engine pulling cars filled with Confederate prisoners bound for the prison camp at Elmira, New York, blew up. More than 200 passengers were injured by the blast and the subsequent pile-up that killed 50 Confederate soldiers and 17 Union guards.

The railroad continued to dominate the economic life of the area in spite of this and other disasters. In 1903, Erie Railroad passenger trains began bringing campers to Camp Shohola, one of the first private summer camps opened in the region. Returning trains drew flatcars that carried away great slabs of Shohola bluestone, which was much in demand as a durable paving stone for city sidewalks. The quarrying industry, however, ultimately collapsed and through-routed freight trains ceased stopping at Shohola. Shohola Township continues to be a mixed residential and resort community.

TAMIMENT (Monroe, Schuylkill, and Wayne counties). As mentioned earlier (see Tammany in New Jersey North above), Heckewelder (1834:383) identified Tamenend as a Delaware sachem whose name meant "the affable." The Pocono Mountain resort community of Tamiment in Monroe County is the most prominent feature marking the sachem's memory in Pennsylvania's upper Delaware River valley. Farther upriver, Tammany Flats Road in Wayne County is named for Saint Tammany's Flats, a stretch of level ground across the Delaware River in present-day Callicoon, New York, that was frequented by log rafters during the nineteenth century.

TAMMANY. See **TAMIMENT**

TATAMY (Northampton County). Tatamy is the name of a borough incorporated in 1893 in Forks Township. The borough lies just south of the 300-acre Stockertown tract purchased in 1741 by Moses Tunda Tatamy, the only Indian permitted to privately acquire land within the limits of the 1737 Walking Purchase. Tatamy was a noted frontier diplomat and a prominent Christian convert from central New Jersey (W. Hunter 1996). A stretch of rapids above Easton was identified on area maps as Totamies Falls as early as 1769 (Dennis 1769). The pass through the Kittatiny Ridge about ten miles above the Borough of Tatamy is still known as Tott Gap. A consortium of preservation groups and government agencies presently manage the 2,000-acre Minsi Lake/Tott's Gap Corridor (see Minsi above) connecting both locales.

TEEDYUSKUNG (Monroe and Pike counties). Big and Little Teedyuskung lakes and Teedyuskung Creek, a tributary of Lackawaxen Creek (see above) also known as West Falls Creek, are named for the Delaware Indian King Teedyuscung. Both lakes and the creek are located in Lackawaxen Township. Boy Scout founder Dan Beard opened his Outdoor School in 1916 on the shores of what was then called Big Tink Pond that he had earlier used as a private hunting and fishing camp.

Big and Little Tink ponds were renamed Big and Little Teedyuskung lakes during the 1930s. Teedyuscung was a well-known sachem and frontier diplomat (A. F. C. Wallace 1991) who became the successor of Nutimus (see Netimus above), the principal sachem of the Indians living at the Forks of Delaware at the time of the Walking Purchase. Teedyuscung took on a leading role in his people's efforts to obtain redress for lands lost in the Walking Purchase and for other tracts taken without payment in New Jersey. Failing to get compensation, he led his warriors against the British in 1755, a year after fighting broke out in western Pennsylvania that led to the last French and Indian War.

The Delaware leader subsequently played a prominent part in treaty conferences mostly held at Easton between 1757 and 1762 that restored peace and adjudicated outstanding land disputes in the region. He became a supporter of the Pennsylvania proprietors, who arranged to have cabins built for him and his followers at Wyoming (see in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2 below) around the time that the Pennamite-Yankee disputes broke out into open conflict. Teedyuscung was burned to death when arsonists torched his cabin in 1763.

TOBYHANNA (Carbon, Monroe, and Wayne counties). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) suggested a Southern Unami origin for Tobyhanna in the form of *tëpihane,* "cold water creek." Following Heckewelder (1834:358), Whritenour thinks that Tobyhanna sounds like a Northern Unami word, *topihanne,* "stream of alder trees, or a creek on the banks of which that shrub grows spontaneously."

Tobyhanna is presently the name of a creek, a township, a lake, a state park, an army depot, and other places in and around the Monroe County townships of Tobyhanna and Coolbaugh. The name first appeared as Tobyhannah Creek in William Scull's 1770 map. Tobyhanna Creek is a 30-mile-long stream that rises in a swampy valley just one mile or so below the low divide that separates its headwaters from those of the Lehigh River. The creek then flows south into Tobyhanna Lake in 5,440-acre Tobyhanna State Park. The park was established in 1949 on land that had been an artillery firing range in the Tobyhanna Military Reservation. Established in 1912 and briefly closed following the end of World War II, the Tobyhanna Military Reservation was reopened in 1953 as the Tobyhanna Army Depot that presently functions as an electronic signals systems center.

After flowing through the depot, Tobyhanna Creek passes through the hamlet of Tobyhanna into State Game Lands in Tobyhanna Township. Entering Pocono Lake, the creek's waters are routed through the Pocono Lake Dam into a stream bed that forms the boundary between Monroe and Carbon counties from Blakeslee to the place where Tobyhanna Creek flows into the Lehigh River at Acahela (see in Pennsylvania in Part 3 below).

TOTT. See **TATAMY**

TUNKHANNOCK (Monroe County). Heckewelder (1834:361) thought that Tunkhannock closely resembled *tankhánne,* a Delaware Indian word referring to a place where a smaller stream flows into a larger one. Whritenour thinks that the name simply means "little stream." Tunkhannock appears on modern maps in identically spelled forms in two river valleys in northeastern Pennsylvania, one within the Lehigh River valley in the traditional Delaware Indian homeland and the other in the upper Susquehanna River along their path into westward exile (see in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2 below).

In the Lehigh Valley, Tunkhannock is the name of a 20-mile-long creek tributary of the Lehigh River and one of the townships through which it flows. The name first appeared in the area as a stream identified as Tunkhana in Howell's map of 1792. Tunkhannock Township was subsequently incorporated along the stream's banks around 1860. Today, places bearing the name Tunkhannock in the Poconos are mostly associated with residential subdivisions and resort communities.

WALLENPAUPACK (Pike and Wayne counties). Heckewelder (1834:359) thought that Wallenpaupack sounded very much like a Delaware Indian word, *wahlinkpapeek,* "deep and dead water." Wallenpaupack currently is the name of Lake Wallenpaupack, Wallenpaupack Creek, the community of Wallenpaupack Mills, the Wallenpaupeck Ledges Natural Area in the Lacawac Sanctuary (see Lackawaxen above), and a number of other places in the area. Abbreviated forms of the name grace such places as Paupackan Lake and Paupack Township in Wayne County, and the hamlet of Pau-

pack and nearby Lake Paupack in adjacent Pike County.

Wallenpaupack first appeared on William Scull's 1770 map as the "Wallenpanpack Branch of the Lechawaxin Creek." The Borough of Hawley located below the Lake Wallenpaupack Dam, which was built in 1926 Pennsylvania Power and Light as a hydroelectric project, was initially called Paupack Eddy. The 13-mile-long Lake Wallenpaupack Reservoir that rises behind the dam subsequently became what is now the focal point of the region's resort industry.

WALPACK (Monroe and Pike counties). The Walpack Bend (also see in New Jersey North) identifies the place where the Delaware River makes a distinctive S-shaped curve.

WESTCOLANG (Pike County). The names of a creek, a pond, and a hamlet called Westcolang bear a slightly modified spelling of Wescollong, one of the people identified as Ninnepauues or Delaware Indians who signed over land between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers to New England purchasers in May 6, 1755 (Boyd and Taylor 1930-1971 1:308-314). Westcolang Creek is a two-mile-long stream that flows through Westcolang Pond on its way to the place where it falls into the Delaware River at the hamlet of Westcolang in Lackawaxen Township (see above).

PENNSYLVANIA SOUTH

ARAMINGO (Philadelphia County). Aramingo is an abbreviated version of the place name originally documented in an Indian deed dated 1689, as "Tumanaramings Creek, i.e. Wolf's Walk" (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series 19:287). Later known as Gunner's Run, the stream joined nearby Wingohocking and Wissinoming creeks (see below), whose names survive on present-day maps, and Cohocksink and Cohoquinoque creeks not on current maps, that were all buried beneath landfill and rerouted into sewer pipes.

The name Aramingo was adopted by the residents living along the creek, who formed an independent borough in 1850 on land that had been part of Northern Liberties Township. The Borough of Aramingo became one of the many municipalities (see Kingsessing, Manayunk, and Passyunk below for others) incorporated into the City of Philadelphia under the terms of the Act of Consolidation in 1854. Today, the name is familiar to most Philadelphians as Aramingo Avenue, the main road that runs through the heart of the Aramingo neighborhood.

ARONIMINK (Delaware and Montgomery counties). Whritenour thinks that Aronimink sounds like a Southern Unami word, **aluwahnek*, "the greater stream." The name first appeared as Eriwoneck in a letter written by map-maker Robert Evelin in 1634 describing the country around what he called "Delaware Bay or Charles River" (*in* Force 1836-1846 2:21). Weslager (1972:35) thought that Eriwoneck was a Delaware Indian name for Newton, Big Timber, or Little Timber creeks in New Jersey. A similar form of Evelin's Eriwoneck appeared in 1660 as Aroenemeck, a small stream that later English colonists called Mill Creek, that debouches into the Schuylkill River at the present-day Woodlands Cemetery (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series 7:628). Also called Quarn Creek (Swedish for Mill Creek), its waters were rerouted like so many others into sewer pipes buried beneath local streets during the mid-nineteenth century.

In 1896, a founding member of the Aronimink Golf Club appropriated a respelled version of the long-forgotten name for the course built at Newtown Square around the upper branches of Darby Creek several miles west of the original Mill Creek. Developers building houses in nearby Drexel Hill subsequently adopted Aronimink as a local neighborhood, school, and street name. People living around the headwaters of Mill Creek in Lower Merion several miles north and west of the original Aroenemeck use the name spelled as Arrowmink to identify a local road.

COHOCKSINK (Philadelphia County). Heckewelder (1834:355) thought the name that he spelled Coaquannock came from the Delaware word *cuwequenáku*, "the grove of long pine trees." The name first appeared in a March 1, 1675 survey return of land just below Shackamaxon (See Shackamaxon below) "at the lower side of Cohocksink Creek beginning at the mouth of a small creek or river, called Coach-que-naw-que" (State of Pennsylvania, 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd series 3:312). The stream was variously known as Pegg's Run during colonial times.The name of now-buried Cohocksink Creek presently adorns a community center and a garden in the South Kensington neighborhood.

CONSHOHOCKEN (Montgomery County). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that Conshohocken sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *kanshihàking,* "elegant land." The name first appeared in two Indian deeds signed on July 14, 1683, one identifying a place on the west side of "Maniunk [the present-day Schuylkill River; see Manayunk below] called Consohockhan," and other referring to "a hill called Consohockin" near the river (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:66-67). The crossing place between present-day Conshohocken and West Conshohocken, called Harry's Ford during the early 1700s, was later more widely known as Matson's Ford.

Prominent citizens living in the area adopted Conshehoken, a slightly respelled version of the Indian name chronicled in the 1683 deeds, for the community they established as a village at Matson's Ford in 1829 (Gordon 1832:119). A local belief that Conshohocken was a Delaware Indian word for "beautiful or peaceful valley," helped it win out over its two closest competitors, Riverside and Woodvale, when the time came to formally name the new borough incorporated at the locale in 1850. The community across the river adopted the name West Conshohocken when it became a borough in its own right 25 years later. Today, people living in the region probably most closely associate the name with the Schuylkill Expressway's notorious "Conshohocken Curve" where traffic always seems to back up hours before every rush hour.

DELAWARE (Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Monroe, Northampton, Philadelphia, Pike, and Wayne counties). This place name adorns communities, roadways, and much else in the Delaware River valley.

GOSHENHOPPEN (Montgomery County). One-mile-long Goshenhoppen Creek flows into Swamp Creek on the west side of the village of Spring Mount near the place where Swamp Creek flows into Perkiomen Creek (see below) just above the Borough of Schwenksville. The name first appeared in a May 10, 1728 petition submitted by settlers living near a place they called Coshahopin (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:213). The petition, requesting protection from feared Indian attack, was written at a time when an outbreak of fights and murders in the region threatened to widen into open warfare. German colonists moving to the Perkiomen Valley thought that the name came from Goshen Hafen, their language's equivalent of Goshen Haven (Hinke 1920:67). Other early spellings of the name include Quesohopin and Coschehoppe.

Many colonists used the name Goshenhoppen to collectively refer to the hilly region around the Forks of the Perkiomen Creek. More than a few also identified the present-day Borough of Bally in Berks County by the name. Today, Goshenhoppen survives in neighboring Montgomery County as the name of the creek, the New Goshenhoppen Church, Cemetery, and Road just west of the Borough of East Greenville, and the more recently established Old Goshenhoppen Church and Cemetery to the south between the villages of Salford and Woxall in Upper Salford Township.

INDIAN WALK (Bucks County). Local Wrightstown residents have long referred to the part of their community located at the starting point of the 1737 Walking Purchase as Indian Walk. The name has also been recently applied to a residential development and its

access road a few miles east of the place in Mechanicsville.

KINGSESSING (Philadelphia County). The present-day Kingsessing neighborhood was first noted as the Delaware Indian community of Kingsessingh whose sachems attended a meeting with New Sweden governor Johann Risingh on June 5, 1654 (*in* A. Johnson 1925:126). Lindeström entered the name in the form Kinsissingh at its present location on the northwest bank of the Schuylkill River in downtown Philadelphia on his 1655 map (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A, 330-331).

Swedish colonists established a village they called Kingsesse just beyond the walls of Fort Nya Vasa built at the locale in 1646. In 1681, Kingsesse was selected as the meeting place of the regional Upland court. William Penn established the Township of Kingsessing in the area shortly after founding Philadelphia in 1683. The place was also known as Penrose Ferry Crossing during the colonial era. Kingsessing Township was one of the many municipalities incorporated into Philadelphia following passage of the Act of Consolidation in 1854. Today, Kingessing serves as a city neighborhood and street name.

LENAPE (Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Monroe counties). Places in Pennsylvania named Lenape within their ancestral homeland include the communities of Lenape Village in Bucks County, and Lenni, a village in the county of Delaware whose residents adopted the first part of Lenni Lenape, a long version of the name. Bodies of water given the name include Lenni Lake in the village of Lenni, Lenni Lenape Run in nearby Chester, Lenape Lake in Berks, and Lake Lenape and Lenni Trail in Monroe.

LENNI LENAPE. See **LENAPE**

MANATAWNY (Berks County). Heckewelder (1834:356) thought that Manatawny was a Delaware Indian word, *menetónink,* "where we drank (were drunk)." Manatawny first appeared as the name of the 10,000-acre Morlatton Tract located near present-day Pottstown that William Penn granted to Swedish settlers in 1701. The present-day Morlatton Village restoration centers around the Mouns Jones House in the village of Douglassville. Colonists began referring to the Morlatton Tract area as Manatawny by 1707 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 2:390).

Identified as a village whose name was variously spelled Manahalany, Mahantawny, Molaton, and Malson, the locale became a flashpoint for trouble when fights broke out between local villagers and Shawnees from Pechoquealin (see Pahaquarra in New Jersey North above) in 1727 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:217-224; Colonial Records 3:318). Fearing retaliation, the Shawnees abandoned their town at the Delaware Water Gap and moved west a year later.

Today, Manatawny Creek is an 18-mile-long stream that drains the southeastern end of the historic Oley Valley iron-making district (see below). Rising at the junction of several brooks (one of which numbers Little Manatawny Creek among its tributaries) in the hamlet of Manatawny, the stream flows south past Camp Manatawny (established in 1967) to its junction with the Schuylkill River at the Borough of Pottstown.

MAXATAWNY (Berks and Lehigh counties). Heckewelder (1834:360) thought that Maxatawny sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *machksithanne,* "bear's path creek, or the stream on which the bears have a path." Colonists moving to the area in 1732 incorporated present-day Maxatawny Township in 1742. Located just west of Upper Macungie Township (see above), Maxatawny Township surrounds the Borough of Kutztown. The unincorporated hamlet of Maxatawny at the east end of the township straddles the line between Berks and Lehigh counties. Mill Creek, a tributary of Sacony Creek (see below) in Lehigh County, has also been known as Maxatawny Creek.

MANAYUNK (Philadelphia County). Heckewelder (1834:355) suggested that Manayunk came from a Delaware Indian word, *menéiunk,* "our place of drinking (liquor); or place of assembling to drink." Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) concurred, suggesting the Southern Unami form, *mëneyung,* "place to drink." Manayunk first appeared on the 1655 Lindeström map (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A) as Menejackse Kÿl, a Swedish rendering of the name of the stream today known as the Schuylkill River.

The present-day Borough of Manayunk, first known as Flat Rock, is located where the Flat Rock Bridge carried a turnpike that ran from Roxborough to Merion over the Schuylkill River during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Local residents dissatisfied with the name Flat Rock revived and adopted what they considered the more euphonious Manayunk in 1824, and retained it when they formally incorporated the place as a borough in 1840. The Borough of Manayunk subsequently became one of the municipalities incorporated into Philadelphia under the terms of the Act of Consolidation in 1854. Today, Manayunk is the name of a neighborhood at the western end of the city.

MATSUNK (Montgomery County). Matsunk Creek is a two-mile-long stream that flows from Swedeland in Upper Merion Township into the Schuylkill River across from the City of Conshohocken (see above). The name was first mentioned in a reference to "land at Matsonk" in a survey order issued on September 8, 1683 (*in* R. Dunn et al. 1981-1986 2:483). Swedish settlers building homes along what was by then called Matsunk Creek in 1710 took the name for their village. Residents began calling the place Swedeland sometime during the nineteenth century.

MINQUA (Delaware County). One-mile-long Minquas Run is a tributary of Ridley Creek that flows through Rose Valley near the hamlet of Wallingford. See the entry under Minqua in listings for the State of Delaware above for the etymology of this name.

MIQUON (Montgomery County). Miquon is a Delaware Indian word for quill or feather given to William Penn as a personal name. It was subsequently employed as a ceremonial title used by Delaware Indians to address Penn's successors at meetings. Iroquois diplomats used their equivalent, *Onas*, to serve the same purpose. The name was revived to adorn the hamlet of Miquon on the banks of Schuylkill River just beyond the Philadelphia city line. Similarly spelled Miquin Park is located in New Jersey (see in New Jersey Central above).

MONOCACY (Berks County). Like its identically spelled counterpart in Northampton County (see in Pennsylvania North above),

the name of Monocacy Creek in the Schuylkill River valley comes from the Delaware Indian words *menágassi* and *menákessi,* "a stream containing several large bends." William Penn (*in* Myers 1912:47) may have been at the mouth of the Schuylkill Valley's Monocacy Creek when he visited a Delaware chief named Tenoughan at his home "fifty miles up Skulkill falls" during the winter of 1683-1684. The parents of Daniel Boone were among the English colonists who began moving to the stream then known as Manakesse Creek during the early 1720s. Spelled Manokesy in Gordon's (1832:271) gazetteer, 12-mile-long Monocacy Creek in Berks County flows from Oley Township (see below) south past the 428-acre Monocacy Hill Recreation Area to the place where the stream falls into the Schuylkill River at Monocacy Station.

MOYAMENSING (Philadelphia County). Whritenour thinks that Moyamensing sounds like the Southern Unami word *mwimënshink*, "place of wild black cherry trees." Moyamensing is presently a neighborhood and street name in a part of Philadelphia fronting the Delaware River south of the Center City. Moyamensing was first noted as the name of a stream identified as Moyamensink Kill in a grant of land made in 1664. A swampy section of the run was subsequently referred to as Moyamensie Marsh in a June 30, 1680, survey of land in the area (*in* Armstrong 1860:100).

A locality variously identified as Moyamensinck and Moy Mansy (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series 7:806) became the focal point of a township incorporated as Moyamensing in 1812. Divided into East and West Moyamensing townships in 1831, both communities were absorbed into Philadelphia by the Act of Consolidation in 1854. Today, the name adorns the South Philadelphia Moyamensing neighborhood and its main Moyamensing Avenue thoroughfare. A section of wall is all that remains of the architecturally distinctive Moyamensing Prison that was built in 1835 and demolished in 1968.

MUCKINIPATTIS (Delaware County). Present-day five-mile-long Muckinipattis Creek (often spelled Muckinipates or Muckinipattus) flows into Darby Creek at the John Heinz National Wildlife Refuge at Tinicum (see below) just beyond the southwestern end of Philadelphia. Noted as Mokornipalas Kill in a June 18, 1668, deed to land in the area (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:28), it was more precisely located in November 13, 1677, as "a little creek which comes out of Amesland Creeke [present-day Darby Creek] called Mohurmipati" (Armstrong 1860:71).

NAAMAN (Delaware County). Naaman's Creek and paralleling Naaman Creek Road wind along Pennsylvania's border with Delaware. Both bear the name of a seventeenth-century Delaware Indian sachem whose memory is also marked by several places named Nummy in southern New Jersey.

NESHAMINY (Bucks and Montgomery counties). Heckewelder (1834:355) thought that Neshaminy sounded much like a Delaware Indian word, *neshâmhanne,* "two streams making one." Neshaminy Creek is a 41-mile-long tributary of the Delaware River whose main stem is formed by the junction of its North and West Branch headwaters at the Borough of Chalfont. Lindeström noted a stream he identified as Kikimenskÿl at the present location of Neshaminy Creek on his 1655 map (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A).

The name Neshaminy first appeared in the form Nishambanack in 1674 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series 16:321). The stream was subsequently noted as Nishammenies Creek in a petition requesting permission to purchase land on its banks dated September 11, 1677 (Armstrong 1860:63). The number of locales presently adorned by the name include the Neshaminy Palisades that rise above the creek at Dark Hollow, the Neshaminy Mall, whose totem pole sign is a familiar sight to drivers motoring along U.S. Route 1 just north of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, and the 330-acre Neshaminy State Park located where Neshaminy Creek flows into the Delaware River by the community of Croydon.

NOCKAMIXON (Bucks County). Heckewelder (1834:357) thought that Nockamixon sounded much like a Delaware Indian word, *nachaníxìnk,* "at the three houses or where the three houses are." Nockamixon currently is the name of a township, a lake, and a state park in upper Bucks County. William Davis (1905 2:38nn) stated that a private patent granted lands in the Durham Tract in the area that included present-day Nockamixon Township to two settlers on September 8, 1717. Colonists petitioning the province for a patent establishing the township in 1742 finally succeeded in receiving their papers of incorporation in 1746. Present-day Gallows Run, a stream that flows into the Delaware River north of the township at Kintnersville, was known as Nockamixon Creek at this time. The red shale ridge known as the Palisades just below Kintnersville is still called the Nockamixon Rocks or Cliffs. Dams across the upper reaches of Tohickon Creek (see below) first planned in 1958 ultimately created Lake Nockamixon and 5,283-acre Nockamixon State Park established on the lake's shores in 1973. Camp Nock-A-Mixon, a privately owned campground opened in 1981, and several other locales in the area also continue to bear the name.

OCKANICKON (Bucks County). Heckewelder (1834:383) thought that the name of noted seventeenth-century sachem Ockanickon came from a Delaware Indian word, *wôâkenícan,* "an iron hook, pot hook." Ockanickon was one of several brothers and other relatives, whose number included Sehoppy (Heckewelder thought that the latter man's name may have come from the Delaware Indian words, *schiwachpí,* "tired or staying [in one place]," or *schéyachbi,* "along the water's edge or sea shore"), who served as leaders of communities located between New York Harbor and the mid-Delaware River valley. Ockanickon's 1682 eloquent deathbed speech, in which he disowned his designated successor Sehoppy in favor of his brother's son, Jahkursoe (Cripps 1682) made the sachem's name famous on both sides of the Atlantic. Today, his name adorns the Ockanickon Boy Scout camp in the Tohickon River valley (see below).

OKEHOCKING (Chester County). Okehocking is currently the name of a small run, a development built in 1986 named Okehocking Hills, and a nearby 180-acre preserve established in 2001 by Willistown Township. All are located south of the 500-acre tract that William Penn set aside for the local Okehocking Indian community in 1703. Farms and mills built after the Indians left in the 1720s gave way to high style homes located in and around the present-day Okehocking Historic District.

OLEY (Berks and Luzerne counties). Heckewelder (1834:360) thought that Oley sounded like the Delaware Indian words *olink, wólink, olo, or wahlo*, "a cavern cell, a sink hole; a dug hole to bury anything in, as also a tract of land encompassed by high hills." Oley first appeared in 1709 as the name of one of the earliest colonial settlements in the upper Schuylkill Valley (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series 19:517). The name today adorns the village of Oley located at the head of Monocacy Creek (see above), the surrounding Township of Oley organized in 1740, the Oley Hills at the northern end of the township first noted on Evans' 1749 map, and a number of other places in and around what is generally referred to as the Oley Valley. Farther north, five-mile-long Oley Creek rises in Green Mountain four miles west of the Lehigh River village of White Haven. From there, Oley Creek flows west into Nescopeck Lake and on into Nescopeck Creek (see in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2 below). Places named Oley in other states mostly refer to people of Scandinavian origin.

ONTELAUNEE (Berks and Lehigh counties). Sixteen-mile-long Ontelaunee Creek is a major tributary of 20-mile-long Maiden Creek in the Schuylkill River valley. Ontelaunee Creek, whose name once adorned the entire course of Maiden Creek, is a southwesterly flowing stream that rises on the south-facing slope of the Blue Mountain just below New Tripoli. From there, it flows past Ontelaunee Park (first opened in 1929) and by the hamlet of Allemaengel to Virginville, where it joins with Sacony Creek (see below) to form Maiden Creek. The conjoined waters of the stream flow into and through Lake Ontelaunee (created in 1926) into Ontelaunee Township (founded in 1849) to the place where Maiden Creek falls into the Schuylkill River at the hamlet of Ontelaunee just a few miles north of the City of Reading.

The name first appeared when Moravian missionary John C. Camerhoff noted a stream he identified as Ontalaunee in his journal of a trip to Shamokin (see in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2 below) in 1748 (*in* Jordan 1905:162). The name somewhat resembles *Onaualamie*, a rendering of the word Unami identified as the name of the Delawares "in the old language," by elders Captain Pipe (see in Indiana in Part 2 below) and Captain Chipps in their response to a questionnaire circulated by Michigan territorial governor Lewis Cass between 1821 and 1822 (*in* Weslager 1978:165).

PASSYUNK (Philadelphia County). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought that Passyunk sounded much like a Southern Unami word, *pahsayung,* "in the valley." The name first appeared in a reference to a June 5, 1654, meeting between New Sweden's governor Johan Risingh and Indians from "Passajungh (where the principal sachems, i.e., chiefs or rulers of the savages now live). . ." (*in* A. Johnson 1925:126). Lindeström placed Passajungh where the present-day Passyunk neighborhood is presently located in South Philadelphia on his 1655 map (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A, 369). The name subsequently appeared in such forms as Passayonck, Pesienk, and Passyunk (the latter located at the southeastern corner of the mouth of the Schuylkill River in the 1792 Howell map). Established as a township in 1741, Passyunk was incorporated into the City of Philadelphia under the terms of the Act of Consolidation in 1854. Today, the name continues to adorn a number of streets and other places in and around the center of the old township at Passyunk Square.

PENNYPACK (Montgomery and Philadelphia counties). Heckewelder (1834:356) thought that Pennypack sounded much like a Delaware Indian word, *pemapéek,* "pond, lake or bay; water having no continual current; a narrow long pond." The Lenape Talking Dictionary contains entries for *pèmikpeka*, "where the water flows," and *pënëpèkw*, "where the water flows downward" (Lenape Language Preservation Project 2011). Whritenour suggests a possible Southern Unami cognate of the Northern Unami word *pemapachge,* "a rock." The name first appeared as the home of Megkirehondom, the sachem of Pemipachka who sold land on the west bank of the Delaware River at Wigquachkoingh (see Weccacoe below) in present-day Philadelphia to the Dutch on September 25, 1646 (Gehring 1981:16-17).

Pennypack Creek was initially noted as Penickpacka Kÿl in the 1655 Lindeström map (*in* A. Johnson 1925). In 1683, William Penn (*in* Myers 1912:238) listed the stream he called Pemmapecka among the lesser creeks and rivers in what he termed "the freshes" of his province. Spelled in such ways as Pemecacka, Pemibaccan, and Pemopeck, the stream was also noted as the Dublin creek and river on several maps and deeds drawn up during the last quarter of the seventeenth century. A tract of land identified as Pimepahka located along a stream identified as Pimmeepahka was noted in survey returns entered on July 13, 1676 (Gehring 1977:128-130).

Modern-day Pennypack Creek is a 23-mile-long winding stream that flows from suburban Horsham Township southeast past Pennypack Road in Hatboro into northeastern Philadelphia. In the city, Pennypack Creek flows through 1,600-acre Pennypack Park in the Pennypack neighborhood to the place where the stream debouches into the Delaware River at Holmesburg. Pennypack's resemblance to the linguistically unrelated English surname Pennypacker may have influenced the way the name is spelled on modern maps.

PERKASIE (Berks and Bucks counties). Whritenour thinks that Perkasie may come from a Southern Unami cognate of a Northern Unami word, *pilgussink,* "place of peaches." The Borough of Perkasie is named for the East Branch of Perkiomen Creek that flows along the community's southern border. In 1686, William Penn gave the name first recorded as Perkaming Creek three years earlier to the Manor of Perhomia that he planned to erect for his children along its banks (*in* R. Dunn et al. 1981-1986 3:132, 179). On February 17, 1700, Penn directed the survey of a 10,000-acre tract that he named the Manor of Perkesey. Penn shortly thereafter ordered that the manor be conveyed to his newborn son, John (Buck 1888:242, 367). The land was subsequently divided up among all of Penn's children. In 1759, one parcel of the tract was given to the University of Pennsylvania for its support under the provision that it never be sold to someone not belonging to the proprietary family.

Modern-day Perkasie has long been regarded as the location of an Indian town where Penn met to sign a treaty with Delaware chiefs. Local historians cite a statement made during the 1740s by Delaware leader Sassoonan (also called Allumapies; see Shamokin in Pennsylvania central in Part 2 below) recalling his attendance at Penn's first meeting with the sachems at the Perkasie locale when he was a boy (*in* Myers 1970:83). Perkasie was an established colonial community called Perhaessing by its residents at the time Sassoonan made his statement. It is difficult at this far re-

move in time to determine whether Sassoonan was identifying an Indian town of Perkasie as the meeting locale or specifying the colonial settlement of Perkasie as the place where the earlier meeting occurred. Historian Albert Myers thought Penn's meeting with the Indian kings in the spring of 1683 at an unspecified locale somewhere near Philadelphia was held at an Indian Town he identified as Sassoonan's Perkasie.

Whatever the locale of the meeting, few colonists moved to the locale and the name of Perkasie fell into disuse. North Pennsylvania Railroad officials gave the name Perkasie to the station opened near the place where the line crossed the East Branch of Perkiomen Creek in 1870. A post office given the same name was soon opened where developers were selling house- lots around the station. The community was formally incorporated as the Borough of Perkasie in 1879. Today, the name of Perkasie adorns the borough and roads named Perkasie Avenue in places like nearby Quakertown and more distant Reading in Berks County.

PERKIOMEN (Berks, Bucks, Lehigh, and Montgomery counties). Heckewelder (1834:356) thought that Perkioming, an early recorded form of the name, sounded much like the Delaware Indian words *pakihm-omeak,* the cranberry place" and *pakiomink,* "the place where the cranberries grow." The Perkiomen River is a 38-mile-long tributary of the Schuylkill River. The name first appeared as Perkaming Creek (see Perkasie above) in a letter to William Penn dated September 8, 1683 (*in* R. Dunn et al. 1981-1986 2:483-484). Subsequently written down in a variety of spellings, the name today adorns the river, its East Branch, the hamlet of Perkiomenville, and a number of roads and other places in the river's valley.

PLAYWICKI (Bucks County). Heckewelder (1834:355) thought that Playwicky sounded much like a Delaware Indian word, *plauwikit,* "the habitation (village) of those who are of the Turkey tribe." Whritenour thinks the name sounds like the Northern Unami word *plewikeu,* "there are many turkeys (i.e., birds)," or "among the turkeys" (in reference to the social or political division). The name first appeared as "an Indyan towne called Playwicky" in one state of the July 15, 1682, Indian deed (*in* R. Dunn et al. 1981-1986 2:262) to land on the west side of the Delaware River between the Falls of the Delaware and Neshaminy Creek (see above) and noted as Playwickey in another version of the document (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 1:47-49). The name had been all but forgotten for nearly 300 years when it was restored to modern maps to adorn the 110-acre Playwicki Farm in Feasterville-Trevose and Playwicki Park, a nearby 33-acre facility.

POCOPSON (Chester County). The creek, hamlet, and township (erected in 1849) currently bearing the name Pocopson are located in the Brandywine River valley just north of the Pennsylvania-Delaware state line. Pocopson Creek was first noted as Peck Creek in a patent to land in Kennet Township confirmed on October 23, 1701 (Futhey and Cope 1881:179-180). The stream was subsequently noted as Pocaupsing Creek in a survey of land in the area undertaken in March, 1711 (Futhey and Cope 1881:179-180). Pocopson's current spelling bears a resemblance to such similar-looking Eastern Algonquian place names as Pocosin in South Carolina, Poquoson in Virginia, Poquessing just above Philadelphia, and the transfer name of Pocopson Creek Road in Maryland (see in Part 3).

POQUESSING (Bucks and Philadelphia counties). Heckewelder (1834:356) thought that Poquessing sounded much like a Delaware Indian word, *poquesink,* "the place abounding with mice; the place of mice." The name first appeared as Poaetquessingh in the general vicinity of present-day Poquessing Creek on the 1655 Lindeström map (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A). In 1683, William Penn (*in* Myers 1912:238) mentioned Portquessin as one of the lesser "freshes" (freshwater streams) located in his new province 1683. The stream was subsequently noted in the deed to all land between Poquessing and Neshaminah (see Neshaminy above) dated June 15, 1692 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:116-117). The creek's name was spelled Potquesn Creek in Thornton's 1696 map and Poqueson in the 1778 Faden map. Today, ten-mile-long Poquessing Creek continues to flow through lower Bucks County to the place where it falls into the Delaware River at the county line with Philadelphia-Bucks county border at Torresdale.

SACONY (Berks County). The place name Sacony in the Schuylkill River valley very closely resembles Saucon (see in Pennsylvania North above). Eighteen-mile-long Sacony Creek and its Little Sacony Creek branch join together several miles south of the Borough of Kutztown. The Saucony Shoe Manufacturing Company named for the creek has operated at Kutztown since 1898. Flowing westward, creek waters pass Crystal Cave before joining with Ontelaunee Creek (see above) to form Maiden Creek at Virginville.

SECANE (Delaware County). Secane was the name of the principal sachem signing the July 14, 1683, deed conveying land between the Schuylkill River and Chester Creek (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:65). Developers of the Philadelphia Spring Hill railroad suburb established in 1891 changed both its name and that of the railroad station to Secane, evidently to both take advantage of positive associations connected with an Indian name, and to divert attention away from the area's tendency to flood when water levels were high.

SHACKAMAXON (Philadelphia County). Heckewelder (1834:356) thought that Shackamaxon sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *schachaméksink,* "place of eels." The name Shackamaxon is associated with two undocumented events that loom large in regional folk traditions. The best known of the two is a treaty of amity and friendship that William Penn is widely thought to have concluded with Delaware Indians shortly after establishing his colony of Pennsylvania in 1682. The legend is based upon a 1728 speech recounting the origins the province's chain of friendship with the Indians.

The story of the Shackamaxon Treaty has been a psychic lodestone that has drawn many icons to itself. These include such key national symbols as the wampum belt said to have been presented at the meeting, the elm treaty tree preserved until 1810 on land where the city of Philadelphia built Penn Treaty Park in 1893 (Milano n.d.), and its best known representation, the much-celebrated and even more widely reproduced painting of the non-event, completed in 1771 by Benjamin West, and copied more than a few times by folk painter Edward Hicks.

Less well known is the mythical identification of Shackamaxon as the place where the Iroquois forced the Delawares to accept the ceremonial sobriquet of woman. The tradition arose from an incident at Sachamexin, where Senecas demanded on March 13, 1677, that the River Indians (i.e., the Delawares), give up Susquehannocks who had taken refuge among them (Armstrong 1860:49).

The name Shackamaxon had first been documented as a creek and tract of land called Shakhamexunk less than a year earlier in survey returns entered on July 13, 1676 (Gehring 1977:128-130). Shackamaxon was subsequently noted as Sachamexing in petitions entered into Upland court records on November 18, 1678, by local settlers interested in purchasing land in the area (Armstrong 1860:116-117), and as Shacamaçon, in one of William Penn's (*in* Myers 1912:230) early descriptions of places in his new proprietary colony. Today, Shackamaxon Street in the Northern Liberties-Fishtown neighborhood is located in the general area of "the creek and tract of land called Shakhamexunk."

SKIPPACK (Montgomery County). Heckewelder (1834:356) wrote that Skippack sounded very much like a Delaware Indian word, *schkipeek,* "standing, stinking pool of water." Whritenour points out that Heckewelder's word literally means "piss water." Today, the name Skippack adorns the sixteen-mile-long creek flows into Perkiomen Creek (see above) at the hamlet of Skippack in Skippack Township three miles above its junction with the Schuylkill River.

Skippack Township was first called Van Bebber's Township after Matthias Van Bebber, a Germantown landowner awarded a patent for land in the area in 1702. Subsequently given the composite name "Skippack and Perkiomen Township" in 1725, residents of Skippack split off to form of township of their own in 1886. Today, the name Skippack adorns the creek's main stem, its West Branch, a nearby ridge, and the hamlet and township at the creek's mouth.

TACONY (Montgomery and Philadelphia counties). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) thought Tacony reminded her of a Southern Unami word, *tèkhane,* "cold river." Whritenour thinks it more closely resembles the Northern Unami word *tèkene,* "woods or forest." Tacony is most widely known as the name of the Philadelphia neighborhood located along Tacony Creek. The creek rises around Abington Township in Montgomery County, where it is often referred to as Tookany Creek. Local residents still sometimes use a hybrid name, Tackawanna, a combination of Tacony and Lackawanna that serves as a street name in Philadelphia's Tacony neighborhood, when referring to creek's Little Tacony tributary.

A stream located in Tacony Creek's current position was first identified as Åleskins Kiljen (Swedish for "eel creek") in Lindström's 1655 map (*in* A. Johnson 1925). The stream was subsequently identified in something resembling its modern form as Tacconinck Creek in 1667 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series 14:485). A tract called "the land of Towocawoninck" was noted in the area in a survey return entered on July 11, 1676 (Gehring 1977:128). William Penn listed Toacawney as one of the streams he termed "freshes" in 1683 (*in* Myers 1912:238). The village of Tacony in Oxford Township was located along the creek's banks when the township was incorporated into the city of Philadelphia as a neighborhood in 1854.

Portions of Tacony Creek continue to be known by different names. Its uppermost reach in Montgomery County is variously called Tacony and Tookany, formalized as the name of Tookany Creek Park and Parkway. Another old version of the name, Toxony, occurs in the county as a street name in Glenside. The stream in Philadelphia flows through Tacony Creek Park to the place where a storm sewer pipe pours water formerly carried by now-buried Wingohocking Creek (see below). The final three-mile-long stretch below the old junction of the Tacony and Wingohocking creeks is known as Frankford Creek, after the community located near the place where the stream flows into the Delaware River since the late 1600s. The name Tacony also graces the Tacony-Palymyra Bridge (opened in 1929) that crosses the Delaware River in the Frankford neighborhood.

TAMANEND (Schuylkill County). The community of Tamanend in Schuylkill County bears the name of the Delaware sachem more widely known as Tammany (see Tamiment in Pennsylvania North above).

TAMAQUA (Monroe and Schuylkill counties). Similar in appearance and meaning to Tamaques (see in New Jersey North above), Tamaque Lake in the Monroe County Township of Tobyhanna and the Borough of Tamaqua in Schuylkill County commemorate the memory of eighteenth-century Ohio Valley Delaware leader King Beaver (see Beaver in Pennsylvania West in Part 2 below).

TINICUM (Delaware and Philadelphia counties). Whritenour thinks that Tinicum sounds very much like a truncated version of a Southern Unami word, *mahtenàxkink, "place of the bad fort." Whritenour bases his translation on records spelling the name as Tennekonck, Mattinacunck, and Mattinagcom. The earliest version of these spellings first appeared as Tennekonck, the island where New Sweden governor Johan Printz established Printzhof, his seat of government in 1643. Lindeström's 1655 map identified the place as Tennekonck, and fixed the name Tenakonskÿl to the stream situated where present-day Darby Creek flows past Tinicum Island into the Delaware River (*in* A. Johnson 1925: Map A). Lindeström also identified another place named "Tinnekoncks Eijlandh" at the location of present-day Burlington Island farther upstream on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River.

Tinicum Township was established in 1780 on Tinicum Island at the old location of Printzhof just beyond the southwestern end of Philadelphia. Connected to the Pennsylvania mainland by landfill, all but the westernmost end of the township currently lies within the Philadelphia International Airport opened in 1945. A small narrow islet called Little Tinicum Island is located offshore next to the main channel of the Delaware River. The name also adorns several streets in the township and nearby Philadelphia. The names of Tinicum Creek and Tinicum Township located farther up the Delaware River in present-day Bucks County (see in Pennsylvania in Part 3 below) are imports from the lower river.

TOHICKON (Bucks County). Heckewelder (1834:356) thought that Tohickon sounded much like the Delaware Indian words *tohíckhan* and *tohickhanne,* "the stream over which we pass by means of a bridge of drift wood." The 30-mile-long Tohickon Creek flows

through several townships from its headwaters above Lake Nockamixon. Running below the steep red shale cliffs at High Rocks in Tohickon Valley County Park, the creek joins with the Delaware River at the hamlet of Point Pleasant.

The name Tohickon was first mentioned by William Penn in a letter written on August 7, 1699, complaining that his surveyor had not measured the "Indian township called Touhicken, rich lands and much cleared by the Indians" (*in* R. Dunn et al. 1981-1986 3:613). Some writers suggest that Penn's reference to the Indian township indicates that he intended to establish the kind of reservation his children later briefly set aside at what was called the "Indian Manor" farther north in the Lehigh Valley. It seems more likely that Penn was much more anxious to acquire Touhicken's desirably rich and much-cleared lands for himself and his family.

Much evidence indicates that the Forks Indians thought that Tohickon Creek represented the northern limit of the day and half walk that they were expected to give up under the terms of the 1737 Walking Purchase deed (Jennings 1984). Penn's sons Richard and Thomas did not see it that way. They used the results of the September 19, 1737, walk to claim land more than 50 miles north of the creek. Mills, built along Tohickon Creek soon after the Indians were forced to leave the region, quickly turned the stream into a working river. Recreation areas, such as the Tohickon Valley County Park and Camp Tohikanee, proliferated after the Great Depression of the 1930s forced the closings of the last mills operating along the creek. The name also appeared as Tohiccon at Tioga on maps published by Lewis Evans map between 1749 and 1755.

TOMHICKEN (Luzerne, Monroe, and Schuylkill counties). Heckewelder (1834:360) thought that Tomhickon sounded like the Delaware Indian word *tombicanall,* "crab apple, place of crab apples," rendered into the form *tombikhanne,* "crab apple creek." Whritenour suggests another Delaware word, *temahikan,* "tomahawk." The present-day place name may be an early transfer of the personal name of an Indian identified as Tomakhickon, one of the signatories to the July 15, 1682 deed that conveyed title to lands on the Delaware River to agents of William Penn (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:47).

On Pennsylvania maps since the early 1800s, nine-mile-long Tomhicken Creek and its Little Tomhicken Creek headwater are tributaries of Catawissa Creek (see in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2 below). The name also adorns the hamlet of Tomhicken several miles north of the creek in Luzerne County, and Tomhickon Trail, a local street in Pocono Lake in Monroe County.

TOOKANY. See **TACONY**

TOUGHKENAMON (Chester County). Toughkenamon presently is the name of a crossroads community at the junction of Newark Road and the Baltimore Pike two miles east of Kennett Square in New Garden Township. The name first appeared as Dochcanamon Hill in a 1700 survey to land in the area (Futhey and Cope 1881:188). A deed drawn up on September 10, 1718 noted the feature as Tankenemon Hill (Thomson 1898:177). The particular forms of these spellings recall the *–anamon* suffixes attached to the family names of Welsh colonists who moved to the area (Myers 1902). Later anglicized spellings of the name include Tuffcanum, the name of the oldest winery in Kennett Square mentioned a July 5, 1827, newspaper article (*in* R. Bloomfield 1827-1828 6:95), and Tough Kenamon, given to the post office opened in 1868.

TOWAMENCIN (Montgomery County). Heckewelder (1834:358) thought that Towamencin sounded like *thuppekhanne,* a Delaware Indian word meaning "a stream flowing from large springs, a spring issuing from springs in the earth." The name initially appeared on July 15, 1682, in the first Indian deed negotiated by William Penn's agents as the name of a creek called Towsissinck at whose head stood the earlier-mentioned Indian town of Playwickey (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 1:47-49). Heckewelder (1834:355) thought that Towsissinck sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *dawásimók,* "the feeding place for cattle; the pasture grounds." Frequently mentioned around Pennsbury Manor in lower Bucks County during the early eighteenth century, the name currently adorns the Township of Towamencin that was originally named Antioch when it was established in 1728.

TULPEHOCKEN (Berks County). Heckewelder (1834:360) thought that Tulpehocken sounded very much like a Delaware Indian word, *tûlpewihacki,* "the land abounding with turtles, the turtle country." Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) suggested a Southern Unami etymology; *tulpehaking,* "turtle land." Forty-mile-long Tulpehocken Creek is an eastward-flowing stream that falls into the Schuylkill River at the City of Reading. Places named for the stream in the Tulpehocken Valley include Tulpehocken Township, established as a district on the creek's banks in 1729, and more northerly Upper Tulpehocken Township that split off from Tulpehocken in 1820.

The name Tulpehocken first came to colonial attention in 1705 when Delawares living in the area asked Pennsylvania authorities to permit Conoy refugees from Maryland to settle with them at a place they identified as Turpyhockin (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 2:191). Pressed by increasing numbers of German immigrants from the Schoharie Valley in New York, who moved to what they called Tulpehaca between 1723 and 1728, the Delawares finally reluctantly sold their lands in the valley on September 7, 1732.

Twenty years later, Delaware warriors launching attacks along the Pennsylvania frontier made Tulpehocken a byword for Indian vengeance. The valley that provided a corridor for attack subsequently became a major road, canal, and rail route linking the Susquehanna and Schuylkill river valleys. Today, the name Tulpehocken that graces a number of places in and around Berks County also occurs a transfer name in the City of Philadelphia and in states whose numbers include California and New Jersey (see in Part 3).

UNAMI (Monroe and Montgomery counties). Goddard (2010:277nn.2) writes that *wënáamiiw* is a Munsee word meaning "speaker of Unami," literally "downriver person"; *wihwënaamíiwëw*, "he or she speaks Unami." Several places given the name in areas where Unami was spoken include the seven-mile-long Unami Creek tributary of Perkiomen Creek in Montgomery County and Unami Path (and, possibly, nearby Watami Road) in the Arrowhead Lake development in Coolbaugh Township.

WATAMI. See **UNAMI**

WECCACOE (Philadelphia County). Whritenour thinks Weccacoe sounds like a Southern Unami word, **wikwakwink,* "at the end of the trees." Weccacoe Avenue is located near the banks of the Delaware River in the Queens Village-Pennsport waterfront area of south Philadelphia. The name first appeared as Wigquachkoingh, a tract on the west bank of the Delaware River purchased by the Dutch from "Megkirehondom, sachem of Pemippachka" (see Pennypack above) on September 25, 1646 (Gehring 1981:16-17). The place was subsequently identified as Wickakee in Upland Town records in 1671 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series 5:639). Variously noted as Witka Coo in 1673 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 7:806) and Wicaco on November 13, 1677 (Armstrong 1860:67), and popularly applied to Old Swedes Church and other places in the neighborhood, Weccacoe Avenue is the only example of the name in Philadelphia on present-day maps.

WHITE CLAY (Chester County). White Clay Creek flows though the 2,072-acre White Clay Creek Preserve in Chester County before crossing the state line into Delaware (see the entry for White Clay in the state of Delaware above).

WINGOHOCKING (Philadelphia County). Heckewelder (1834:356) thought that Wingohocking sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *wingehácking,* "choice land for planting or cultivating, a favourite spot or land, &c." Wingohocking Creek is another of Philadelphia's now-buried streams rerouted into sewer lines between 1880 and 1928. The stream formerly ran from present-day Mount Airy to the place where it fell into Tacony Creek to form Frankford Creek. The name initially appeared in such forms as Wingohacking and Winconico in patents to land in the area issued between 1684 and 1701.

Today, Wingohocking Terrace is a street in the Germantown neighborhood located near the headwaters of now-buried Wingohocking Creek. West and East Wingohocking streets run atop landfill covering the storm sewer pipe that carries water that formerly ran in Wingohocking Creek into Frankford Creek in the Juniata neighborhood. The invented name Lingohocking in Bucks County (see in Pennsylvania in Part 3 below) is an apparently altered transfer version of Wingohocking.

WISSAHICKON (Montgomery and Philadelphia counties). Heckewelder (1834:356) thought that the name of the Wissahickon Creek sounded a good deal like the Delaware Indian words *wisamêkhan,* "catfish creek," and *wisaikhan/wisauchsícan,* "a stream of yellowish color." Whritenour thinks that Wiessahitkonk, the earliest known form of the name, recorded on September 11, 1677 (Armstrong 1860:62), sounds like a Southern Unami word, **wiiawhìtkunk*, "place of yellow trees." Whritenour further points out that pioneering ethnologist Lewis Henry Morgan (*in* White 1959:52) documented a similar form of the word, *we-saw-hut-ko*, "yellow trees," as the name of a clan belonging to the Wolf phratry among Delawares living in Kansas in 1859. Colonists often referred to the Wissahickon as Whitpaine Creek. The present-day spelling of the name Wissahickon first appeared in Nicholas Scull's map of 1759. Today, the name adorns the 23-mile-long creek and many other locales in the Wissahickon Valley. The creek has been celebrated in the works of artists and writers for its natural beauty and recognized as a significant early center of water-powered industrial development in America.

WISSINOMING (Philadelphia County). Heckewelder (1834:356) thought that Wissinoming sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *wischanemunk,* "where we were frightened, put to flight." A creek variously identified as Quesinnawomink and Sissowokissinck flowing into Towackawonink Creek (see Tacony above) in survey returns made on November 4, 1675 and July 13, 1676 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series 16:321; Gehring 1977:128-130) was located at the approximate location of Wissinoming Creek. The stream debouched into the Delaware River a mile above Frankford Creek before it was rerouted into buried pipes during the late 1800s. Today, the former creek's name graces the Wissinoming neighborhood, the neighborhood's Wissinoming Park recreation area, and a local thoroughfare known as Wissinoming Street.

WYOMISSING (Berks County). First noted as Wymissing Creek on maps produced by Nicholas Scull in 1759, William Scull in 1770, and Howell in 1792, present-day eastward-running nine-mile-long Wyomissing Creek rises above the community of West Wyomissing. The stream then flows into the Borough of Wyomissing (erected in 1906), where it falls into the Schuylkill River across from the City of Reading.

PART TWO

DELAWARE INDIAN PLACE NAMES ALONG THEIR MANY TRAILS INTO EXILE AND BEYOND

NEW YORK

ALLEGANY (Allegany and Cattaraugus counties). Several places located where the Allegheny River arcs across part of southwestern New York bear this spelling of the name. Flowing north from Pennsylvania, the river runs westward through the Town of Allegany into the Seneca Indian Allegany Reservation. From there, the river turns southward as it courses through the 65,000-acre Allegany State Park established in 1921 below the reservation. The upper reaches of several Allegheny Valley streams that rise in Allegany County flow towards, but not into, the Allegheny River in adjacent Cattaraugus County.

APALACHIN (Tioga County). The name of Apalachin Creek and the hamlets of Apalachin and South Apalachin superficially resembles Appalachian, the name of the mountain range that stretches from Maritime Canada to Alabama. The latter name is based on *Apalachen,* a word from a Muskhogean Indian language first recorded by Spaniards traveling through Florida during the early 1500s. Heckewelder (1834:361) was not alone in thinking that the place name Apalachin in the upper Susquehanna River valley came from the Delaware word *apelogácon*, rendered in its Minsi form as *apalochhgácon,* "the place whence the messenger returned." Reichel (1872:14) noted that Moravian missionary David Zeisberger translated the Delaware word *Al-lo-ga-can* as "a servant, a messenger."

The name Apalachin first appeared in the Susquehanna Valley as Appolacuacke Creek at the stream's present location astride the New York-Pennsylvania border on the 1792 Howell map. Today, eight-mile-long Apalachin Creek flows north from its headwaters in the Town of Apolacon (see in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2 below), the modern-day spelling of name that Gordon (1832:16) chronicled in his gazetteer as Apollacan Creek. Crossing into New York, the creek runs past the hamlet of South Apalachin before emptying into the Susquehanna River (also known as the North Branch beyond its confluence with the West Branch at present-day Sunbury, Pennsylvania) at Apalachin.

BROKEN STRAW (Chautauqua County, New York). The headwaters of Brokenstraw Creek rise in New York's Chautauqua County before flowing south into the Allegheny River at the hamlet of Irvine in Brokenstraw Township (see in Pennsylvania West below).

CANISTEO (Steuben County). The Canisteo River, whose name comes from the Seneca word, *gane:sdyo'*, "board on the water" (Chafe in Bright 2005:79), was the location of upper Susquehanna Valley mixed expatriate Indian communities largely consisting of Munsee and other Delaware Indian people during the late 1750s and early 1760s. Most of the Delawares living in these towns moved to Canisteo to put distance between themselves and the British soldiers and militiamen shortly after fighting, brought on by the outbreak of the final French and Indian War in 1755, spread to embroil everyone living on the frontier. Most of the towns built along this southern approach to the Iroquois heartland clustered along the Canisteo Valley at and around Passigachkunk (sometimes abbreviated as Secaughcunk), the Delaware equivalent of the Seneca word Canisteo at the present-day City of Hornell.

Moravian lay missionary Christian Frederick Post wrote about his stay at the Canisteo Valley towns while en route to a meeting to obtain the release of captives held by Indians during the early summer of 1760 (Grumet 1999:83-105). Post's account provided the only known description of these towns; all were destroyed by a mixed force of Indian and frontier rangers led by the Metis Captain Andrew Montour (see in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2 below) in 1764. Most of the inhabitants of the abandoned towns moved farther west to Cattaraugus (see below) and the Ohio Country.

CATTARAUGUS (Cattaraugus and Erie counties). Cattaraugus along the Allegheny River in the heart of the Seneca homeland was one of the places settled by Delawares forced to abandon their Canisteo Valley towns (see above) in 1764. Many of these people moved farther north to a place near the shores of Lake Erie on land that became the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation after the Revolutionary War. Most of these Delaware expatriates ultimately joined Senecas moving to the Six Nations Reserve along the Grand River in Ontario during the first decades of the 1800s. A number of people tracing descent to Delaware ancestors today make their homes at Cattaraugus, New York, and in the Grand River valley in Canada.

CHEMUNG (Chemung, Onondaga, Steuben, and Tioga counties). Heckewelder (1834:362) thought that Chemung sounded very much like the Delaware Indian word *shúmmonk,* "the place of the large horn." Chemung is also often identified as a Seneca or other Iroquois word meaning "big horn" or "horn in the water." Local traditions hold that the big horn in question was one of the many mammoth and mastodon tusks found at various places in and around the Chemung Valley. Colonists referred to the valley and the river that runs through it as Schemanga as early as 1760 (Post in Grumet 1999:18).

The 47-mile-long Chemung River begins where the present-day Tioga and Cohocton rivers (see both below) come together at Painted Post (see below) just west of the City of Corning in Steuben County. The stream flows east into Chemung County (organized in 1836) past the City of Elmira where the Chemung Feeder Canal carried boats and barges to and from Seneca Lake between 1833 and 1878. Chemung Drive in the City of Syracuse today commemorates the northern terminus of the old canal. The river then courses through Chemung Township (established in 1850) into Pennsylvania, where its waters mingle with those of the Susquehanna River at Tioga Point at the Borough of Athens.

Chemung became famous as the place where Sullivan's troops defeated the Iroquois at the Battle of Newtown during the Revolutionary War on August 29 1779. Later generations of Americans became familiar with the name when they traveled on trains running on rails laid along the banks of the Chemung River. These factors account for the widespread occurrence of places named Chemung and Shamong (see in Part 3).

CHOCONUT (Broome County). Heckewelder (1834:361) wrote that the name of a stream he identified as Choconat Creek came from a Nanticoke word, *Tschúhnot*, sometimes translated as "place of tamaracks." Today, the name adorns the hamlet of Choconut Center, the Little Choconut Creek that flows through it south to it confluence with the Susquehanna River at Johnson City, and the lowermost reach of Choconut Creek flowing north from Pennsylvania into the river two miles downstream in the Town of Vestal.

David Zeisberger noted on May 29, 1753, that Tschachnot was an Indian town where "Delawares and a few Cayugas live" (*in* Beauchamp 1916:159). More widely known as Chugnut, the town was near Otsiningo, the center of Nanticoke Indian occupation in the Susquehanna River valley established sometime around 1755. Both places were abandoned during the summer of 1779 in advance of American troops who burned every Indian town in their path while marching from Albany to join General John Sullivan's expedition gathering at Tioga (see in Pennsylvania Central below) to attack the western Iroquois towns. Refugees from the burned towns camped alongside other Indians forced to take shelter at the British stronghold of Fort Niagara. Moving to the Six Nations Reserve at Grand River, Ontario, after the war, many Indians who lost their homes in the Susquehanna Valley ultimately married into the families of Delaware and Iroquois neighbors.

COHOCTON (Livingston and Steuben counties). Noting similarities to Cochecton (see in New York in Part 1) and Coshocton (see in Ohio below), writers have traced Cohocton's possible etymological origins to Delaware and Iroquois (*ga-ha-to,* "log floating on water") sources. The Cohocton River is a 60-mile-long stream that rises just south of the Finger Lakes in Livingston County. From there, it flows into Steuben County, where it enters the Town of Cohocton (established in 1812) and runs past the hamlet of North Cohocton, the site of a post office opened in 1828 just a mile from the riverside community of Atlanta. Farther on, the river enters the hamlet of Cohocton, founded around 1794 and known during its early years as Liberty. It then continues south and east past the City of Bath to Painted Post (see below), where the Cohocton River joins with the Tioga River (see below) to form the Chemung River (see above) at the City of Corning.

Corning was the site of the Delaware Indian town of Assinisink (see Sing Sing below and Ossining in New York in Part 1 above for another example of the place name), one of several communities built by Indian expatriates invited to settle around the upper reaches of the Chemung River by the Iroquois during the late 1750s. Assinisink was one of the towns visited by Christian Post during his abovementioned unsuccessful attempt to pass through the area while on a diplomatic mission to make peace with Indians farther west in 1760 (Grumet 1999). In an effort to stop attacks launched by unreconciled Delawares who failed to respond to this and other peace feelers, a mostly Mohawk column led by Metis Andrew Montour (see in Pennsylvania Central below), burned Assinisink and the other upper Chemung Valley towns on orders of Sir William Johnson in 1764.

DELAWARE (Chemung, Erie, and Steuben counties). Delaware Creek, a stream that flows into Lake Erie at Angola on the Lake, and Delaware Road, a street on the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation (see above), both mark the presence of Delaware Indians living among the Iroquois in the area during the late 1700s. Farther south, Delaware Avenue near the site of the Delaware Indian town of Assinisink (see above) in the City of Corning is one of several places named for expatriate Delaware people in the area.

KILL BUCK (Cattaraugus County). The small community of Kill Buck just east of the City of Salamanca in the Seneca Indian Allegany Reservation bears the surname of the prominent Delaware Killbuck family that adorns towns, rivers, and other features along their people's path into exile in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana and on to Alaska, where a member of the family worked as a missionary to the Yupik Eskimos during the last 1800s.

MONTOUR (Broome and Schuyler counties). The Town of Montour and the Village of Montour Falls bear the name of Catherine, sister of Esther Montour (see Queen Esther below) who became the leader of Catherine's Town in Seneca Country at Montour Falls. A road named Montour Street located in the City of Binghamton also bears the family surname.

OUAQUAGA (Broome County). Although Ouaquaga is often identified as an Iroquois word, the similar-looking Munsee place name Anguagekonk (see the entry for Waughkonk in New York in Part 1) appeared in a colonial document dated March 12, 1702 (New York State Library, Indorsed Land Papers, Book 3:40). A variant spelling of Ouaquaga adorns places named Oquaga (see in New York in Part 1) across the divide separating the Susquehanna and Delaware drainages in the valley of the North Branch of the Delaware River.

The hamlet of Ouaquaga, Ouaquaga Road, and four-mile-long Ouaquaga Creek are located on the west side of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River in the Town of Colesville. These places bear the name of a major multi-ethnic Indian town spread out along the broad stretch of flats on the North Branch's east bank in and around the present-day town center of Windsor.

Ouaquaga became a major refugee settlement for displaced Esopus and other Munsee Indians during the 1740s. The place subsequently served as a major staging area for Indian and Tory raiding parties going against frontier settlements in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. A column of New York militia burned Ouaquaga and most of the other towns in the area between October 8 and 10, 1778. Although many Indians tried to return to their homes in the area after the end of the war, hostile receptions by American neighbors forced most to abandon the effort and join many of their compatriots gathered together at Cattaraugus (see above). The group of more than 100 refugees noted as Ouaquaga Indians from Cattaraugus that settled at the Six Nations Reserve in Ontario during the first decade of the 1800s lost their separate identity sometime thereafter.

POST CREEK (Chemung County). Post Creek, a nine-mile-long stream that flows into the Chemung River (see above) at the east end of the City of Corning, and the hamlet of Post Creek near the stream's headwaters in Catlin Township, have been on area maps since the 1800s. Although both places directly refer to the nearby Village of Painted Post in the Town of Erwin just west of Corning city line, the presence of Frederick Street in the village's Riverside neighborhood opens the possibility that at least some people in the area may have regarded Post Creek as a memorial marking the passage of frontier diplomat Christian Post through the area in 1760 (Grumet 1999).

QUEEN ESTHER (Chemung County). Queen Esther Drive, located just west of the community of South Waverly, is named for a woman who became the prominent leader of a Delaware Indian community often referred to as Queen Esther's Town after the death

of her husband, the noted Munsee leader Egohohowen, at Wilawana (see below). A sister of Andrew Montour (see in Pennsylvania Central below), daughter of French Margaret, and granddaughter of Madam Montour, Queen Esther became notorious among American colonists after she executed several prisoners taken at the battle of Wyoming (see in Pennsylvania Central below) in July 1778.

SING SING (Chemung County). The eight-mile-long Sing Sing Creek tributary of the Chemung River (see above) preserves the memory of the Delaware Indian town of Assinisink (see in Cohocton above). Located a few miles below the creek mouth, Assinisink was visited by Post in 1760 and burned by Montour's raiding party four years later (*in* Grumet 1999).

STOCKBRIDGE (Madison County). The Town of Stockbridge is located in part of Oneida Indian territory where Mahican and Munsee Christian Indian converts from Stockbridge, Massachusetts accepted an Oneida invitation to move among them in 1785. Naming their community New Stockbridge, they gave sanctuary to Indian Brothertown Movement expatriates from Long Island and New England. In 1801, they were joined by Brotherton Reservation Delawares from New Jersey (see Indian Mills in New Jersey South in Part 1 above). Most members of the community moved farther west to a town they also named Stockbridge built in Calumet County (see in Wisconsin below) in 1831. Many of these people lived there until 1836, when much of the community relocated farther west to the present-day Stockbridge-Munsee Indian Reservation (see in Wisconsin below).

SUSQUEHANNA (Broome, Otsego, and Tioga counties). This Delaware Indian place name of the vast river system that drains most of central Pennsylvania adorns the North Branch of the Susquehanna River whose watershed collects runoff from streams flowing from the westernmost scarps of the Catskill Mountains and the most easterly reaches of central New York's upland plateau.

TIOGA (Tioga County). Tioga is an Iroquois name of a place where Delaware and other dispossessed Indians lived during the mid-1700s. The name currently adorns the Tioga River that flows north into New York from Pennsylvania (see Tioga in Pennsylvania Central below) to join with the Canisteo River (see above) to form the Chemung River (see above) in Tioga County.

VENANGO (Chautauqua County). Rising in the community of French Creek, New York, the Venango River (see in Pennsylvania West 2 below) flows south to its junction with the Allegheny River.

WAPPASENING (Tioga County). The lower course of Wappasening Creek flows into the Susquehanna River at the Village of Nichols from its headwaters farther south (see in Pennsylvania Central below).

WILAWANA (Chemung County). Whritenour thinks that Wilawana sounds very much like a Munsee word, *wiilaawanal,* "horns or antlers." Home to the Munsee leader Egohohowen and his wife, Esther Montour (see Queen Esther above), Wilawana was the name of what Zeisberger called the Monsey town of Wilawane where he spent three days during the fall of 1767 (De Schweinitz 1870:324). Also identified as Wilawamink on February 4, 1769, and as "Wilawaning, or the Big Horn," the following year, Wilawana was abandoned after Egohohowen died sometime around 1772.

Some of Wilawana's people went west to the Munsee towns around Tionesta (see in Pennsylvania West below). Others, determined to remain in the area, moved with Queen Esther to her town at the mouth of Chemung River across from Tioga Point (see in Pennsylvania Central below). American militiamen destroyed Queen Esther's Town along with the other Indian communities around Tioga in the fall of 1778. Today, Wilawana adorns a hamlet located at what is thought to have been the original site of Egohohowen's town. The name also adorns the road that passes through the community as it runs parallel to the Chemung River from the Village of Wellsburg to a point near the former location of Queen Esther's Town in the Borough of Sayre, Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL

ALLEGRIPPUS (Blair and Huntington counties). Present-day Allegrippus Gap in Blair County was noted as Allaguapey's Gap around 1754 (*in* Hanna 1911 1:279), and Alliguippy's Gap a year later (*in* Anonymous 1755). Both the gap and the nearby 16-mile-long Allegrippis Ridge in Huntington County are thought to be named either for Aliquippa (see Pennsylvania west below) or for the noted Iroquois diplomat Captain Newcastle often identified as her son. Donehoo (1928:6-7) showed that these places instead mark the memory of the father of Captain Newcastle, a prominent Iroquois leader noted in 1755, a year after Queen Aliquippa's death, as "Old Allaguippas, whose mother was now alive and living near Ray's Town," in present-day Bedford.

ALLOWAY (Adams County). Five-mile-long Alloway Creek was first noted as Willolaway Creek in the Howell map of 1792. Rising in Adams County, the stream flows south into Maryland, where it falls into the Monocacy River. See Alloway (in New Jersey South in Part 1 above) for further information on the name.

APALACHIN (Susquehanna County). The headwaters of eight-mile-long Apalachin Creek rise in the Town of Apolacon. The town bears a slightly revised spelling of Apollacan, an early rendering of the creek's name (Gordon 1832:16). The Apalachin Creek flows north across the state line (see Apalachin in New York in Part 2 above) to its junction with the North Branch of the Susquehanna River.

APOLACON. See **APALACHIN**

AUGHWICK (Huntington County). The origins of Aughwick are unclear. Heckewelder (1834:373) thought that Aughwick sounded like the Delaware Indian words *achweek* and *acheweek,* "brushy, difficult to pass." Reichel (1872:15) noted that Zeisberger regarded Aughwick as an unattested Delaware word, **A-che-we-u*, "bushy." Whritenour notes that Heckewelder's *achweek* also means "bushy;" his *acheweek* translates as "that which is bushy." Local historian James O'Neill (1910:348) thought that Aughwick was Irish, meaning something like "swift running steed" in Gaelic.

The name first appeared as Augaluta, an Indian town near Opessa (the name of the major Shawnee leader in the area) and the home of a Delaware Indian man and his children found murdered in the summer of 1730 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:268-269). Aughwick was next mentioned when frontiersman George Croghan (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series 2:118) led settlers to the place, whose name he spelled as Aukhick, in 1753. Two years later, the locale became an important forward outpost for Delawares and Shawnees at least outwardly friendly to the British when provincial troops built Fort Shirley (modern-day Shirleysburg) near their settlements a few miles south of Aughwick Creek's junction with the Juniata River. Aughwick survives today as the name of the 31-mile-long Aughwick Creek, its Little Aughwick Creek headwater, and the present-day communities of Aughwick and Aughwick Mills along the main stem of the stream in Shirley Township.

BALD EAGLE (Blair, Centre, Clinton, Huntington, Mifflin, Snyder, and Union counties). Heckewelder (1834:364) wrote that Bald Eagle Creek was an English translation of a Delaware Indian place name *wapallannewachschiehhanne,* "the stream on which the bald eagle's nest is." Historian William A. Hunter (*in* P.A.W. Wallace 1981:173) noted that the actual identity of the Indian that local tradition identifies as the namesake of the creek, valley, mountain, township, and other places that currently bear the name Bald Eagle is not known. Bald Eagle may have been a Munsee leader who fought alongside or against colonists during the Revolutionary War.

Heckewelder suggested that Bald Eagle's town, *wapallannewachschiéchey,* "Bald Eagle's Nest," was located in the present-day Borough of Milesburg. Bald Eagle and Upper Bald Eagle townships and Bald Eagle Creek appeared in the 1792 Howell map. Two streams bearing the name Bald Eagle Creek presently flow in opposite directions in the Bald Eagle valley below the western slope of Bald Eagle Mountain. The lengthier of these is the northeastern-flowing 55-mile-long stream that runs past Milesburg to its junction with the West Branch of the Susquehanna River at the City of Lock Haven. The other is a southwestward-running ten-mile-long tributary of the Juniata River that rises just below the larger Bald Eagle Creek's place of beginning. From there, it flows into Little Juniata Creek at the Borough of Tyrone in Blair County.

The 60-mile-long ridgeline of Bald Eagle Mountain (once known as Muncy Mountain) towers above the east banks of both Bald Eagle creeks. Farther east, the ridge parallels the south shore of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. Units of the 193,424-acre Bald Eagle State Forest District extend over a five county area around Bald Eagle Mountain.

BEECH CREEK (Centre County). Heckewelder (1834:364) wrote that this stream, whose name he spelled as Beach Creek, was an English translation of an otherwise unattested Delaware Indian place name, *Schauweminschhanne*.

CACOOSING (Berks County). Heckewelder (1834:360) thought that Cacoosing sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *gokhosing,* "place of owls." The place first came to colonial attention in May 12, 1728, when a settler from" Cucussea" named Walter Winter was questioned about his role in the murder of several Indians (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:217-220). He and his accomplices were subsequently tried, found guilty, and hanged. The name next appeared as Cacoosing on a 1733 survey map (Historical Society of Pennsylvania, map 626) and was later identified as Coocosing Creek in Howell's map of 1792.

Today the name Cacoosing adorns the nine-mile-long Tulpehocken Creek tributary (see in Pennsylvania South in Part 1 above) of Cacoosing Creek and its only branch, five-mile-long Little Cacoosing Creek. Water carried by these streams flows through the hamlet of Cacoosing to the place where they join with Tulpehocken Creek just west of the City of Reading. Kokosing (see in Ohio in Part 2 below) and Cookhouse, a colonial-era Delaware Indian name of the area in and around the present-day West Branch of the Delaware River community of Deposit, New York, may represent variant spellings of this place name.

CAPOUSE (Lackawanna County). Colonists moving onto the land that was formerly the site of a large Lackawanna River valley Munsee Indian town led by Kappus, the Dutch nickname of an influen-

tial Delaware Indian sachem (see in New Jersey Central in Part 1 above), selected this spelling of the name for their settlement. They changed the name to Providence in 1770. A since-drained reservoir at the locale was also named for the sachem. Today, Scranton's Capouse Avenue and Capouse Mountain in nearby Scott Township preserve the memory of the Munsee sachem in the Lackawanna Valley.

CATAWISSA (Columbia, Luzerne, and Schuylkill counties). Heckewelder (1834:360) thought that Catawissa sounded much like a Delaware Indian word, *gatawísi,* "becoming fat," in reference to deer shot "along the creek in the season when deer fatten" (*in* Reichel 1872:18). The name was first mentioned in a May 28, 1728, message from worried Indians living at Catawasse expressing the hope that their old friendship with the Pennsylvanians had not been threatened by the outbreaks of violence involving Indians and colonists throughout the region between 1727 and 1728 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:216).

A substantial Indian community, variously called Lapachpeton's or Labach Peter's town by its Delaware residents, and Oskohary by the Iroquois, was located at the mouth of Catawissa Creek. Immigrants settling along the southern shore of the Susquehanna River a little below present-day Bloomsburg established what they first called Catawassa Township in 1785. A cluster of geographic features that included places identified as Catawesy Creek, Catwesey Mountain, and the town of Catawesey was subsequently noted on Howell's 1792 survey map. The name went through several spelling changes before assuming its current form.

Today, Catawissa Creek is a westward-flowing 42-mile-long stream whose headwaters rise in Luzerne County just south of the City of Hazleton. From there it flows through Schuylkill County into Columbia County, where it skirts the eastern slopes of Catawissa Mountain before flowing into the Susquehanna River at the Borough of Catawissa (founded in 1892).

CHEMUNG (Bradford County). The lowermost reach of the Chemung River crosses from New York (see above) into Pennsylvania, where it debouches into the Susquehanna River at Tioga Point (see below).

CHICKIES. See **CHIQUES**

CHIQUES (Lancaster and Lebanon counties). Heckewelder (1834:374) thought that early spellings of Chiquesalunga, a more complete rendering of the presently truncated place name, closely resembled a Delaware Indian word, *chickiswalungo*, "the place of the crawfish." Chiques Creek flows for 32 miles from its headwaters just south of Cornwall in Lebanon County south past Manheim to its junction with the Susquehanna River at the unincorporated village of Chickies.

Chiques Creek was first identified as a stream variously called Checasolungas and Sheckasalungo in two of the first deeds to lands in the area registered in 1724 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series 19:724, 749). Two abbreviated forms of the name, Chickies and Chiques, appeared on subsequent maps. Chickies Rock was first noted on the 1770 William Scull map at the western end of Chickies Ridge just below the modern-day hamlet of Chickies in West Hempfield Township. The names of the stream's main stem and its primary branch were formally designated as Chickies Creek and Little Chickies Creek on U.S. Geological Survey maps in 1896. Nearly a century later, the Survey's Board on Geographic Names renamed both Chiques.

The Salunga part of the word recorded in colonial records continues to soldier on as the name of a hamlet that grew up around the Pennsylvania Railroad depot next to Landisville along what was then called Chickies Creek during the mid-1800s. Fort Salonga (or Slongo) in present-day Suffolk County, New York, where a Revolutionary War American soldier named Elijah Churchill suffered a wound that won him the first Purple Heart in 1781, bears an evidently unrelated name. Places named Chickens (see in Connecticut in Part 1 above) also are not historically related to similar-looking Chiques or Chickies.

CHOCONUT (Susquehanna County). Choconut is the name of Choconut Township, the hamlet of Choconut, and 71-mile-long Choconut Creek, a stream that flows northward through Susquehanna County across the state line with New York where it falls into the Susquehanna River at Vestal. All of these places bear the Nanticoke Indian name of a place occupied by Delaware, Cayuga, and other expatriate Indian people during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The name also adorns Little Choconut Creek and several places along its banks (see in New York in Part 2 above).

CLEARFIELD (Cambria and Clearfield counties). Weiser first noted the existence of a place he called Clear Fields on August 22, 1748, during a journey up the West Branch of the Susquehanna River (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Records, Colonial Records 5:348). Nicholas Scull depicted a creek he identified as Loyas Sckutchanning at the approximate location of Weiser's Clear Fields on his map of 1759. Scull's Loyas Sckutchanning roughly followed the 74-mile-long course of present-day Clearfield Creek from its headwaters just west of the Allegheny Portage north to its junction with the West Branch of the Susquehanna River at the Borough of Clearfield. Scull noted an Indian town he identified as Chingleclamouche (see Moose below) at the borough's current location.

Ethnohistorian August C. Mahr (1953:133-134) translated a more phonetically faithful rendering of abovementioned Loyas Sckutchanning, *lahalláwascutewi sipüng,* recorded by Moravian missionary Johannes Roth on July 14, 1772, as a Unami name meaning "where the river runs in the middle of a wide plain." Writing on the same day, Roth's companion, John Ettwein, observed that the stream was located at a place "where buffaloes formerly cleared large tracts of undergrowth, so as to give them the appearance of cleared fields: hence the Indians called the creek Clearfield" (*in* Hanna 1911 1:215).

COCALICO (Lancaster and Lebanon counties). Heckewelder (1834:374) thought that Cocalico sounded very much like a Delaware Indian word, *achgôôkwalíco,* based upon *achgokalico,* "where the snakes gather together in holes or dens, or snake's winter quarters." The name first appeared in a 1724 reference to a "small Indian settlement called Cocallico" (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series 19:725). Howell subsequently located Cocalico Creek and an upper branch identified as Calico Creek at the present locations of Cocalico Creek and its Little

Cocalico Creek headwater on his 1792 map.

The main stem of 27-mile-long Cocalico Creek is a southwesterly flowing tributary of the Conestoga River that rises below the lowermost extension of South Mountain (also known to geologists as the Reading Prong, the South Mountain extends eastward to the Delaware River below Easton). Land along the stream's upper reaches was originally incorporated as Cocalico Township just after the end of the Revolutionary War. The Town of Cocalico was subsequently divided into the present-day townships of East Cocalico, West Cocalico, and Ephrata in 1838.

COCOLAMUS (Juniata and Perry counties). The name of Cocolamus first appeared as Kakonlamus in the Nicholas Scull map of 1759. It subsequently appeared in its present form as Cocolamus Creek in papers incorporating Greenwood Township dated March 25, 1767 (Hain 1922:967). Today, the uppermost branches of 22-mile-long Cocolamus Creek flow from the south-facing slopes of Shade Mountain to the place where they join together at the hamlet of Cocolamus. From there, the main stem of Cocolamus Creek passes through gaps in the ridges separating the narrow Slim, Black Dog, and Pfoutz valleys before falling into the Juniata River at the Borough of Millertown.

CONODOGUINET (Cumberland and Franklin counties). Heckewelder (1834:373) thought that Conodoguinet was an English rendering of a Delaware Indian word, *gune-p'duck-hannek,* "for a long way continual bends." The name first appeared on November 19, 1731, as Conegogwainet, one of the locales where provincial authorities invited Shawnees and other Indians to settle (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:299). The Shawnees lived alongside Pennsylvanian traders at the locale until the outbreak of the final French and Indian War forced the Indians to abandon the area in 1755.

The Conodoguinet Creek is a 104-mile-long stream that flows from its source in the narrow *cul de sac* formed by a kink in the ridge wall at the southernmost end of Kittatiny Mountain (see below). From there, it flows northeast and through a gap in the Blue Mountain ridge into lower lying rolling piedmont country. The stream then pursues a twisting course as it runs past Carlisle and Camp Hill to the place where it debouches into the Susquehanna River just across from downtown Harrisburg.

CUSH CUSHION (Cambria, Clearfield, and Indiana counties). Whritenour thinks that Cush Cushion sounds very much like the Northern Unami word *goschgoschink,* "place of hogs." The communities of Cush Creek, Cush, and Cush Cushion (formerly Cush Cushion Crossing) located near the heads of identically named neighboring streams that flow into the uppermost reaches of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, bear anglicized versions of the Delaware place name. The name's origin may come from *kush,* a word that Dutch settlers used to call livestock (Kurath 1949:26).

A monument in the hamlet of Cherry Tree, located at the mouth of Cush Cushion Creek, marks the location of Canoe Place, the spot where present-day Cambria, Clearfield, and Indiana counties meet. The place became a central surveying point that served as one of the easternmost markers used by surveyors setting out the boundaries of land between the Susquehanna's West Branch and Kitanning (see in Pennsylvania West below) on the Allegheny River. This tract had been purchased from the Iroquois by Penn proprietary agents during a treaty meeting at Fort Stanwix held on November 5, 1769.

Local traditions indicate that those who originally put Cush on the map evidently regarded it as a Delaware Indian word for bear. The form of the name in the shape of Cush Cushion, however, is very reminiscent of Kuskusky, the name of the well-known Delaware Indian towns that clustered around the Forks of the Shenango River (see in Pennsylvania West below) at and around the present-day City of New Castle.

Other places named Cushion located elsewhere, such as Cushion Peak, a high point near Wernersville just west of the City of Reading in Berks County, and other locales as far afield as Alabama, Maine, and Missouri, may be English or German folk renderings of the biblical place name Goshen.

DELAWARE (Juniata, Luzerne, and Northumberland counties). This name appears in places where Delawares lived as expatriates in Juniata, Northumberland, and other counties in Pennsylvania.

ELK CREEK (Lycoming County). Heckewelder (1834:363) wrote that streams named Elk Creek in Lycoming County and several other places in Pennsylvania bore historically unattested English translations of the Delaware Indian words *móshanne* or *mooshanne*, "elk." See the entry for Moshannon below for a place bearing the Delaware language equivalent of "elk creek."

FISHING CREEK (Clinton and Columbia counties). Heckewelder (1834:363) wrote that Fishing Creek, a 30-mile-long stream flowing into the Susquehanna River at the City of Bloomsburg, is an English translation of the Delaware Indian place name *namæshánne,* noted as "Namescesepong or Fishing Creek," on Nicholas Scull's 1759 map. The name also adorns tributaries of Bald Eagle Creek (see above) and White Deer Creek (see below) in Clinton County and several other places in Pennsylvania where Delawares made their homes.

GREAT ISLAND (Clinton County). Heckewelder (1834:363) wrote that the name of today's Great Island in the City of Lock Haven, was an English translation of a Delaware place name, *mêcheek menáthey.* Great Island was one of several places in the area also known as Big Island during colonial times. First noted by its current name in 1739 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 4:342), Great Island was the locale of towns built by Munsee and other expatriate Indian people on and around the flats surrounding the island where Bald Eagle Creek (see above) flows into the West Branch of the Susquehanna River.

KITTATINY (Franklin County). The southwesternmost portion of Kittatiny Mountain (see in New Jersey North and Pennsylvania North in Part 1 above) is located in Franklin County. The Kittatiny Mountain Tunnel carries the Pennsylvania Turnpike through Kittatiny Mountain just 600 feet west of the turnpike's Blue Mountain Tunnel.

LACKAWANNA (Lackawanna, Luzerne, Susquehanna, and Wayne counties). Heckewelder (1834:361) thought that the name

he spelled Lackawannok reminded him of the Delaware Indian words *lechawahhannek,* "forks of the river," and *lechauhanne,* "forks of a river." Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45) traced the origin of Lackawanna to a Southern Unami word, *lèkaohane*, "sandy creek or river."

Today, the valley where the word Lackawanna was first recorded contains many places adorned by the name. These most notably include Lackawanna County and the 41-mile-long Lackawanna River that flows through the heart of Northeastern Pennsylvania's anthracite coalfields. Initially noted as Lechaweke by Zeisberger in 1755 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 2:459), the Lackawanna River flows westward from its headwaters in Susquehanna and Wayne counties into Lackawanna County.

In Lackawanna County, the river courses past the City of Carbondale into the Scranton metropolitan area to the place where they fall into the Susquehanna River at the City of Pittston. The name began traveling beyond its home valley (see listings for Lackawanna in Part 3) during the late nineteenth century along the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad (later known as the Erie Lackawanna line) that carried coal, other cargo, and passengers across the Northeast.

LONG ISLAND (Lycoming County). Mahr (1953:133-134) wrote that present-day Long Island, located on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River just east of the Borough of Jersey Shore, is the English translation of the Unami Delaware Indian place name, *quename mennáhenna,* recorded at the locale by Moravian missionary Johannes Roth on June 25, 1772.

LOYALSOCK (Bradford, Lycoming, Sullivan, and Wyoming counties). Heckewelder (1834:363) thought that Loyalsock sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *lawi-sáquik,* "middle creek, the stream which discharges itself between others." Today's 64-mile-long Loyalsock Creek was first noted as Lywasock in Anonymous (1755).

A multi-cultural expatriate Indian town named Ostonwakin (from the Iroquois word, *ostenra,* "a rock") was located at the place where the Loyalsock River flows into the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. The place, now known as the Borough of Montoursville (see below), bears the name of Andrew Montour, a Metis frontier diplomat who lived at the locale.

Indians living on Loyalsock Creek ultimately joined others forced from their homes after the Iroquois sold most of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River valley to Pennsylvania at Fort Stanwix in 1768. A series of destructive Indian raids swept through the valley soon after the Revolutionary War broke out in 1775. After the war, local residents carved present-day Loyalsock Township out of Muncy Township (see below) in 1786.

LYCOMING (Bradford, Lycoming, and Tioga counties). Heckwelder (1834:363) suggested that Lycoming was an anglicized version of a Delaware Indian word, *legauíhane,* "sandy creek." The 38-mile-long Lycoming Creek is a southward-flowing tributary of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River that rises at a point where the county lines of Bradford, Lycoming, and Tioga meet just below the low divide that separates its waters from those of northward-flowing Towanda Creek (see below).

Delawares and other expatriate Indians began moving into the Lycoming Valley during the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Madam Montour (see below) presided over a community called French Town at the mouth of the creek first identified as Lacomick (*in* Anonymous 1755). Gist used the identically spelled name to identify Lackawannock Creek (see in Pennsylvania West below) in 1753.

Delawares and other Indians living in the West Branch valley claimed that Lycoming was their name for the stream identified as Tiadaghton Creek marking the western boundary of land in the area sold by the Iroquois in 1768 at Fort Stanwix. In 1773, squatters calling themselves Fair Play Men started moving in. The squatters regarded Pine Creek, located far to the west of Lycoming Creek, as the Tiadaghton mentioned in the 1768 deed. Local traditions hold that the Fair Play Men coincidentally declared their own independence from Pennsylvania on July 4, 1776, beneath what they christened the "Tiadaghton Elm" at the mouth of Pine Creek in modern-day Jersey Shore. The matter was ultimately settled when the Iroquois agreed to accept Pine Creek as the 1768 Tiadaghton boundary stream in the deed settling most outstanding Indian land claims in the state signed in 1784.

Newcomers moving to the Lycoming Creek valley after the Revolutionary War ended gave the creek's name to the county they established above the north shore of the West Branch of the Susquehanna between Muncy and Jersey Shore in 1795. The Township of Lycoming was incorporated in 1858 just as the area became a center of the region's logging, canal, railroad, and manufacturing industries. One of the area's major industrial concerns, the present-day Textron Lycoming Corporation, has produced engines for piston-powered aircraft since 1928. Another of the area's institutions, Lycoming College (founded as the Williamsport Academy in 1812), adopted its current name in 1947.

MAHANOY (Northumberland and Schuylkill counties). Places named Mahanoy in the Susquehanna Valley bear a variant spelling of the Delaware word that Heckewelder (1834:358) thought sounded very much like *mahóni,* "a deer lick," and *mahonink,* "at the lick." Moravian worker (later bishop) John C. F. Camerhoff first mentioned Mahanoy Creek when he crossed over its lower reach on his way to the Indian town of Shamokin (see below) at the present-day Forks of the Susquehanna River on January 13, 1748 (*in* Jordan 1905:169). The name next appeared as a creek called Maghonioy by the Delawares (the Iroquois name of the creek was Cantaguy) in the August 22, 1749, deed that compensated Iroquois, Delaware, and Shawnee Indians for lands north of the Blue Mountains between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. It then appeared as Moxanay in Anonymous (1755).

The name Mahanoy graces a substantial number of places along the 52-mile-long westward-flowing course of Mahanoy Creek. The creek rises on the western slope of Buck Mountain in Mahanoy Township. From there it flows through the heart of Pennsylvania's Southern Anthracite Coal Region. The creek runs through the Borough of Mahanoy City (established in 1863), where it picks up the waters of the North Branch of Mahanoy Creek. The stream then enters West Mahanoy Township, where it flows past the site of the Mahanoy Plane. The plane was a steam-powered cable-drawn inclined railroad built in 1861 by the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad that pulled as many as 900 coal cars a day over Broad Mountain. Operations continued until 1932, when completion of

the nearby Mahanoy Tunnel put the plane out of business.

Mahanoy Creek continues on to the Borough of Gordon, where it is joined by Little Mahanoy Creek. West of Gordon, the creek enters the narrow valley between Mahanoy Mountain and Line Mountain. Running just to the north of Upper Mahanoy Township (erected in 1806) and below Little Mahanoy Township (founded in 1813), Mahanoy Creek finally flows into the Susquehanna River at the Borough of Herndon.

MAHANTANGO (Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Schuylkill, and Snyder counties). Heckewelder (1834:360, 373) thought that Mahantango sounded like the Delaware Indian words *mohantángo,* "where we ate plentiful of meat," and *meschantange,* "where we killed deer." Mahantango adorns two identically named creeks that flow into the Susquehanna on opposite sides of the river. The larger of these streams is the 36-mile-long westward-flowing Mahantango Creek that forms the current boundary between Dauphin and Northumberland counties. Isaac Taylor first noted a stream he identified as Quatoochatoon at the creek's current location on his draught map prepared sometime around 1727 (*in* Hanna 1911 1:192-194). A stream following the same course was noted as Begnina's Creek in 1742 (Reichel 1870:81). The same stream was identified as Kind Creek in a map of the 1749 Indian deed to land in the area (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 2:42).

A reference to Mahatongo Creek made in Anonymous (1755) represents the earliest known record of the creek's present-day name. Its identity as another name for the stream earlier referred to by the names Quatoochatoon, Begnina, and Kind was verified shortly thereafter when Nicholas Scull located "Mahatango or Kind Creek" at the creek's current locale on his 1759 map. Howell's map of 1792 presented the name in its current form to identify Mahantango Creek and nearby Mahantango Mountain.

Eastward-flowing Mahantango Creek on the west side of the Susquehanna River was first noted as Sequosa Kcoo on Taylor's ca. 1727 map. The stream was subsequently identified as Machitongo Creek in 1756 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 2:556). The two-mile-long stream is formed at the junction of its 13-mile-long North Branch and 18-mile-long West Branch just west of the place where its conjoined waters spill into the Susquehanna River at a hamlet also named Mahantango.

Nearly all of the land incorporated within the two original Mahantango townships established across from one another on either side of the Susquehanna River has since been apportioned to differently named jurisdictions. The sole exception is Upper Mahantongo Township, formed in 1811 when Mahantango Township on the east bank in what was then Schuylkill County, was split into Upper and Lower townships. Land comprising Lower Mahantango Township was incorporated into other townships by 1853, leaving Upper Mahantango to soldier on alone. More recently, students and collectors of folk art and furniture invented the term "Mahantango Aesthetic" to identify the region's distinctive decorative style.

MAHONING (Columbia and Montour counties). The earliest reference to Mahoning in central Pennsylvania identified a stream called "Mahanoy (or Penns Creek)" in 1755 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 6:645). Nicholas Scull noted the stream as Big Mahonoy Creek on his 1759 map. The creek was subsequently documented as Mahoning Creek in 1778 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 6:570). The Delaware place name Mahoning did not endure at the locale. Still known today as Penn's Creek, the stream flows into the West Branch of the Susquehanna River just one mile above its junction with the river's main branch at Sunbury.

The Mahoning Creek in the Susquehanna Valley still known by the name is a ten-mile-long stream that flows into the river at the Borough of Danville. Nicholas Scull noted the stream as "Mahony or Licking Cr." on his 1759 map. Rising in the Muncy Hills (see below) in Columbia and Montour (see below) counties, Mahoning Creek flows south through a gap in Montour Ridge and across Mahoning Township (founded in 1786) to its meeting place with the Susquehanna River. Other streams bearing the name are located in the Ohio River valley (see in Pennsylvania West and Ohio below).

MANADA (Dauphin County). Manada is one of several Delaware Indian place names beginning with the prefix *man-* that Heckewelder (1834) associated with drinking. The present-day communities of Manada Gap and Manada Hill (sometimes combined into a single word, Manadahill) are located along 17-mile-long Manada Creek, first noted as Manata Creek on the 1792 Howell map as a tributary of Swatara Creek.

MEHOOPANY (Sullivan and Wyoming counties). Heckewelder (1834:361) thought that the place name he noted as Hoppeny Creek (the spelling recorded on the 1792 Howell Map) resembled a Delaware Indian word, *hobbenisink,* "potato creek, the creek on which the wild potato grows in abundance." Whritenour thinks the present-day spelling of Mehoopany resembles a Northern Unami adjective, **mëxhopëni,* "big tuber." Twenty-seven-mile-long Mehoopany Creek and nearby 12-mile-long Little Mehoopany Creek were first identified by their present-day names at their current locations sometime in the early nineteenth century.

Mehoopany Creek and its North Branch tributary join together just below Forkston. The creek then flows into Mehoopany Township (established in 1844) past the 1,910-foot-high summit of Mehoopany Mountain to the place where it falls into the Susquehanna River at the community of Mehoppany.

Little Mehoopany Creek winds its own separate way just north of the Mehoopany Creek valley to its own junction with the Susquehanna River at North Mehoopany less than one-half-mile upstream from the place where Mehoopany Creek flows into the river. The name also adorns the railroad town of Mehoopany Station located across from North Mehoopany on the opposite bank of the Susquehanna.

MENALLEN (Adams County). Menallen presently adorns two identically named townships at opposite ends of Pennsylvania. Both were spelled Manallin on the 1792 Howell map. The easternmost and earliest of these townships was established in modern-day Adams County in 1749, one year after the Menallen Quaker Meeting was organized at Friends Grove. Heckewelder (1834:373) thought that the Menallen Township founded at the locale in 1749 sounded like *menâltink,* a Delaware Indian word meaning "where we met, assembled."

MESHOPPEN (Susquehanna and Wyoming counties). Heckewelder (1834:361) regarded Meshoppen as another place name derived from the Delaware Indian word *mashapi,* "glass beads" (see Masthope in Pennsylvania North in Part 1 above). Thirty-one-mile-long Meshoppen Creek first appeared as Machapendaawe at its current locale in William Scull's map of 1770. As with Pocono (see in Pennsylvania North in Part 1 above), Meshoppen was spelled a number of different ways in journals written by soldiers belonging to General John Sullivan's army when it camped along the stream's banks on August 4, 1779.

Meshoppen Creek subsequently appeared in its current form at its present location in the Howell map of 1792. Today, Meshoppen Creek flows south and west from its headwaters in Susquehanna County. Fed by tributaries that include its North and West branches, the creek's main stem courses into Meshoppen Township (founded in 1854), where it is joined by nine-mile-long Little Meshoppen Creek in the Borough of Meshoppen (established in 1879). Located where the creek falls into the Susquehanna River, the borough was originally the site of the Sterlington post office opened in 1820. Named Meshoppen from 1845 to 1861, when it was once again given its old name of Sterlington, the post office and its community finally settled on the locale's current name in 1866.

MOCANAQUA (Luzerne County). The West End Coal Company established the coal patch town they named Mocanaqua on the banks of the Susquehanna River during the 1880s. Mocanaqua was the Delaware name of Frances Slocum (see in Indiana below). Slocum became famous as the "Lost Sister of Wyoming," after revealing her original identity to a writer in Indiana more than 50 years after she was captured and adopted by the Delaware Indians during the Revolutionary War. Never giving up her Delaware name, she spent most her adult life as a member of the Miami Indian community.

MONTOUR (Lycoming and Montour counties). Montour County, Montour Ridge, and the City of Montoursville are three of several places in Pennsylvania that bear the surname of a French Canadian-Iroquois family whose members played influential roles as Indian leaders and frontier diplomats during the eighteenth century. One member of the family, Esther Montour, became the leader of a substantial Delaware Indian community on the Tioga Flats (see below) at the junction of the Chemung (see above) and Susquehanna rivers just below the Borough of Athens. Originally part of Sheshequin (see below), the place became known as Queen Esther's Town (see below) following the death of her Munsee husband. Several other members of the family also took Delaware spouses at one time or another. One of these, a son of Esther's sister Margaret named Montgomery Montour, became an important Delaware leader (see Green in Ohio below) during the early 1800s.

MOOSE (Clearfield County). Whritenour notes that the English word moose comes from an Eastern Algonquian antecedent that sounded much like the Southern Unami word *mus*, "elk." The five-mile-long Moose Creek that flows into the Clearfield River (see above) at the Borough of Clearfield, and Moose Run, a small stream that flows north from its headwaters above Moose Creek northwest into the Bennett Branch of the Sinnemahoning River (see below) at the hamlet of Penfield, are probably English folk abbreviations of Chinklacamoose, the name of a Delaware Indian town located in present-day Clearfield borough.

Heckewelder (1834:364) thought that the name he spelled Chinkiclamoose sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *achtschingiclamme*, "it barely sticks together," referring to an evidently unstable stretch of shoreline at the locale. Chinklacamoose stood along a well-traveled route linking the Susquehanna and Ohio river valleys. Identified as Chinklacamoose's Oldtown as early as 1743, travelers passing through the area used such spellings as Shingelclamooos, Chingleolamouk, and Jenkiklamuhs to identify the town that stood there until its inhabitants abandoned the place in 1757 during the final French and Indian War.

MOSHANNON (Blair, Cambria, Centre, and Clearfield counties). The place name Moshannon closely resembles the Delaware Indian words *môshanne* and *mooshanne* that Heckewelder (1834:364) translated as the original names of another stream today called Elk Creek (see above). Whritenour thinks Moshannon more closely sounds like **mooshahnung,* "at the clear stream."

Whatever its etymology, Moshannon Creek was first noted as Mushannon on the 1759 Nicholas Scull map. Ettwein (*in* Jordan 1901:212) noted the stream as the West Mashaneck Creek that he and 200 of his mostly Delaware and Mahican bretheren crossed on July 8, 1772, on their way from the last remaining Moravian mission on the Susquehanna River to the recently established (and also soon abandoned) mission town of Friedensstadt on the Beaver River (see in Pennsylvania West below). Howell depicted streams named Mushanon Creek and Little Mushanon Creek at the current locales of the Moshannon Valley streams on his 1792 map.

Fifty-seven-mile-long Moshannon Creek runs from its place of beginning where the county lines of Blair, Centre, and Clearfield meet. From there, it passes through several mining towns to the place where it is joined by Black Moshannon Creek (the former Little Moshannon Creek). The conjoined waters of Moshannon Creek then fall into the West Branch of the Susquehanna River just a few miles northwest of the hamlet of Moshannon.

The rust-colored waters of the stream's main stem, stained by iron-laden clay-pit and mine tailings, have led many to give it the name Red Moshannon Creek to distinguish the creek from the dark waters of its Black Moshannon tributary. The name Moshannon presently also adorns the 3,394-acre Black Moshannon State Park and the 43,000-acre Moshannon State Forest in Centre County, the communities of West Moshannon and Moshannon Summit in Clearfield County, the Town of Moshannon in Cambria County, and the Moshannon Mine in Clinton County.

MUNCY (Lycoming and Sullivan counties). A number of places bearing the name Muncy along and around 36-mile-long Muncy Creek and its Little Muncy Creek tributary at the eastern end of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River mark a major center of mid-eighteenth-century Munsee Indian occupation. These include the Borough of Muncy (organized in 1826), the townships of Muncy (established in 1772) and Muncy Creek (split off from Muncy Township in 1797), Muncy Station, the Muncy Reservoir, and the Muncy Hills.

NESCOPECK (Columbia and Luzerne counties). Heckewelder

(1834:361) thought that Nescopeck sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *næskchöppeek,* "blackish, deep, and still water." His colleague John Ettwein wrote that the name of the place he identified as Nescopec on June 15, 1772 signified "a deep nasty hole." (*in* Jordan 1901:209). Whritenour thinks that Nescopeck sounds similar to a Munsee word, *niiskpeek,* "that which is wet."

The name Nescopeck first appeared on November 21, 1740, when Pennsylvania provincial secretary James Logan noted that Forks Indian leader Nutimus (see Netimus in Pennsylvania North in Part 1) and his people had withdrawn behind what he identified as the "mountain called Neshameck" after being evicted from their lands in the Lehigh Valley (American Philosophical Society, Logan Papers 4:71-72). Today, the name continues to adorn the 20-mile-long Nescopeck Mountain ridge, 38-mile-long Nescopeck Creek (identified by that name on Howell's 1792 map), the Little Nescopeck Creek A and B tributaries south of Nescopeck Mountain, Nescopeck Township (formed in 1792) and Nescopeck Borough (organized in 1896) located between the north slope of Nescopeck Mountain and the Susquehanna River, the 3,550-acre Nescopeck State Park formally opened in 2005, and much else in the area.

NIPPENOSE (Clinton County). Heckewelder (1834:363) thought that Nippenose resembled a Delaware Indian word, *nipenowis,* signifying "like unto the summer, warm situation." The name first appeared as Nipenoses Creek on the 1770 William Scull map. Places spelled Nepanoses Creek, Nepanose Valley, and Nepanose Township appeared on Howell's map of 1792.

Today, Nippenose Springs lies at the head of the Antes Creek, the present-day name of the lower course of Howell's Nepanoses Creek (the upper reach is called Rauchtown Run) that honors local Revolutionary War militia commander John Henry Antes. The Nippenose Valley was known as the Oval Limestone Valley in Gordon's (1832:327) gazetteer. Nippenose also continues to grace the township of the same name, much reduced from original bounds set up in 1786 that encompassed the entire Nippenose Valley. The name Nippenose also adorns the 1,883-foot-high Nippenose Mountain overlooking the valley and Nippenose Road that runs through the valley's center.

NITTANY (Centre County). Nittany was first noted at its current location on William Scull's 1770 and Howell's 1792 maps. Today, the name graces locales along the 18-mile-long Nittany Mountain ridge. These include the hamlet of Nittany at the ridge's eastern end and 2,077-foot-high Mount Nittany managed by the Mount Nittany Conservancy that marks the ridge's westernmost extension. Six-mile-long Nittany Creek flows across the upper end of the Nittany Valley from its source at the base of Nittany Mountain to the place where it falls into Bald Eagle Creek (see above) at the hamlet of Curtin. Local traditions closely associate the name of Nittany with Pennsylvania State University located in College Park in the heart of the Nittany Valley just west of Mount Nittany.

PAXTON (Dauphin County). Heckewelder (1834:373) thought that Paxtang sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *peékstunk,* "the standing or dead water, a deep or stagnant spot of water in a stream, a pool, &c." The name initially appeared in the forms of Peixan in 1707 and Peshtang two years later (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 2:389, 471). Long acquaintance with the surname Paxton, Scottish for "peace town," evidently helped secure adoption of similar-sounding Paxtang to serve as the name of the township established in 1729.

Various spellings of the name currently adorn 14-mile-long Paxton Creek, townships organized as Upper and Lower Paxtang in 1767 and Middle Paxtang in 1787 (today's Upper, Lower, and Middle Paxton townships), and municipalities such as the Borough of Paxtang (organized in 1914) and the hamlets of Paxtonia and Paxtang Manor. Time also has not erased the memory of the Paxton Boys, frontier vigilantes who brutally murdered 20 inoffensive Indian men, women, and children and threatened the lives of hundreds more during the winter of 1763-1764. Most, but not all, of the many localities currently bearing the name of Paxton in other states celebrate people who bore the Paxton family name.

PINE CREEK (Lycoming County). Heckewelder (1834:363) wrote that Pine Creek in Lycoming County was only one of several places adorned with an English translation of the Delaware Indian place name *cuweuhanne*, "stream flowing through pine lands." Although local tradition holds that its Iroquois name, spelled Tiadaghton today, meant the same thing, Weiser wrote in 1737 that the name more properly came from what "the Indians call *diadachlu* (the lost or bewildered) which in fact deserves such a name" (Muhlenberg 1853a:9).

QUEEN ESTHER (Bradford County). A stretch of lowlands in the community of Milan just below the mouth of the Chemung River on the west bank of the Susquehanna River named Queen Esther's Flats marks the location of a predominantly Delaware Indian community known as Queen Esther's Town. Led by Esther Montour, the wife and successor of prominent Munsee sachem Egohohowen, the community was burned in September 1778, by American militiamen striking back against Indians in the area who killed and drove away settlers following the battle of Wyoming earlier that summer.

QUENSHUKENY (Lycoming County). Heckewelder (1834:363) thought that present-day five-mile-long Quenshukeny Run sounded like *quenischâchacki,* a word derived from *que-nisch-achach-gekhanne,* a Delaware name for the "long reach in the west branch [of the Susquehanna River] below the Big Island" that he suggested was the origin for the word Susquehanna. Whritenour thinks the current spelling of the name adorning Quenshukeny Run and the road that runs alongside it sounds very much like an altogether different Delaware Indian word, "long tail," used to identify mountain lions.

The name Quensukeny first appeared as Quenischaschacki, a Delaware Indian town noted in the August 28, 1753, entry in Moravian missionary Martin Mack's journal (*in* Meginnes 1892:30). Post identified the place as Quenashawakee when he passed by on July 28, 1758 (*in* State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 3:521). Nicholas Scull noted the locale as Quinishahaquy on the map he completed a year later. The place was evidently abandoned by the time Ettwein passed near what he called the former Indian town of Quenischaschacki on June 24, 1772 (*in* Jordan 1901:212). Howell subsequently noted Queneshahaque as a small stream at the current location of Quenshukeny Run in his 1792 map.

QUITTAPAHILLA (Lebanon County). Heckewelder (1834:373) thought that Quittapahilla sounded like the Delaware Indian words *cuîtpehelle* or *cuwîtpéhella,* "a spring or stream issuing out of the earth, where pine trees are standing." Quittapahilla Creek is a 17-mile-long stream that flows from the place where it begins in the City of Lebanon west to its junction with Swatara Creek at Valley Glen. Camerhoff identified the stream valley as Quittopchille in 1748 (*in* Jordan 1905:163). Quittopohela Spring was noted in 1756 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 2:748). William Scull referred to the stream as Quitipilla on his 1770 map, and Howell identified it as Quitaphilla Creek on his 1792 map.

Canal builders taking advantage of the short, level portage separating the heads of Quittapahilla Creek and Tulpehocken Creek (see in Pennsylvania South in Part 1 above) routed a major portion of the 75-mile-long Union Canal linking Philadelphia to the Susquehanna Valley along its banks. Federally funded programs are presently cleaning up the severe pollution produced by heavy industries in the region during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

SHAMOKIN (Columbia, Northumberland, Snyder, and Union counties). Heckewelder (1834:363) wrote that Indians of his acquaintance used such words as *shahamóki, shahamókink,* and *schachaméki,* when referring to the place whose name he translated as "the place of eels." He also noted that Shamokin could be regarded as a Delaware Indian word, *schahahenamendi,* "place where gun barrels are straightened" (Heckewelder 1834:366). Isaac Taylor (*in* Hanna 1911 1:192-194) identified the West Branch of the Susquehanna River as the Chinastry or Shamokin River on his map drawn sometime around 1727. Taylor also noted the presence of an Indian community he identified as Mikquar Town (probably a variant spelling of Meckoche, one of the major divisions of the Shawnee nation; the others are Chillicothe, Hathawekela, Kispoko, and Piqua) just south of the Forks of the Susquehanna.

One year later, a letter written for Sassoonan, leader of Delawares "living at Shahamokoing" was received by provincial authorities on May 10, 1728; officials discussing the note identified the place as Shamaken two days later (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:214, 216). Heckewelder (1834:385) wrote that Sassoonan's name was based on a Delaware word, *schèssuna,* "our uncle." Sassoonan was also known Allumapies, an English spelling of *olumapìsid,* "well tied, well bundled up" (Heckewelder 1834:384).

Shamokin also became the residence of the Oneida leader Shikellamy appointed by the League to oversee Sassoonan's people and other Indian refugees in the region. Shikellamy divided his time between Shamokin and Shikellamy's Town, a community he established when he first settled on the West Branch of the Susquehanna around the same time the Delawares began coming to the area. Shamokin continued to be a center for trade, diplomacy, and gun smithing until its Indian inhabitants had to abandon the locale when the final French and Indian War broke out in 1755 less than seven years after the deaths of Sassoonan and Shikellamy. The area became known as Fort Augusta after the Pennsylvania frontier fortification erected at the site of the former Indian town in 1756. In 1772, residents adopted the name Sunbury for the community that grew up around the fort. Established as a borough in 1797, Sunbury was incorporated as a city in 1920.

The name of Shamokin did not, however, disappear from regional maps. Water carried by 34-mile-long Shamokin Creek, fed by a web of tributary streams that includes 12-mile-long Little Shamokin Creek, and a diminutive 2-mile-long headwater called the North Branch of Shamokin Creek, still flows into the Susquehanna River at Sunbury. In 1789, inhabitants of newly formed Ralpho Township several miles up the creek above Sunbury decided that Shamokin would make a more appealing name for their community. Workers laboring in the anthracite mines that began to proliferate throughout the region built a settlement they named Shamokin at the lower end of the township. Established as a borough in 1864, Shamokin became the principal community in Coal Township when Shamokin Township was divided into Coal and Ralpho townships in 1883.

Today, places named Shamokin in the Shamokin Creek valley include the abovementioned waterways, the borough that became a city in 1949, and the Shamokin Mountain ridge just above the city where a gap allows the Shamokin Creek to flow on to Sunbury. The name also graces the Borough of Shamokin Dam on the west bank of the Susquehanna River across from Sunbury. The locale, originally built as a canal town named Keensville, was named for the dam that furnished water for the canal that was washed away by a spring freshet in 1904. The recently built inflatable dam maintained by Shikellamy State Park occupies the site of the former Shamokin Dam.

SHESHEQUIN (Bradford County). Whritenour thinks that the initial Moravian spellings of Sheshequin in the forms of Schechschiquanunk and Tschechschequannink sound like the Northern Unami word *schechshìquanink*, "place of gourd rattles." Sheshequin was one of a cluster of mixed Indian communities around the place where the Chemung River (see above) flows into the Susquehanna River in an area known during colonial times as Tioga (see below). The Sheshequin locality first came to colonial attention in the fall of 1767 when Zeisberger visited what he called the Monsey town of Schechschiquanunk (De Schweinitz 1870:324). In 1769, Moravians established a mission at the place that Loskiel (1794 3:36-37) identified as Tschechschequannink, close to a locale that Indians used "at stated times to keep their feasts of sacrifice."

Most of the mission's inhabitants relocated west to the Ohio Valley in 1772. An American raiding party subsequently included the place they identified as Sheshecunnunk among the abandoned Indian towns they burned in the area in the fall of 1778 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 7:6). One year later, Continental Army troops under Sullivan's command passed by the flats where the town had formerly stood while on their way to burn the western Iroquois towns.

Shortly after the war, several of Sullivan's veterans brought their families to start farmsteads on cleared lands on both sides of the Susquehanna River at what Howell identified as the Shesheken Flats in his map of 1792. Residents soon gave the name Ulster to the township they erected in the area. People building homes on the west side of the river called their hamlet Old Sheshequin to distinguish it from more vigorously growing New Sheshequin on the east bank. West-siders finally adopted the town name of Ulster after neighbors at Old Sheshequin on the opposite bank adopted the name of Sheshequin to adorn the township they established in 1820.

SHICKSHINNY (Luzerne County). Whritenour thinks that Shickshinny sounds very much like the Munsee word *nzukasuni,* "black stone," referring to coal rather than the iron alluded to in the similar place name Succasunna (see in New Jersey North in Part 1). Nine-mile-long Shickshinny Creek appeared as Shecsheny Creek on John Adlum's map of 1791 and as Shicshenny Creek one year later on Howell's map. Howell also noted a hill that he identified as Fishing Creek Knob at the present-day location of Shickshinny Mountain.

The community of Shickshinny, built at the mouth of Shickshinny Creek during the early nineteenth-century (Gordon 1832:415), became a coal-mining, canal, and railroad community organized as a borough by its residents in 1861. The name also graces the creek's four-mile-long Little Shickshinny tributary, the Little Shickshinny Creek Falls near stream's junction with the creek's main stem at the west end of the borough, and several roads in the area.

SINNEMAHONING (Cameron, Clinton, Elk, and Potter counties). Heckewelder (1834:364) thought that Sinnemahoning sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *achsinnimahoni,* "stony lick." Whritenour thinks the name sounds very much like a Northern Unami word, **ahsinimahonink,* "at the stony lick." Sinnemahoning first appeared as "Shenemahoning Cr." on Nicholas Scull's 1759 map at the place where 16-mile-long Sinnemahoning Creek falls into the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. The Sinnemahoning Valley subsequently became a center of Pennsylvania's lumber industry during the nineteenth century.

Today, most of the Sinnemahoning Valley lies within State Game Lands and the 200,000-acre Elk State Forest. The name also continues to adorn Sinnemahoning Creek, its 34-mile-long First Fork, its East Fork, its Sinnemahoning Portage Creek tributary, the hamlet of Sinnemahoning just below the place where the Sinnemahoning's Bennett and Driftwood branches join to form the creek's main stem, and the 1,910-acre Sinnemahoning State Park, opened in 1958 on land surrounding today's George P. Stevenson flood control reservoir and dam completed in 1955.

STANDING STONE (Huntington County). Heckewelder (1834:372) observed that Delaware Indians referred to the rock outcrop along the Juniata River in the present-day City of Huntington as *achsinnink*, "where there is a large stone." The name of this prominent natural landmark also graces a creek, several roads, and a number of other places in the area. Heckewelder went on to note that he knew of three other places given the same name within a radius of 500 miles.

SUSQUEHANNA. Whritenour notes that the name borne by the Susquehanna River and Iroquoian-speaking Susquehannock Indian nation, whose homeland centered along the river's banks, sounds like a Delaware Indian word referring to "muddy water." The precise origin of the name and its exact etymology, however, remain unclear. The U.S. Board on Geographic Names GNIS contains 91 entries for this place name in ten states. More than half of these entries are located in Pennsylvania.

TANGASCOOTACK (Clinton County). Noted as Tingascoutak Creek on the William Scull map of 1770 and as Tingascogtak on Howell's 1792 map, six-mile-long Tangascootack Creek and its seven-mile-long North Fork presently flow into the West Branch of the Susquehanna River several miles above the City of Lock Haven.

TIADAGHTON. See **LYCOMING**

TIOGA (Bradford and Tioga counties). Tioga (also see in New York in Part 2 above) is an Iroquois name for a group of Indian refugee settlements that included Sheshequin (see above) and several other mostly Delaware Indian towns built where the Chemung River (see above) flows into Susquehanna River around the present-day Borough of Athens. Delawares who settled at the locale during the decades following their expulsion from their lands at the Forks of Delaware following the Walking Purchase of 1737 adopted their similar-sounding name Tohiccon (see Tohickon in Pennsylvania North in Part 1 above) to identify Tioga.

Application of the name Tohiccon at Tioga may have been a symbolic "line in the sand," intended to serve notice on proprietary authorities that the Indians, who had regarded Tohickon Creek as the Walking Purchase's northern limit, would not tolerate a similar land grab above Tioga. Tioga remained a predominantly Delaware community until the area's Indians left their homes in advance of an American column that bore down upon them during the late summer of 1778. The Americans looted what they could, burned all empty buildings, razed the crops in the fields, and chopped down the Indians orchards before returning to Albany. The Tioga area lay abandoned when American troops gathered at the place during the following summer on their way to do the same things to the Western Iroquois towns.

Today, the name Tioga in Pennsylvania adorns Tioga Point at the confluence of the Chemung and Susquehanna rivers in Bradford County. The densest cluster of places bearing the name Tioga in Pennsylvania is located in Tioga County just west of the Bradford County line. These places include the northward-flowing 58-mile-long Tioga River, the Tioga Reservoir, the 161,890-acre Tioga State Forest, and the Borough of Tioga (organized in 1798).

TIONESTA (Forest County). Another Iroquois name for a place, this one along a stretch of the Allegheny River, where several Delaware communities were located during the 1760s. These included the mostly Munsee town of Goshgoshing, established around 1765 at the mouth of Tionesta Creek where the Moravians set up a mission in 1767, the two Hickory Towns (see above) located opposite one another eight miles farther up the Allegheny River, and Lawunakhannek, on the west side of the river where the Moravians briefly relocated their Goshgoshing mission in 1769 before moving again to Kuskuskys one year later. Most of the Munsees living at Tionesta moved north to the Seneca community of Cattaraugus (see in New York above) in 1791. Many of these people subsequently joined Senecas who moved to the Six Nations Reserve in Ontario.

TOWANDA (Bradford County). Heckewelder (1834:362) thought that Towanda was a Delaware name, *tawundeunk,* "the burial place or where we inter the dead," for a locale where refugee Nanticoke Indians originally from Maryland gathered together and reburied the bones of deceased family members in mass burials (called ossuaries by archaeologists) when they had to change residences. Weiser (*in* Muhlenberg 1853a:7, 28) first identified present-day 33-mile-long Towanda Creek as Dawantaa when he passed the stream

going and coming from Onondaga in the spring of 1737. Zeisberger subsequently spent three days at what he called the Monsey town of Tawandaemenk in the early summer of 1763 (De Schweinitz 1870:272). Howell noted Tawandee Creek and showed the course of its 24-mile-long North Branch tributary on his 1792 map published two years after the Township of Towanda was formally incorporated.

Residents of the hamlet of Towanda, located just north of the place where Towanda Creek debouches into the Susquehanna River, incorporated their community as a borough in 1828. A major railroad junction strategically located at the place stimulated a growth spurt in the surrounding area that led residents of North Towanda to split off and form a township of their own in 1857. Towanda area residents working for the railroads helped spread the name to places all over the country (see below in Part 3).

TUCQUAN (Lancaster County). Heckewelder (1834:374) thought that Tucquan sounded much like the Delaware Indian words *pducquan,* "round," *pduckachtin,* "a round hill," and *pduchane,* "a winding stream." Tucquan is currently the name of six-mile-long Tucquan Creek and Tucquan Glen, a one-mile-long gorge that carries the conjoined waters of Tucquan Creek and its Clark Run tributary to the place where they fall into the Susquehanna River. Although Tucquan Creek has been on area maps since the nineteenth century, neither the stream nor its name appear in the highly detailed 1770 William Scull and 1792 Howell maps.

TUNKHANNOCK (Susquehanna and Wyoming counties). Bearing the same name as Tunkhannock in the Lehigh Valley (see in Pennsylvania North in Part 1 above), 40-mile-long Tunkhannock Creek in the Susquehanna Valley flows into the east bank of the river at the Borough of Tunkhannock established in 1841 in the heart of the Endless Mountains region. The name was first mentioned as a creek called Tenkhanneck by Moravian missionaries traveling up the Susquehanna on their way to tour Iroquois country in search of a suitable place to start a mission during the early summer of 1750 (*in* Beauchamp 1916:29). A Delaware Indian town, identified as Tenkhanik by Zeisberger on May 10, 1758 (*in* Beauchamp 1916:157), and as Tenkghanake and Tenghanoke later that year (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 3:504, 507), was located along the lower reaches of the creek. William Scull noted both a creek and a colonial community he identified as Tankoninkon in his 1770 map. Bowman's Creek, which flows into the west bank of the Susquehanna River just a mile from the mouth of Tunkhannock Creek, was noted as Little Tunkhannock Creek on the 1792 Howell map.

WANAMIE (Luzerne County). The coal patch town of Wanamie, located two miles south of the City of Nanticoke, is named for the Unami-speaking people (see in Pennsylvania South in Part 1 above) forced to move to the lower Susquehanna River valley during the 1720s.

WAPPASENING (Bradford County). Heckewelder (1834:362) wrote that Wappasening came from a Delaware Indian word, *wappasinnink,* "at the place where the white shining stone (or metal) is." Heckewelder added that the Delawares "call silver *wapachsin.*" Whritenour thinks the name more closely matches a Northern Unami word, *wapachsinink,* "place of chalk or white stone." Twenty-mile-long Wappasening Creek was first identified at its present locale as Wappasuning Creek in Howell's map of 1792. The creek rises in Pennsylvania before flowing north across the state line to fall into the Susquehanna River in New York. The name's spelling was regularized into its present form sometime after appearing in Gordon's (1832:464) gazetteer as Wappessening Creek.

WAPWALLOPEN (Luzerne County). Heckewelder (1834:360) thought that Wapwallopen sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *waphallapink,* "the place of white hemp, or the place where that kind of (wild) hemp grows in abundance which when dressed becomes white." Wapwallopen first appeared as Hollobanck, the name of an Indian town on the Susquehanna River below Wayomick (see Wyoming below) visited by Moravian missionaries Mack and Froelich from April 10 to 12, 1744 (F. Johnson 1904:33-34). The place was subsequently noted as Wambhollobank, the home of two Indians baptized by the Moravians at Bethlehem a year later (Beauchamp 1916:25; Reichel 1870:270). Evans noted the location of an Indian town named Opolopona near a stream depicted at Wapwallopen Creek's present position in his 1755 map. Nicholas Scull and his son William identified a community they successively noted as an Old Indian Town and as Old Town at the mouth of the creek they respectively identified as Whopehawly and Whopehowly on their maps of 1759 and 1770. Howell located Whopelawy and Little Whopelawy creeks at the present locations of 23-mile-long Big Wapwallopen Creek and 30-mile-long Little Wapwallopen Creek on his 1792 map. The modern-day hamlet of Wapwallopen was built at the mouth of Big Wapwallopen Creek during the early 1800s.

WESAUKING. See **WYSOX**.

WHITE DEER (Clinton, Lycoming, and Union counties). Heckewelder (1834:363) wrote that the name of White Deer Creek came from the Delaware Indian word *woaptuchánne*, "the creek where the white deer have been taken." Twenty-eight-mile-long White Deer Creek and 21-mile-long White Deer Hole Creek flow parallel to one another along opposing slopes of the White Deer Ridge to the places where they fall into the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. The name also adorns White Deer Township (incorporated in 1776) in Union County, and a number of parks, roads, and other places in the area.

WICONISCO (Dauphin and Schuylkill counties). Heckewelder (1834:378) thought that the name of the stream he identified as Wikinisky Creek came from the Delaware Indian word *wikenkniskeu,* "wet and dirty house, camp, lodging place." Moravian John Camerhoff first noted Wisconisco Creek on January 12, 1748 (*in* Jordan 1905:166). Documented as Berry's Creek on Nicholas Scull's 1759 map, the name reappeared as Wikisnisky on his son William's 1770 map, as Wikeniskey on the 1790 Adlum map, and as places Howell identified as Wikinisky Creek and nearby Wikinisky Mountain in his 1792 map. Today, 42-mile-long Wisconisco Creek rises on the far slope divide of Broad Mountain separating the Schuylkill and Susquehanna drainages. Flowing almost due west, the creek courses through the hamlet and Township of Wiconisco (organized in 1839) to the place where it falls into the Susquehanna River at Millersburg.

WILAWANA (Bradford County). Wilawana Road follows a route linking the Wilawana locale (see in New York in Part 2 above) with the Borough of Sayre.

WYALUSING (Bradford and Susquehanna counties). Heckewelder (1834:362) thought that Wyalusing came from a Delaware Indian word, *m'chwihillúsink,* "at the dwelling place of the hoary veteran." In 1752, a group of Delaware families following the visionary Munsee leader Papounan settled at the abandoned site of a town formerly inhabited by Siouan-speaking Tutelo Indian refugees from southern Virginia. The town site was located in Wyalusing Township (organized in 1790) within the present-day Borough of Wyalusing (erected in 1887) where the 19-mile-long Wyalusing Creek flows into the Susquehanna River.

Moravians established their Friedenshütten, "tents of peace," mission at the locale after converting the Wyalusing community leader, Papounan, in 1765. In 1772, the Munsee sachem and his followers moved to more westerly Moravian towns. Papounan subsequently died at New Schoenbrunn (see Schoenbrunn in Ohio in Part 2 below) on the Tuscarawas River in 1775. Howell documented locales that he identified as Wyalusing Falls, Wyalusing Creek, and Wyalusing Township in his map of 1792. Developed as a railroad town during the nineteenth century, the name of the Wyalusing creek and community traveled the rails to adorn places in several states (see in Part 3).

WYOMING (Lackawanna, Luzerne, and Wyoming counties). Heckewelder (1834:361) thought that Wyoming sounded like the Delaware Indian words *m'cheuwómi* and *m'cheuwámi,* "extensive level flats." Whritenour, following Goddard, thinks the name is equivalent to a Munsee word, **xweewamung,* "at the big river flats." The broad Wyoming Valley between the present-day cities of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre became a major center of Munsee and other Delaware Indian refugee settlements forced from their homeland by the beginning of the eighteenth century. This widely known and even more widespread Munsee Delaware Indian place name adorns both its namesake state and creeks, towns, and much else listed in 30 other states (see in Part 3). Many of the places that today bear the name celebrate the Pennsylvania valley's natural beauty, preserve the memory of the violent battles fought for its control during the Revolutionary War, and honor the region's role in the nation's industrial development.

WYSOX (Bradford County). Heckewelder (1834:362) thought that the name of what he called Wisaukin Creek (spelled Wysaukin on Howell's 1792 map) came from a Delaware Indian word, *wisachgen,* "grapes," that was more fully rendered as *wisachgímí,* "the place where grapes grow in plenty." First named Claverack (a name that still graces a local road) by New Yorkers moving into the area following the end of the Revolutionary War, the town center of present-day Wysox Township (incorporated in 1795) remains the largest settlement along 19-mile-long Wysox Creek. The name also adorns Lake Wesauking in the township.

PENNSYLVANIA WEST

ALIQUIPPA (Beaver County). Aliquippa is a Delaware name, translated as "hat" (*in* Donehoo 1928:1), used to identify an Iroquois sachem. Frontier diplomat Conrad Weiser identified Aliquippa as the leader of "a Sinicker [Seneca] town, where an old Sinicker woman rules with great authority" in a journal entry dated August 27, 1748 (Muhlenberg 1853b:23-24). The town may have been the same place that trader James Le Tort noted as Leequeepees in the Allegheny River valley in 1731 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:301). Later travelers identified a community located just west of Pittsburgh at present-day McKees Rocks as Queen Allequippas Town.

A leader of Indians who helped guide George Washington on his march against Fort Duquesne in the spring of 1754, Aliquippa left the area to avoid French retaliation following Washington's defeat at Fort Necessity. She moved east to Aughwick in central Pennsylvania, where she soon died. In 1878, Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad officials selected the Seneca sachem's Delaware name from a list of prominent Indian leaders for an amusement park that they built in what is today West Aliquippa. The locality was incorporated as a neighborhood in the City of Aliquippa established a few years later. Allegrippus Gap (see in Pennsylvania Central above) commemorates a different person with a similar-looking name.

ALLEGANY. See **ALLEGHENY**

ALLEGHENY (Allegheny, Armstrong, Butler, Crawford, Lawrence, McKean, Potter, Venango, Warren, and Westmoreland counties). John McCullough (1841:91), who lived as a captive among the Delawares from 1756 to 1764, wrote that the Delaware name "*Al-lee-ge-eon-ning,* signifies an impression made by the foot of a human being." McCullough further explained that the name referred to the Allegheny River valley's deep, wet, and highly impressionable soil. Whritenour thinks that Allegheny closely resembles another Delaware word, **alikehane,* the "stream of the Stepping Down clan." Colonists and Indians on the east coast used versions of the Delaware Indian word *alligewinink,* "land of the Allegewi," as a general term to identify, as Heckewelder (1834:367) wrote, "all of the country west of the Allegany Mountains, together with all the large rivers therein and their tributary streams." The latter term comes from *alligéwi,* the name that Delaware Indian storytellers still use to identify the western country's original long vanished inhabitants.

Allegheny and its variant spelling Allegany (see in New York in Part 2 above) are very widespread Delaware Indian place names. The GNIS lists nearly 250 places bearing the name spelled one way or the other in 18 states. Many of these references directly document or are closely associated with the 325-mile-long Allegheny River. The river flows from its headwaters in Potter County through the Borough of Port Allegany in Pennsylvania north across into New York. Reentering Pennsylvania at Warren County, the rivers courses through the Allegheny Reservoir that straddles the state line. From there, it flows in a broad S-shaped curve south into Allegheny County, where it joins the Monongahela River to form the Ohio River at Pittsburgh.

The name is also notably adorns the Allegheny Portage, an important trans-Appalachian transportation link that provided a route allowing commerce to pass across the divide separating the valleys of the Ohio and Susquehanna rivers. Port Allegany's location along another strategic transportation-break, this one linking the Allegheny River route into western New York with eastward-flowing branches of the Susquehanna River system, probably accounts for the borough's unique status as the only locale in Pennsylvania that employs the New York spelling of the name.

BEAVER (Beaver, Lawrence, Schuylkill, and Westmoreland counties). Just as Freud acknowledged that a cigar is sometimes just a good smoke, most of the many places bearing the name Beaver probably simply refer to the furry beast. Founders of the Borough of Tamaqua in Schuylkill County, who originally wanted to name their community Tuscarora, evidently got the Delaware Indian name meaning "beaver" from someone who knew that it was also the name of the prominent eighteenth-century Delaware Indian leader King Beaver.

Beaver Creek, the location of an Indian town west of the Forks of the Ohio noted by Weiser on August 30, 1748, as a place inhabited "chiefly by Delawares, the rest Mohocks" (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 5:349), may have been one of King Beaver's communities. Heckewelder (1834:366), however, stated that he never heard Delawares refer to what he identified as the present-day Beaver River by the names *Amochkwi-sipu*, "beaver river," or *Amochk-hánne*, "beaver stream," during the two years he lived in the area. He instead noted that Indians called it *Kaskasksipu*, from the town he referred to as Kuskuskschi [more generally known as Kuskusky] at the river's forks. Reichel (1872:16) noted that Delawares used their name, *Amochkpahásink*, "where the beaver has shut up the stream," when referring to another stream today called Beaver Dam Creek, a tributary of the Kiskiminetas River (see below) in Westmoreland County.

BLACKLEGS CREEK (Indiana County). Blacklegs Creek is a small stream that flows into the Kiskiminetas River (see below) at the upper end of the Borough of Saltsburg. The name of the stream, noted as Black Legs Creek on Howell's 1792 map, preserves the memory of Black Legs Town, a mixed Delaware and Shawnee community located at the mouth of the stream on William Scull's 1770 survey projection. Black Legs Town was near Kickenapaulin, a Shawnee town noted by Christian Post in 1758 that bore the name of a Delaware Indian whose cabin was located at the place where Loyalhanna Creek (see below) flows into the Kiskiminetas across from Saltsburg.

BLACK LICK (Indiana County). Heckewelder (1834:372) wrote that the name of Black Lick Creek and, by extension, the valley and the community, roads, and other features that also bear the name within the creek's watershed, is an exact English translation of the Delaware Indian word *næskahoni.* Donehoo (1928:242) suggested that the name of the stream's Two Lick Creek tributary, identified as part of the main stem of present-day Black Lick Creek on William Scull's 1770 map, may be based on a mistake confusing the Delaware Indian word *neska*, "black," with the similar-sounding word *nischa*, "two." Similar-looking Nesquehoning is located farther east in the Lehigh River (see in Pennsylvania North in Part 1 above).

BROKEN STRAW (Erie and Warren counties). Jesuit missionary Joseph Pierre de Bonnecamps' map of the route taken by the 1749 Céleron expedition into the Ohio Valley (Albert 1896 2:n.p.) recorded the first appearance of the name La Paille Coupee, "the broken straw," that the French used to identify the small mixed Delaware and Iroquois Indian town at the mouth of present-day Broken Straw Creek (*in* Thwaites 1896-1901 69:167). Senecas called the place Kachuidagon, "broken reed" (Donehoo 1928:16).

The place's Delaware Indian name, first appearing as Boccalunnce in 1753 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 5:634), was later Gallicized as Buchaloons on the Lewis Evans map of 1755. Today, Brokenstraw Creek is a 40-mile-long tributary of the Allegheny River that flows from its headwaters (see in New York in Part 2 above) across into Pennsylvania's Erie County, where it joins with the Allegheny River at the Warren County hamlet of Irvine in Brokenstraw Township.

BUFFALO CREEK (Armstrong and Mifflin counties). Heckewelder (1834:366, 373) wrote that at least two of the several streams called Buffalo Creek in Pennsylvania were otherwise unattested English translations of a Delaware Indian place name, *Sisiliehanne*, "buffalo creek, resort of the buffalo."

CATFISH (Washington County). Catfish Run, a small tributary of Chartiers Creek, and nearby Catfish Avenue in the City of Washington, preserve the memory of a Delaware Indian named Tangooqua, called Catfish by colonists who settled in 1768 at Catfish Camp, the site of his town. Heckewelder (1834:372) stated that Delawares referred to this community as *Wissemakink*, "the place where the Indian named *Wisâmek* (catfish) resided." Reichel (1872:18) noted that the latter name was a compound of Delaware Indian words that Zeisberger recorded as *wi-su*, "fat," and *na-mees*, "a fish." English traveler Nicholas Cresswell, who encountered a hunting party led by Catfish on the Ohio River on June 25, 1775, subsequently stayed the night at the Catfish Camp colonial settlement three weeks later (*in* Gill and Curtis 2009:64-65, 68). Colonists living at Catfish Camp changed the community's name to Washington in 1781 when they established the first county in the new nation named for the Continental Army commander.

CONEMAUGH (Cambria, Indiana, and Westmoreland counties). Heckewelder (1834:372) thought that Conemaugh sounded like an incomplete part of the Delaware Indian word, *tangamóchki,* "little otter creek." The Delaware captive John McCullough (1841:90) translated the name of the stream he identified as *Quin-nim-mough-koong* or *Con-na-maugh* as Otter Creek. Pointing out that Heckewelder's translation means "little beaver," Whritenour suggests that Conemaugh derives from the Northern Unami word *gunnamochk,* "otter."

The name Conemaugh was first mentioned in 1731 as Connumach, the site of several Delaware and Shawnee Indian towns around the forks of the present-day Conemaugh and Little Conemaugh rivers (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:301). Conemaugh Forks, Conemaugh Township, and Little Conemaugh Creek appeared on the Howell map of 1792. Conemaugh continues to serve as a township name in each of the three adjoining coal mining district counties of Cambria, Indiana, and Westmoreland.

Conemaugh was also the original name of a community formally designated as a borough in 1831 at the forks of the 30-mile-long Little Conemaugh River and Stony Creek. Borough residents changed the place's name to Johnstown in 1834. The main stem of the 70-mile-long Conemaugh River that begins at the forks in Johnstown flows north through passes in Laurel Hill and Chestnut Ridge into the eight-mile-long Conemaugh River Lake created by the completion of the Conemaugh Dam in 1952. Below the lake, the river winds a twisting course to its junction with Loyalhanna Creek (see below) to form the Kiskiminetas River (see below) at Saltsburg.

A catastrophic breach in a dam across the Little Conemaugh River holding back a lake originally built around 1834 to provide water for the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal released a 40-mile-per-hour torrent still remembered as the Johnstown Flood that destroyed everything in its path on May 1, 1889.

CONNOQUENESSING (Beaver and Butler counties). Heckewelder (1834:366) thought that Connoquenessing sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *ganachquenésink,* "a long straight course." Post first noted "the river Conaquonahon where there was an old Indian town" when he passed by the place on August 12, 1758 (*in* Thwaites 1904-1907 1:191). Howell placed two streams that he identified as Conaquenesing Creek and Little Conaquenesing Creek at the present-day locations of Connoquenessing and Little Connoquenessing creeks on his map in 1792.

The parallel-running Connoquenessing streams rise near one another in the coalfields around the City of Butler. Little Connoquenessing Creek flows through Connoquenessing Township (incorporated in 1804) to its junction with 50-mile-long Connoquenessing Creek just east of the twin boroughs of Harmony and Zelienople. From there, the united stream flows westward past it junction with Slippery Rock Creek (see below) to fall into the Beaver River (see above) at Rock Point. A study published in 2000 found that the Connoquenessing river system was the second most polluted body of water in the United States. The country's most polluted river was the Mississippi.

COOL SPRING (Mercer County). Heckewelder (1834:365) wrote that the name of present-day Cool Spring Township was an unattested English gloss of the Delaware Indian word *thuppeek*.

COWANSHANNOCK (Armstrong and Indiana counties). Heckewelder (1834:366) thought that Cowanshannock sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *gawunschhánne,* "briar creek, green briar," from *gawunschige,* "briary." Whritenour thinks its earliest recorded form, Cowewanick, sounds like the Southern Unami word *kuwewanik*, "red squirrel."

Post (*in* Thwaites 1904-1907 1:248) identified Cowewanick as the name of a stream that he crossed on November 13, 1758, while traveling to meet with Indians at the town of Kuskusky (present New Castle, Pennsylvania). John Ettwein (*in* Jordan 1901:217) noted an Indian town he identified as Kawuntschonnink a few miles above Kittanning on the Allegheny River on July 27, 1772. Ettwein passed the place in the company of 200 Delaware and Mahican Indian converts from the Susquehanna Valley Moravian towns of Sheshequin and Friedenshuetten at Wyalusing (see in Pennsylvania Central above) on their way to their new community of

Friedensstadt on the Beaver River.

The present-day spelling of Cowanshannock first appeared in 1774 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd Series 1:400). Howell fixed the name to its present location in his map of 1792. Today, 20-mile-long Cowanshannock Creek flows from its headwaters in Indiana County across Cowanshanock Township (established in 1848) at the eastern end of Armstrong County. From there, it flows to its junction with the Allegheny River at the hamlet of Cowanshannock a few miles north of Kitanning (see below). Following the longstanding American tradition of affectionately abbreviating familiar names, local people frequently refer to the area as the Shannock Valley. A historically unrelated similar-looking name derived from a comparable root-word presently adorns Shannoc Brook (see in New Jersey South in Part 1 above).

CROOKED CREEK (Armstrong County). Heckewelder (1834:372) wrote that the otherwise unattested origin of the name of Crooked Creek, a stream that flows into the Allegheny River just south of Lenape Heights, came from *woakhanne*, a Delaware word for a crooked stream with great bends. Reichel (1872:23) observed that Zeisberger recorded similar-looking Delaware words in the forms of *woak-tschin-ni,* "to bend," and *woak-tsche-u,* "crooked."

CROSS CREEK (Washington County). Heckewelder (1834:372) noted that the two streams bearing the same name that flow into the Ohio River across from one another just below Steubenville, Ohio, were called *wéwuntchi saquíck*, "two streams emptying themselves into a river directly opposite to each other" by the Delawares. The name Cross Creek in Pennsylvania also adorns a township, a park, and much else in Washington County.

CUSSEWAGO (Crawford County). Cussewago is an Iroquois name for a Munsee place also known as Custaloga's Town (see below), the Iroquois name for the town's Delaware leader, Pakanke. Whritenour notes that *pakànke* is a Delaware Indian word for seven-year locust.

The name Cussewago was first mentioned as Caseowago and Cussewago in English trader's reports made in 1753 (Darlington 1893:82; State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Records, Colonial Records 5:659-660). Today, 25-mile-long Cussewago Creek flows from its headwaters in Erie County in New York south across the state line into Cussewago Township (incorporated in 1800) in Pennsylvania. Joined in the township by its West Branch, the main stem of the Cussewago River pursues a tightly twisted path to its junction with the Allegheny River tributary of French Creek at the City of Meadville.

CUSTALOGA (Mercer County). As mentioned above, Custaloga was the Iroquois name of the prominent Delaware Indian leader Pakanke. The name of the present-day Custaloga scout camp (opened in 1967) marks a place along French Creek where many area residents believe the Delaware sachem lived sometime between the 1750s and 1770s.

HICKORY (Forest County). The expatriate Munsee community known to British colonists as Hickory Town was located where present-day Hickory Creek flows into the Allegheny River at the community of East Hickory in Hickory Township. Moravians forced to give up their Goshgoschunk mission farther up the Allegheny River at Tionesta (see below) built their short-lived Lawunahannek mission across from Hickory Town on the west bank of the Allegheny River in 1769.

Lawunahannek bore a Delaware name meaning "at the meeting of the streams, or more properly, the middle stream place" (*in* Donehoo 1928:89). The community's people soon moved farther away to the extensive Indian settlement known as the Kuskusky Towns on the Beaver River (see above). Building their new mission at the present-day site of Moravia (see below), they named the place "city of peace" (Lagundo Utenunk in Delaware and Friedensstadt in German) in 1770.

Most the Indians living at the Kuskuskys Towns had to move away as fighting brought on by the Revolutionary War spread to the Ohio Country by 1778. Munsee and other Delawares not leaving the Allegheny Valley for safer surroundings farther west away from the fighting moved north among their Delaware and Ouaquaga countryfolk in Seneca territory at and around Cattaraugus (see in New York in Part 2 above).

JACOBS CREEK (Fayette and Westmoreland counties). Thirty-three-mile-long Jacobs Creek and its namesake community, located at the place where the stream falls into the Youghiogheny River (see below), bear the name of the Delaware Indian war leader known to the English as Captain Jacob. Frontier entrepreneur Christopher Gist (*in* Darlington 1893:80) made the first reference to Jacob's Cabins in the area in 1753.

Captain Jacob was among the many Delawares killed by Pennsylvanian militiamen who attacked and burned Kittanning (see below) on September 8, 1756. An identically named nephew of Captain Jacob was subsequently mentioned in colonial documents penned as late as 1768 (W. Hunter *in* P. A. W. Wallace 1965:176).

Donehoo (1928:173-174) noted that Jacobs Creek was the stream that Heckewelder (1834:370) identified as Salt Lick Creek, an English translation of the Delaware place name *sikheuhánne*, "a stream flowing from a salt lick," based on *sĭkhewi mahoni,* their word for "salt lick."

KILBUCK (Allegheny and Cambria counties). The Town of Kilbuck just west of Pittsburgh in Allegheny County (established in 1869) and two Clearfield Creek tributaries running through Prince Gallitzin State Park in Cambria County, called Killbuck Creek and Little Killbuck Creek, bear the name of two distinguished eighteenth-century Delaware Indian diplomats. The elder Killbuck, whose Delaware name was *Bemineo*, was a noted counselor and leader of the Wolf phratry. His son, whose Delaware name was *Gelelemend,* "he who takes the lead, or the leader" (Heckewelder 1834:392-393), was a prominent Turtle phratry leader who succeeded Netawatwees (see Newcomer in Ohio in Part 2 below) as the leader of the Delawares in the Muskingum Valley. Also known as John Killbuck, Jr., he was given the name of his friend, William Henry, by Moravians who baptized him in 1789 (W. Hunter *in* P. A. W. Wallace 1965:177).

Delaware descendants of Bemineo and Gelelemend, such as the Kansas Delaware Indian John Henry Killbuck who worked as a Moravian missionary among the Yupik Eskimos during the late 1800s (see in Alaska in Part 2 below), today live in Delaware Indian communities in Kansas and Oklahoma.

KINZUA (McKean and Warren counties). Widely associated with the Kinzua Dam project, Kinzua is very likely what Heckewelder (1834:364) thought was a Delaware Indian word, *kentschuak,* "they gobble (namely, the wild turkeys)." The name first appeared as Kenjua Creek in the Howell map of 1792. Today, 27-mile-long Kinzua Creek flows through the Allegheny National Forest. The more than 2,000-foot-long Kinzua Viaduct, built in 1882 by the New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad (later the Erie Lackawanna), carried coal trains across the creek until service was halted in 1959.

In 1963, the State of Pennsylvania acquired the viaduct and over 300 acres of adjoining land that was subsequently developed into the Kinzua Bridge State Park, which opened in 1970. A tornado destroyed most of the structure on July 21, 2003. Today, the creek flows between some of the still-standing wrecked viaduct pylons on its way to Kinzua Bay, an arm of the Allegheny Reservoir created by the Kinzua Dam in 1965. Reservoir waters cover the former location of the hamlet of Kinzua at the place where Kinzua Creek flowed into the Allegheny River.

A determined effort to stop dam construction brought the fight to save Kinzua to national attention. These efforts failed to prevent either the dam's completion or the displacement of the 600 Senecas whose reservation lands were inundated by the reservoir. They did, however, help turn Kinzua into a symbol of Indian resistance that has since inspired sovereignty struggles across Indian America.

KISKIMINETAS (Armstrong, Indiana, and Westmoreland counties). Heckewelder (1834:366, 371) thought that Kiskiminetas sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *gieschgumaníto,* "make day light" or "cause day light to be." The Delaware captive John McCullough (1841:90) wrote that an old Indian town he passed in 1756 at the junction of today's Conemaugh (see above) and Loyalhanna (see below) creeks was called "*Kee-ak-kshee-man-it-toos,* which signifies 'cut spirit.'"

Weiser recorded the earliest reference to the stream that he called Kiskaminity Creek, first on August 25, 1748, when he crossed the creek on his way to meet with Ohio Indians at what he called Loystown (Logstown), and again on his return a month later (Muhlenberg 1853b:23, 330). On November 14, 1750, Christopher Gist reported passing "an old Indian town on a creek of the Ohio called Kiscominatis" (Darlington 1893:33). Lewis Evans subsequently located Kishkeminetas Old Town along what he called the Ohio River (today's Allegheny River) on his 1755 map. On November 11, 1758, Post passed by "Keskemeneco, an old Indian town. . . [laid] waste since the war began" (Thwaites 1904-1907 1:245-246).

Today, the 27-mile-long Kiskiminetas River flows along the northeastern border of Westmoreland County from its point of beginning at the forks of the Conemaugh and Loyalhanna rivers through what area residents affectionately call the Kiski Valley. Passing the long-vanished sites of the Indian Kiskiminetas Towns, the creek's waters fall into the Allegheny River at Kiskiminetas Junction.

Other examples of Kiskiminetas on present-day maps include Kiskiminetas Township, established in 1831 at the southernmost tip of Armstrong County, the Kiski Junction Short-Line Railroad, operated on restored Pennsylvania Railroad tracks in the area, and Kiskimere, a gentrified hybrid name that mine owners evidently hoped would lend a touch of class to the small company town they built on a hill overlooking the river during the early 1900s.

KITTANNING (Armstrong County). Heckewelder (1834:366) wrote that Kittanning came from the Delaware word, *kithánne,* "the superior, main stream." He also noted that the word *gichthanne,* meant the same thing in Munsee. Delawares used the name Kittanning to identify the Ohio River, whose course included, in their view, today's Allegheny River. Their main town, in the area, located in and around the present-day Borough of Kittanning, was first noted as Kythening by the trader James Le Tort in 1731 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:301). The British referred to Kittanning as the principal place of the Delawares on the Allegheny River throughout most of the second quarter of the eighteenth century. The French called the place Attique and Adiego, spellings that represented the ways they heard the Delawares pronounce Ohio.

A map of Kittanning, drawn by Colonel John Armstrong (*in* Weslager 1978:6-7) after his raiders attacked and burned the place on September 8, 1756, shows a cluster of Delaware communities on both banks of the Allegheny River (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 7:257-263). Located on ground that remained contested years after the end of the Revolutionary Wa, the area only began to attract sufficient numbers of newcomers needed to establish a borough and a town that immigrants named Kittanning on the east bank of the river during the early decades of the nineteenth century. A community established across the river, called Bellville by its founders, was formally erected into the Borough of West Kittanning in 1900.

Several places named Kittanning (see in Pennsylvania in Part 3) are transfers imported farther east to the Horseshoe Curve above Altoona.

LACKAWANNOCK (Mercer County). Heckewelder (1834:361) thought that Lackawannock came from a Delaware Indian word, *lechawahhannek,* "forks of the river." Working from Nora Thompson Dean's Southern Unami translation for Lackawanna (*in* Kraft and Kraft 1985:45), Whritenour traces the origin of Lackawannock to a Delaware participle, *lèkaohanek,* "that which is a sandy stream."

Six-mile-long Lackawannock Creek flows from its headwaters in East Lackawannock Township north to its junction with the Shenango River (see below) at Big Bend. The latter locale is at the eastern end of the Shenango River Lake holding water backed up behind the Shenango River Dam completed in 1955.

Gist first noted the stream as Lacomick Creek in a December 23, 1753, entry in his journal (Darlington 1893:84). Howell subsequently placed the stream he identified as Lahawanick Creek at the current location of Lackawannock Creek in his map of 1792. Newcomers moving into the area laid out a township along the banks of the creek that they named Lackawannock in 1805. In 1848, the part of the township east of Little Neshannock Creek (see Neshannock below) split off to form present-day East Lackawannock Township.

LENAPE (Armstrong County). Lenape Heights in Armstrong County is one of several places given this name in western Pennsylvania.

LOGAN (Blair County). A number of streets and other places in and around the City of Altoona in the Logan Valley bear the name of an eighteenth-century Delaware leader called Captain Logan by colonists. Both Delaware Captain Logan, and the more famous Mingo leader also known as Captain Logan, bore the name of James Logan, the provincial secretary of Pennsylvania who played a pivotal role in the province's Indian affairs from the 1680s to his death in 1751.

LOGTOWN (Beaver County). The five-mile-long Logtown Run that flows into the Ohio River at the present-day City of Aliquippa (see above) bears the name of the major mid-eighteenth-century Delaware and Shawnee community of Logs Town located on the opposite bank of river. Abandoned after the Revolutionary War, the former Logs Town locale became the site of Legionville, the training camp established in 1792 for the American army christened the American Legion by its commander, General Anthony Wayne. The force organized at Legionville subsequently marched to victory over the Western Indian Confederacy at Fallen Timbers (see in Ohio in Part 2 below) on August 24, 1794. Following the battle, Wayne forced the Delawares and their coalition partners to give up much of their land in Ohio at the Treaty of Greenville (see in Ohio in Part 2 below) on August 3, 1795 (Oklahoma State University Library 1999-2000).

LOYALHANNA (Westmoreland County). Crossing present-day Loyalhanna Creek during his passage into captivity in 1756, John McCullough (1841:90) noted that its name, *La-el-han-neck,* was a Delaware word for middle creek. A translation of "Middle river" for Loyalhanna can be formed by combining the Delaware word *lawi*, "middle," employed by Heckewelder in his translation of Loyalsock (see in Pennsylvania Central 2 above) with *hanne,* "river."

Loyalhanna is the name of a 50-mile-long creek that flows north from its headwaters along the western ridge of the Laurel Hills past the Borough of Ligonier and the City of Latrobe. From there, the creek flows into the Loyalhanna Lake Reservoir created by the Loyalhanna Dam completed in 1951. The stream continues north to the Borough of Saltsburg, where it joins with the Conemaugh River to form the Kiskiminetas River (see both above).

Gist (*in* Darlington 1893:33) first mentioned the name as "Loyalhannan, an old Indian town on a creek of Ohio called Kiscominitis" when he passed the place on November 14, 1750. The British constructed Fort Ligonier at the site of the old town during the final French and Indian War. The post commanded the strategic gap carved by the Loyalhanna Creek through the Laurel Hills. At least one French chronicler referred to the locale as Royal Hannon.

Newcomers began settling along the shores of Loyalhanna Creek soon after Indians were forced to leave the area following Pennsylvania's purchase of the region in 1768. Present-day Loyalhanna Township was founded in 1833. The name also survives as the McChesneytown-Loyalhanna suburban neighborhood just to the east of the City of Latrobe.

MAHONING (Armstrong, Clarion, Clearfield, Fayette, Indiana, Jefferson, and Lawrence counties). Streams named Mahoning and other places bearing the name are located in several locales in western Pennsylvania. The largest of these streams is the 33-mile-long Mahoning Creek tributary of the Allegheny River that was first identified by the name in 1756 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 12:155). The creek and its environs were also known as Mohulbucteetam, a name that Heckewelder (1834:366) noted came from the Delaware Indian word *mochôlpakiton*, "where we abandon our canoes;" an expression that he said signified a place "at the end or head of navigation."

Today, the former Mohulbucteetam flows eastward Mahoning Creek's headwaters above the Borough of Punxsutawney (see below). Farther downstream, the creek is joined by its 12-mile-long Little Mahoning Creek tributary just above the head of Mahoning Creek Lake created by completion of the Mahoning Creek Dam in 1941. The Little Mahoning Creek flows through four adjoining townships locally known as "the Mahonings." Formed in 1846 from the original Mahoning Township established in the area in 1806, each is named for a cardinal point on the compass. Mahoning Creek below its confluence with Little Mahoning Creek follows a winding course for 21 miles past the Mahoning Furnace to its junction with the Allegheny River at the hamlet of Mahoning.

Farther west, the lower section of the Mahoning River that rises in the State of Ohio falls into the Beaver River at Mahoningtown Station just south of the City of New Castle in Lawrence County. Freestanding Mahoning Township, located farther to the north and west in Armstrong County, took up the name at the time of its formation in 1851. Further information on places named Mahoning may be found in entries in Pennsylvania South in Part 1 and in Pennsylvania Central and Ohio in Part 2 below.

MENALLEN (Fayette County). Both Menallen townships in Pennsylvania (the other may be consulted in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2 above) were spelled Manallin on the 1792 Howell map. Stating that the easternmost Menallen came from *menâltink,* a Delaware Indian word meaning "where we met, assembled," Heckewelder (1834:371) thought that the identically spelled name in western Pennsylvania meant "the place where we all drank; at the place where liquor was drunk." The name of this more westerly Menallen probably came from a stream that Gist (*in* Darlington 1893:70) identified as Nemicotton Creek in 1751. The same stream was subsequently noted as "Nemoralings Creek on the Monongahela" in a report written on September 30, 1759 (Balch 1855:163). The report went on to locate the stream "about one mile above the mouth of Redstone Creek," a position that places it in the approximate locale of present-day Redstone Creek relative to Dunlap Creek, one mile to the south.

Donehoo (1928:173) regarded Nemicotton and Nemoralings as alternative spellings of Nemacolin (see below), the name of a prominent Delaware leader in the area. Perhaps a perceived resemblance likening these names to Menallen helped Quaker settlers from eastern Pennsylvania adopt what to them was the more familiar appellation Menallen when they named their new township established at the state's western end in 1783.

MONONGAHELA (Allegheny, Fayette, Greene, Washington, and Westmoreland counties). Heckewelder (1834:370) thought that Monongahela came from a Delaware Indian word, *menaugihilla,* "high banks breaking off in some places and tumbling down." Zeisberger (*in* Hulburt and Schwarze 1910:43) concurred, suggesting an origin from *mechmenawungilla* or *menawngihella,* "a high bank, which is ever washed out and therefore collapses."

Today, streams flowing into the 130-mile-long Monongahela River drain a substantial portion of what is often called the Mon Valley. The valley and its name initially were recorded in forms resembling Mohongaly noted in Gist's journal entry of November 4, 1751 (Darlington 1893:68). The region became a central arena in the contest between France and Great Britain for control of the Ohio Valley. One of the key confrontations during that struggle, sometimes called the Battle of the Monongahela, occurred along the river's banks where a mixed French and Indian forced decisively defeated a British army under the command of General Edward Braddock on July 9, 1755. Colonized intensively by the end of the 1700s, the region became a major mining and industrial center during the nineteenth century.

MORAVIA (Lawrence County). The names of the communities of Moravia and East Moravia along the banks of the Beaver River near the hamlet of Wampum mark the presence of the earlier-mentioned Moravian mission called Lagundo Utenunk in Delaware, and Friedensstadt in German (both names mean "city of peace"), built in 1770. Established close to Delaware and other expatriate Indian communities at the nearby Kuskuskys Indian town complex around the Forks of the Beaver River in present-day New Castle, Moravian Lagundo Utenunk/Friedensstadt was abandoned in 1773 after its inhabitants moved to missions built farther west in the Tuscarawas River valley in present-day Ohio.

NEMACOLIN (Fayette, Greene, and Washington counties). Nora Thompson Dean (*in* Weslager 1976:147) thought that the pronunciation of Nemacolin as *nay-mah-ko-lend* sounded much like a Southern Unami word meaning "he for whom something has been envisioned." Colonial writers identified Nemacolin as the eldest son of the Brandywine Delaware sachem Checochinican. Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company executives gave the sachem's name to a company town they established in 1917 in Greene County to house employees working coal seams in the area. Nemacolin also serves as the name of an airport in Fayette County and a golf course name in the county of Washington. Portions of present-day U.S. Route 40 between the Potomac and Monongahela rivers follow the route of the National Road (opened in 1818) along a trail cleared by Nemacolin and Thomas Cresap between 1749 and 1750 known as Nemacolin's Path.

NESHANNOCK (Lawrence and Mercer counties). Heckewelder (1834:365) thought that the name Neshannock sounded like the Delaware Indian word *nischhânok,* "two adjoining streams." Neshannock first appeared at its present-day western Pennsylvania location as the name of Neshanock Creek and its West and Middle Neshannock Creek branches in Howell's 1792 map.

Neshannock Creek begins at the junction of Cool Spring and Otter creeks in the Borough of Mercer in Mercer County. From there, the creek flows south and west for 14 miles to the place where it falls into Shenango Creek (see below) at the City of New Castle. The name also adorns the hamlet of Neshannock in Mercer County. Little Neshannock Creek, Neshannock Falls, and Neshannock Township (organized in 1798) are located in Lawrence County. Variants of the historically unrelated place name Neshanic (see in New Jersey Central in Part 1 above) adorn several places farther east in the Delaware Indian homeland.

OHIOPYLE (Fayette and Somerset counties). Heckewelder (1834:371) thought that Ohiopyle sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *ohio-pehelle,* "frothy; water whitened by froth." Present-day Ohiopyle Falls at the foot of the Great Gorge of the Youghiogheny River (see below) was first noted on Evans' map of 1755. Today, the name also adorns the Borough of Ohiopyle, established in 1868 at the Falls, and the 20,500-acre Ohiopyle State Park encompassing the lower reaches of the Laurel Highlands on both banks of the Youghiogheny River.

PAINT CREEK (Cambria and Jefferson counties). Heckewelder (1834:365, 372) wrote that Delawares used the names *wallámânink* and *wallámink*, "the place where paint is," to identify streams later called Paint Creek in Cambria and Jefferson counties.

PLUM CREEK (Cambria County). Heckewelder (1834:372) wrote that Delaware Indians referred to Plum Creek in Cambria County as *sipuashánne* or *sipuasink*, "the place of plums."

PUCKETA (Allegheny and Westmoreland counties). Heckewelder (1834:370) thought that the name of the stream he identified as Puckita came from the Delaware Indian word *pachgita,* "throw it away, abandon it." It was subsequently noted as Pocketo's Run and Poke Run on Howell's map of 1792. Today, seven-mile-long Pucketa Creek and its Little Puketa Creek tributary flow across the mining country astride the Allegheny-Westmoreland county line into the Allegheny River at New Kensington just east of the City of Pittsburgh.

PUNXSUTAWNEY (Jefferson County). Heckewelder (1834:364) wrote that Punxsutawney sounded much like a Delaware Indian word, *pongus uteney,* "the habitat of the sand fly or gnat." On July 19, 1772, Heckewelder's colleague Ettwein (*in* Jordan 1901:213) passed by what he called "Ponksutenink, i.e. 'the town of the ponkis.'" Ettwein further noted that "the word is equivalent to living dust and ashes, the vermin being so small as not to be seen, and their bite being hot as sparks of fire or hot ashes."

The place was first mentioned in a journal dictated by two Pennsylvania German-speaking settlers taken captive by a Delaware war party in the fall of 1755 as Puncksotonay or Eschentown, German for "sand fly town" (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series 7:404). The town was evidently abandoned by the time Post passed by what he called Ponchestanning Old Indian Town three years later (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 3:542).

Located in Pennsylvania coal country and first incorporated as a borough in 1850, Punxsutawney was consolidated with a neighboring municipality to form Greater Punxsutawney in 1907. The community's most famous icon, a groundhog called Punxsutawney Phil, has played a central role in a transplanted version of the ancient Celtic *Imbolic* weather prediction rite held at the borough's Gobbler's Knob locale since 1887.

PYMATUNING (Crawford and Mercer counties). Heckewelder (1834:365) stated that *pihmtónink* was a Delaware Indian word meaning either "the dwelling place of the man with the crooked mouth" or "the crooked man's dwelling place." Heckewelder added that he was well acquainted with the Indian who bore the name.

Mahr (1957:156-157) found fault with Heckewelder's first translation and regarded his second as even less likely. He instead noted that Pematuning, the earliest known spelling of the name entered on Thomas Hutchins' map of 1764, looked very much like a Munsee word, *piim'attoon'nk, "here are facilities for sweating oneself." Hutchins' Pematuning locale was subsequently recorded as the site of the Pymatuning Indian Town shown in the 1792 Howell map. Pymatuning prominently appears on modern-day maps as the name of the 30-mile-long Pymatuning Creek that flows into the Pymatuning Reservoir, the 21,122-acre Pymatuning State Park on the reservoir's banks, several other locales in the Pymatuning and Shenango (see both below) valleys, and other places across the state line in Ohio (see in Part 2 below).

QUECREEK (Somerset County). Quecreek is a coal patch town established around 1910 whose name combines the first and last parts of Quemahoning Creek (see below) where it is located in a way that recalls Quakake farther east in the Schuylkill Valley coal mining region (see in Pennsylvania South in Part 1 above). The name became the focus of national attention during the summer of 2002, when nine miners were trapped in the Quecreek Mine. All were rescued after spending 77 hours cut off from the surface.

QUEMAHONING (Somerset County). Heckewelder (1834:372) thought that the place name that he identified as Queen Mahone came from a Delaware Indian word, *cuwei mahóni,* "pine tree's lick, a lick within a grove of pine trees." The present-day place name Quemahoning was first mentioned as Cowamahony in a table of distances written in 1754 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 5:750). It was subsequently mentioned in an October 12, 1758, military dispatch as Queenatong Creek located just beyond Stony Creek between Reastown (modern Raystown) and Laurel Hill (Balch 1855:143). It appeared as Quemahone on William Scull's 1770 map and was noted in the form of its current spelling on Howell's map in 1792.

Today, ten-mile-long Quemahoning Creek flows through the Somerset County coalfields from its headwaters above the hamlet of Quecreek through Coal Junction Station. Joined by its North Branch, the creek then flows to its now-inundated junction with the Stonycreek River tributary of the Conemaugh River (see above) beneath the waters of Quemahoning Reservoir first built by the Cambria Iron Works of Johnstown in 1913. The name also continues to grace Quemahoning Township (founded in 1775) and the railroad town of Quemahoning Junction Station next to the Stonycreek River directly south of the reservoir.

RACCOON CREEK (Beaver and Washington counties). Heckewelder (1834:366) noted that the Raccoon creeks in Beaver and Washington counties bore English translations of the Delaware word *Nahenumhánne.*

RED STONE (Fayette County). Heckewelder (1834:371) wrote that Delaware Indians referred to Redstone Creek by the names *Machkachsinhanne*, "red stone creek," and *Machkachsinnink*, "at the place of the red stones."

SALT LICK CREEK. See **JACOBS CREEK**

SANDY CREEK (Crawford, Mercer, and Venango counties). Heckewelder (1834:365) wrote that the Delaware name of the creek that he referred to as Sandy Lick Creek was *légawi mahoni*. The stream noted as Lecamick on the Hutchins map of 1755 that was later identified as Lycamahoning on Nicholas Scull's 1770 map is now known as Sandy Creek. Sandy Creek is a 41-mile-long stream that flows southwest into the Allegheny River several miles south of the City of Franklin.

SHANNOPIN (Allegheny County). Shannopin was a Delaware town in present-day Pittsburgh named for a chief identified at meetings as Shawannoppan "at Alleegaeneening" on April 30, 1730 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:254-255), and Schahanapan in 1740 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records 4:447). Also noted as Senangelstown in 1731 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:304), Shannopin's Town became a well-known emporium much frequented by Pennsylvanian and Virginian traders during the late 1740s and early 1750s. French and British rivals also drawn to the strategic area built forts near Shannopin's Town at the Forks of the Ohio.

Shannopin evidently died or moved away sometime between 1748 and 1751. Indians living at his town left by the time fighting, brought on by the outbreak of the final French and Indian War, began ravaging the region. Years later, Shannopin's name briefly adorned a railroad station in Beaver County. The name was more enduringly revived when it was given to the Shannopin Country Club established on Pittsburgh's east side in 1920. The name also currently graces nearby Shannopin Drive and Shannopin Lane, an alley near the former site of Shannopin's Town situated some three miles east of the country club.

SLIPPERY ROCK (Jefferson County). Heckewelder (1834:365) wrote that Slippery Rock was a literal translation of the Delaware Indian word *weschâchapuchka*.

STONY CREEK (Cambria and Somerset counties). Heckewelder (1834:372) wrote that the name of Stony Creek River is an English translation of the Delaware Indian words *sinnehanne* and *achsinnehanne.*

TOBY CREEK (Clarion County). First documented as Toby's Creek on Lewis Evans' map of 1755 following the course of the present-day Clarion River, Toby Creek is currently the name of a Clarion River tributary that joins the river's main stem just below the Borough of Clarion. Although considerable speculation surrounds its etymological origins and historical associations, the name of Toby Creek appears to resemble a hybrid English-Delaware version of Tobyhanna, a creek (*hánne* in Delaware) in the Lehigh Valley whose prefix, Toby, is thought to be an anglicized representation of the Delaware Indian words *tëpi*, "cold," or *topi*, "alder."

TURTLE CREEK (Allegheny County). Heckewelder (1834:370) wrote that Turtle Creek was an English translation of the Delaware place name *túlpéwi sipu*. The earliest known reference mentioning Turtle Creek on the Allegheny River by name documents the presence of a trading post operated by Paxtang (see Paxton in Pennsylvania Central above) trader John Fraser at the creek's mouth in 1753

(*in* Donehoo 1928:235-236).

VENANGO (Allegheny, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Mercer, and Venango counties). Zeisberger (*in* Hulburt and Schwarze 1910:42) wrote that Venango was called Onenge by the Indians. Venango is sometimes translated as an anglicized version of the Delaware Indian word *winingus,* "mink." Bonnecamps noted the presence of a "Village de Loups," (French for "Village of the Wolves," i.e., Delawares and other Easterners) at the approximate locale of what was often referred to during the eighteenth century as the location of the Indian town of Venango on his 1749 map (Albert 1896 2:n.p.). The Loup village stood along the banks of the Allegheny River at the mouth of what Bonnecamps identified as the R. Aux Boeufs, "beef or buffalo river" (Albert 1896:n.p.), a stream name mentioned in French reports as early as 1718. This strategically situated stream, located astride a major portage route linking the Allegheny and Ohio valleys, was often called the Venango River during colonial times.

George Washington referred to the Venango River by its current name, French Creek, in 1753 (*in* Thwaites 1904-1907 1:113-118). One year later, French troops built a stockade they named Fort Machault at the stream's mouth. The British erected their Fort Venango at the place after the French abandoned the region in 1759. In 1787, Americans constructed Fort Franklin at the center of the present-day City of Franklin that has served as the county seat of Venango County since 1800. Venango also endures as the name of townships in Butler and Erie counties, as the name of a borough and township in Crawford County, and as a name adorning several other places in the French Creek valley.

WOLF CREEK (Jefferson County). Heckewelder (1834:365) wrote that Wolf Creek in Jefferson County was an English translation of the Delaware word *tumméink*.

YOUGHIOGHENY (Allegheny, Fayette, Somerset, and Westmoreland counties) Heckewelder (1834:371) thought that Youghiogheny sounded like a Delaware Indian word, *juwiákhanné,* "a stream running a contrary or indirect course." The present-day 124-mile-long Youghiogheny River appears as the Yawyawganey River in Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson's map of 1751. It was mentioned as the "Middle Fork of Yaughaughgaine" in the December 8, 1751, entry in Gist's journal (Darlington 1893:68), and as the Yoxhiogeni River on Howell's 1792 map. Youghiogheny and its affectionate abbreviation, Yough, today grace numerous locales throughout the Mon-Yough region in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia (see below).

QUEBEC

ODANAK (Nicolet-Yamaska Regional County Municipality). Odanak, an Eastern Algonquian Abenaki word meaning "in the village," is the name of an Indian Reserve within the city limits of Pierreville located where the St. François River flows into the St. Lawrence River northeast of the City of Montreal. Several of the reserve's residents, most of whose ancestors originally came from New England, can trace descent to Wappinger (see above in New York in Part 1) and other Munsee refugees from the Hudson River valley. Wappingers and other Munsees began settling at the Jesuit mission of St. François at present-day Odanak around the same time other Delawares left their homeland to start new lives in central and western New York and Pennsylvania.

MASSACHUSETTS

STOCKBRIDGE (Berkshire County). The Town of Stockbridge bears the name of the Housatonic Valley Indian mission town founded in 1736 by Mohican Indian community leaders Konkapot and Umpachenee in cooperation with missionary John Sergeant of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge (Frazier 1992). The town's predominantly Mohican population included several members of the Nimham family (see above in New York in Part 1) and other displaced Munsee-speaking Wappinger Indians and their relatives from the Hudson River valley. The Nimhams were among the many Stockbridge Indian families who lost kinsmen who joined the Continental Army to fight against the British during the Revolutionary War.

Finding themselves a minority in their own community after the war ended, most of the town's Indian residents relocated to the New Stockbridge community (see in New York in Part 2 above) established on Oneida land in 1785. Joined there by Delaware Indians who gave up their reservation at Brotherton (see Indian Mills in New Jersey South in Part 1) in 1801, they were ultimately forced farther west, where many of their descendants today live in Wisconsin.

WEST VIRGINIA

BUCKHANNON (Upshur County). Buckhannon is the name of a city and a river located in the Allegheny Mountain foothills of north-central West Virginia. Some local residents think the name honors the memory of the Delaware leader Buckongkehelas (see Bokengehalas in Ohio below). Others believe that Buckhannon memorializes one of his sons, who was murdered by a colonist in the area. It is also thought that the name may preserve the memory of James Buchanan, a missionary who preached at the locale.

CROSS CREEK (Brooke County). The stream that bears this English equivalent of the Delaware Indian place name *wewuntschi saquík* flows west from its headwaters in Pennsylvania (see in Pennsylvania West above) into the Ohio River across from the mouth of the easterly flowing stream adorned by a mirror version of the same name located just below the present-day City of Steubenville.

MONONGAHELA (Marion, Monongalia, and Randolph counties). The headwaters of the Monongahela River rise in West Virginia, where they flow through Monongalia County (established in 1776) into Monongah, a mining town incorporated in 1891 where 362 miners died in one of the worst mining disasters in American history on December 6, 1907. Continuing north, the river crosses over the state line to its confluence with the Youghiogheny River at Pittsburgh (see in Pennsylvania West above).

NEMACOLIN (Berkeley County). The Nemacolin Trail (see in Pennsylvania West above) in the Town of Hedgesville is named for this noted Delaware Indian leader.

WHEELING (Marshall and Ohio counties). Heckewelder (1834:371) thought that Wheeling came from a Delaware Indian word, *wihlink,* "the place of the head." Gist, the first European to note the name, identified it in his journal as "a creek called Wealin or Scalp Creek" that he crossed on March 7, 1752 (*in* Darlington 1893:77). Repeatedly recorded in a variety of spellings during the following decades, Howell helped establish the name's current form (noted as early as 1774) when he located a stream he identified as Wheeling Creek at its current locale in his map of 1792. Ebenezer Zane established the settlement named Zanesburg on the Ohio River at the mouth of present-day Wheeling Creek around 1770.

The hamlet of Wheeling and its surrounding area was incorporated into the Town of Wheeling in 1805. The Town was subsequently officially designated as the City of Wheeling in 1836. The city served, at various times, as the starting point of Zane's Trace, a major road leading west built around 1778; as the first terminus of the National Road, which reached Wheeling in 1818; and as the location of a major terminal of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad whose completion in 1853 provided the first direct high-speed link between the Ohio and Potomac river valleys.

The city's coincidental evocation of wheeled transport at a key transportation hub called Wheeling helped secure this Delaware Indian place name's adoption in many other states (see in Part 3). Not all places named Wheeling trace their origins to the Wheeling locale, however. More than a few places bearing the name commemorate people who belonged to the non-Indian Wheeling family.

YOUGHIOGHENY (Preston County). The Youghiogheny River flows across West Virginia from Maryland (see below) into Pennsylvania (see in Pennsylvania West above) to join with the Monongahela River just below Pittsburgh.

MARYLAND

NEMACOLIN (Allegany County). Nemacolin Avenue (see in Pennsylvania West and West Virginia above) in the City of Cumberland preserves the memory of this prominent Delaware leader.

YOUGHIOGHENY (Preston County). The headwaters of the Youghiogheny River rise in Maryland before crossing West Virginia into Pennsylvania (see in Pennsylvania West above) to join with the Monongahela River just below Pittsburgh.

OHIO

ALUM CREEK (Delaware, Franklin, and Morrow counties). John Brickell (*in* J. Williams 1842:55), a Pennsylvania youth who lived as an adopted captive among Delawares in western Ohio between 1791 and 1795, observed that they used the name *"Secklic Seepung* or Saltlick Creek," when referring to the Scioto Valley stream today called Alum Creek. Whritenour notes hat Secklic is an Anglo-Lenape composite linking *sikey*, the Delaware word for salt, with the English word "lick." Both words refer to the stream water's astringent quality.

ASHTABULA (Ashtabula County). Mahr (1957:154) thought that this name sounded like a Delaware Indian word, **ash't'pe'l'w,* "there is always enough, moving," that ostensibly identified the Ashtabula River as a good place to fish. The name first appeared on colonial maps as the Riviere Ousaibolu in the 1778 Hutchins map. Today, the 40-mile-long Ashtabula River flows through Ashtabula County (erected in 1807) into Lake Erie at Ashtabula Harbor at the City of Ashtabula (incorporated in 1891).

BIG WALNUT CREEK (Delaware, Franklin, and Morrow counties). Brickell (*in* J. Williams 1842:55) noted that the Delawares referred to the present-day Scioto River tributary of Big Walnut Creek as *whingwy mahoni seepung*, "big lick creek."

BOKENGEHALAS (Logan County). Seven-mile-long Bokengehalas Creek flows southeast from the confluence of its two major tributaries, Blue Jacket Creek and the Flat Branch, to the place where its joins the Great Miami River at the Village of De Graff. The stream bears a variant spelling of the name of the prominent Delaware leader Buckongkehelas (d. 1805), "fulfiller or one who succeeds in all he undertakes" (Heckewelder 1834:391). Buckongkehelas, whose name was also spelled Pachgantschihilas and Pechtnanalas, was a Coshocton council chief (see below) who moved to Shawnee territory at the western end of present-day Ohio after deciding to fight against the Americans following the collapse of the council's neutrality policy in 1778. He located his community, variously known as Buckongkehelas Town and New Coshocton (Jeffries 1831:56-57), above the headwaters of today's Bokengehalas Creek about three miles north of the Shawnee leader Blue Jacket's Town in Bellefontaine.

Both Buckongkehelas and Blue Jacket men worked together, leading a coalition of warriors against American frontier settlements during the Revolutionary War before guiding their followers to new homes at the Forks of the Maumee and Auglaize rivers after Kentucky militiamen burned their towns along the Great Miami River in 1786. Settling near the town of Big Cat, whom John Brickell (see below) referred to as Whingwy Pooshies (like pussy in English, *pooshies* in Delaware is a Dutch loan word for cat), Buckongkehelas led Delawares fighting alongside warriors led by Blue Jacket and Miami chief Little Turtle to notable victories against American armies in 1790 and 1791.

Buckongkehelas was also on the field when troops belonging to the American Legion commanded by General Anthony Wayne (see Logtown in Pennsylvania West above) defeated the united Delaware, Shawnee, and Miami warriors and their allies at the Battle of Fallen Timbers (see below) on August 20, 1794. Among the Delaware leaders who signed the Treaty of Greenville (see below) giving up much of Ohio a year later, Buckongkehelas moved farther west to the White River valley in present-day Indiana. He died there at his home in what is today the Old Town Hill section in the City of Muncie (see in Indiana below) in 1805.

BRICKEL (Franklin County). Brickel Street in the City of Columbus bears the family name of John Brickell, who moved to the area just two years after he was released from captivity among the Delaware Indians in 1795. His intimate portrait of his life as an adopted son of the noted war captain Big Cat (*in* J. Williams 1842:43-56) provides a unique glimpse into Delaware Indian domestic life at a critical point in their history.

CAMPBELL (Summit County). Mary Campbell Cave, a rock shelter in the Gorge Metro Park above the banks of the Cuyahoga River (see below), and Campbell Street, a local thoroughfare that runs just to the north of the park, are located in the City of Cuyahoga Falls. Both places bear the name of Mary Campbell, a young girl taken to the area by Delaware Indian warriors who captured her in western Pennsylvania in 1759. She was returned to her original family along with other adopted captives in 1764.

CLEAR FORK (Ashland, Morrow, and Richland counties). The 37-mile-long Clear Fork of the Mohican River is a major stream that rises in Morrow County and flows east through Richland into the county of Ashland, where it joins with the Black Fork of the Mohican River to form the river's main stem just south of Loudonville. Although its origins are unclear, the name probably comes from the German word *hell,* "clear or bright," given to the Delaware community of Hell Town built along the banks of the Clear Fork on the site of an abandoned Mingo town in 1776. Occupied for a short time, Hell Town was abandoned by its residents shortly after the Gnadenhutten massacre (see Gnadenhutten below) perpetrated by American militiamen in 1782, which convinced most Delawares to move farther west.

CONNOTTON (Carroll, Harrison, and Tuscarawas counties). Whritenour thinks that Connotton sounds like a Delaware Indian word, **kwunahtun,* "high hill." Forty-mile-long Connotton Creek was first mentioned by name by a Quaker missionary who crossed over the stream on July 26, 1798 (Anonymous 1835:26). Moravian missionary Abraham Luckenbach (*in* Gipson 1938:597) noted the stream as "Oneleg Creek, by the Indians called Gutgatsink" in the fall of 1800. Subsequently identified as Connoten Creek in Kilbourn's (1819:111) gazetteer, the stream flows in a generally westward direction from its headwaters in Carroll County to the place where it debouches into the Tuscarawas River midway between the sites of the Moravian Indian mission towns of Gnadenhutten and New Schoenbrunn (see below).

COSHOCTON (Coshocton County). Mahr (1957:145) suggested that Goschachkung, a Moravian spelling of the name, resembled the way that a Unami word, **kosh'ochk'nk,* "where there is a river crossing," and a Munsee cognate, *koch'kochkink,* may have sounded to a German listener. He went on to propose that the English spelling, Coshocton, produced a name that sounded much like a Unami word, **kosh'ochktoon,* "river crossing device or ferry."

Charles Hanna (1911 2:187-189) thought that Coshocton came from *guschachgunk*, a Delaware pronunciation of Conchake, the name of a Wyandot town formerly located just south of the Forks of the Muskingum River (see below). Hutchins (*in* Hanna 1911:193-194) noted that "Bullet's Town or Mow-hey-sinck, on Muskingum River" was located on the former site of Conchake in 1764. James Rementer (personal communication, 2013) finds that Mow-hey-sinck sounds very much like the Southern Unami word for "gathering place." Whritenour notes that the latter name also sounds like the Northern Unami word *mochwesink*, "place of caterpillars."

The communities located at the Forks of the Muskingum served as the central meeting place of the Ohio Delaware Indian community after followers of the Delaware Indian leader Netawatwees (also known among the English as Newcomer) moved to the place after leaving their earlier settlement of Newcomerstown (see below) in 1774. English traveler Nicholas Cresswell identified the place as Coashockin during his visit to the area during the summer of 1775 (*in* Gill and Curtis 2009:74). Coshocton remained the central place of the Delaware Nation until April 19, 1781, when American troops under the command of Colonel Daniel Brodhead captured the town, burned its buildings, and murdered several prisoners taken captive at the locale. Americans settling at the Forks around 1802 built a new community at the former locale of the Delaware town that they first named Tuscarawastown. They subsequently restored the Delaware Indian name to the place when it was designated as the county seat of newly erected Coshocton County in 1811.

CROSS CREEK (Jefferson County). The stream bearing this English translation of the Delaware Indian place name *wewuntschi saquik* flows east into the Ohio River just south of Steubenville across from an identically named stream flowing west from its place of beginning in Pennsylvania to the area in West Virginia (see above) where it falls into the Ohio River.

CUSTALOGA (Wayne County). The small rural Ohio community of Custaloga adopted the name of this prominent eighteenth-century Delaware Indian leader for their community around 1897. The locale briefly flourished during the time it functioned as the southern terminal of the short-lived Lorain, Ashland, and Southern Railroad between 1914 and 1925. See Custaloga in Pennsylvania for further information.

CUYAHOGA (Cuyahoga, Geauga, and Portage counties). An Iroquoian word translated as "crooked river," Cuyahoga is the name of a 100-mile-long river that describes a wide arc across northeastern Ohio before debouching into Lake Erie at Cleveland. Joseph Gaspard Chaussegros recorded it in his journal entry for March 18, 1755 as the "Riviere a Sequin, called Gayahague" (*in* Hanna 1911 2:173). Hanna noted that the name Sequin referred to a French trader named Sieur de Saguin who lived along the river's banks. Today, the Chagrin River to the east of the Cuyahoga River and the community of Chagrin Falls represent what many think is a folk anglicization of Saguin's name. The Cuyahoga River, also known during colonial times as the Blanche or White River, was the site of several expatriate Indian communities. These included the Cuyahoga Delaware Indian Town, occupied from the 1740s to time it was abandoned in 1764 following the end of Pontiac's War.

A short-lived Moravian Delaware Indian mission community that Moravian chronicler George Loskiel (1794 3:211) dubbed *Pilgerruh*, "pilgrim's rest," was also located in the Cuyahoga River valley. Pilgerruh was built by dispossessed Christian Indian converts from New Gnadenhutten (see Moravian in Michigan below). Led by Heckewelder and Zeisberger, they built their community in 1786 on the site of a former Ottawa town in the present-day City of Independence just north of the portage route connecting the Cuyahoga and Muskingum (see below) valleys (Olmsted 1991:71-75). Community members relocated farther west in Ohio near the modern-day Village of Milan on the Huron River a year later. The place, christened New Salem by the missionaries, was also known as Pettquotting, the Delaware Indian name for the Huron River. Delawares and other Moravian Indian converts living at New Salem were evicted by American troops in 1791. Returning in 1801, they remained until 1809, when most moved to Moraviantown (see in Ontario below) where many of their descendants currently live (Olmsted 1991:76-86).

DELAWARE (Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Hancock, Lucas, and Tuscarawas counties). Places named Delaware adorn several locales associated with Delaware Indian occupation in Ohio. The densest concentration of these places occurs in the adjoining Muskingum Valley (see below) counties of Delaware and Tuscarawas where Delaware Indian people located some of their major settlements. The name of Delaware does not, however, adorn present-day places in adjacent Coshocton County where the largest number of these Delaware Indian communities was located.

Some places bearing the name, such as Delaware Avenue located in the city where the Treaty of Greenville (see below) was signed in 1795, mark Delaware participation in major events that took place in locales where Delawares did not live. The City and Township of Delaware, Delaware Lake, Delaware Run, the Delaware Valley Joint Fire District, and a number of streets, roads, parks, and other features named Delaware in Delaware County, are located in a part of the state where Delawares neither established a major settlement nor participated in a notable event.

Particularly dense clusters of places named Delaware occur in two parts of northwestern Ohio where most Delawares forced from their homes farther east established new communities. These include Delaware Township and several streets in and around the City of Defiance in Defiance County, and Delaware Creek and Delaware Island in the adjoining county of Lucas. Places in both counties mark locales where Delawares lived with Shawnees, Nanticokes, Mingos, and other Indian expatriates on Miami Indian land along the upper reaches of the Maumee River (Tanner 1978).

Many Delaware warriors from these communities followed their war leader Buckongkehelas (see Bokengehalas above), who together with warriors led by Miami leader Little Turtle and Shawnee leader Blue Jacket, defeated the two American armies sent to drive them away in 1789 and 1791. Finally defeated by the third army led by General Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers (see below) on August 20, 1794, the Delawares and their allies were forced to sign the Treaty of Greenville (see below) that surrendered much of their land in present-day Ohio in 1795 (Oklahoma State University Library 1999-2000).

The Sandusky River valley (see below) is the other northwestern Ohio locale where many places presently bear the name

Delaware. Delawares from Pennsylvania began moving to Wyandot lands at Sandusky during the final French and Indian War. The area became a major refuge for Delaware people led by Captain Pipe (see Hopocan and Pipe below) fighting against the Americans during the Revolutionary War. Today, Delaware Township at the southeastern end of Hancock County marks the memory of their occupations in the Upper Sandusky valley. Most Delawares there and elsewhere in the state formally surrendered their last remaining claims to lands in Ohio after agreeing to give up their Sandusky Reservation in 1829. Many subsequently moved west to Missouri, where they ultimately joined other Delawares in Kansas before moving to present-day Oklahoma just after the end of the Civil War.

FALLEN TIMBERS (Lucas County). The Fallen Timbers Battlefield Park, jointly managed by Metroparks of the Toledo Area and the National Park Service, encompasses 185 acres of ground where a force of some 1,500 Delaware, Shawnee, Miami, and other Northern Confederacy warriors was defeated on August 20, 1794 by an American army of 4,600 men led by General Anthony Wayne. Wayne subsequently compelled the Indians to sign the August 3, 1795 Treaty of Greenville (see below) giving up most of their lands in Ohio.

GNADENHUTTEN (Tuscarawas County). The present-day Village of Gnadenhutten (*Gnadenhütten* is German for "tents of grace") on the banks of the Tuscarawas River is located where Moravians built the second mission of that name (the first, in Weissport, Pennsylvania, was destroyed by Indian raiders in 1755). The etymology of Tuscarawas is uncertain. Established in 1772, this second Gnadenhutten became the center of Moravian mission efforts among the Delawares in the Tuscarawas Valley. English traveler Nicholas Cresswell briefly described the meetinghouse at the place whose name he spelled as Kenaughhtonhead, during his visit to the community between September 4 and 6, 1775 (*in* Gill and Curtis 2009:77-78).

The Moravian missionaries and their Indian converts were well-known pacifists who did not openly take sides in the Revolutionary War. British authorities, however, knew that the missionaries favored the rebel cause. Determined to keep closer tabs on the community, the British forced the inhabitants of Gnadenhutten and the other Tuscarawas Valley mission towns to move closer to their stronghold at Detroit in 1781. Settled at Captives Town on the Upper Sandusky River and soon reduced to a starving condition, a large party of Moravian Delawares returned to Gnadenhutten in the spring of 1782 to gather what they could from their fields and storage pits. On March 9, 1782, American militiamen who marched into the town the day before murdered all of the 96 Moravian Indians they took prisoner there in the single most reprehensible mass killing of the war.

Although Gnadenhutten was briefly reoccupied by Moravian Delawares in 1798, most of these people soon moved to the Fairfield mission (see Moraviantown in Ontario below). German and English-speaking non-Indian Moravian settlers from back east began moving into the area shortly thereafter. German settlers building their homes on the former mission town site on the east side of the Tuscarawas River continued to call the place Gnadenhutten. English-speakers locating themselves on the river's west bank initially called their community Yankeetown. Today, the Gnadenhutten Historical Society manages the Gnadenhutten Historical Park and Museum located at the site of the Moravian Indian mission settlement.

GOSHEN (Tuscarawas County). Goshen Road and Goshen Hill Road preserve the memory of the Moravian Delaware Indian mission located on the far bank of the Tuscarawas River across from their abandoned New Schoenbrunn mission (see Schoenbrunn below) at the south end of the City of New Philadelphia from 1798 to 1821. David Zeisberger (see Zeisberger below) and John Killbuck (see below and above in Pennsylvania West) are among those interred in the Indian Cemetery just across the Goshen Valley Road from the present-day Goshen Cemetery. Goshen became a way station for Indians moving west. Many of the community's Moravian Indian converts had already moved to Moraviantown (see in Ontario below) when those remaining in Goshen finally joined the main body of the Delaware Indian Nation relocating west of the Mississippi River to new towns along the James River in Missouri and Arkansas during the 1820s.

GREEN (Ashland County). Green Township in Ashland County preserves the memory of the large multi-cultural Greentown Indian community located on the Black Fork of the Mohican River (see below) several miles south of the modern-day Perrysville community. Also called Armstrong Town (Luckenbach *in* Gipson 1938:632) for the Delaware Indian leader of the community, the place was also referred to as the Lower Delaware Town to distinguish it from the more northerly Delaware settlement at Jeromes Town (see below).

Greentown was probably named for Thomas Green, a Connecticut Tory married to an Indian woman from the area who fought alongside the Indians during the Revolution (Howe 1888:255-256). Greentown was a large settlement established by Delawares, Mohicans, Mingos, and other expatriates at the end of the Revolutionary War. In 1806, Montgomery Montour, a Delaware grandson of Madam Montour (see Montour in Pennsylvania Central above) living on the Walhonding River (see below), traveled to Washington, D. C. to help secure his people's rights to upper Mohican River valley lands they had not relinquished by treaty agreement (Lowrie and Clarke 1832:744). Delawares living at Greentown were subsequently granted nine tracts totaling 26,000 acres on March 3, 1807 (another 2,500 acres were set aside for Indians living at Jeromes Town).

Several years later, state authorities suspecting Greentown Indians of pro-British sympathies forcibly removed its population at the beginning of the War of 1812. Local settlers soon set fire to the empty town. Most of these people subsequently took refuge at Pipestown (see Hopocan and Pipe below) in the upper Sandusky River valley (see below).

Some Pipestown refugees, such as Tom Jelloway (see below), returned to the Greentown area after the war. The majority of former Greentown Indians finally accepted cash payments to compensate them for their losses at the Treaty of Maumee Rapids signed on September 29, 1817 (Oklahoma State University Library 1999-2000). The treaty also established a nine-square-mile reservation for Delaware Indians living at Pipestown. This reservation was finally given up in 1829 when its residents agreed to join the Delaware main body in Kansas.

GREENVILLE (Darke County). The Treaty of Greenville State Park in the City of Greenville commemorates the peace agreement signed on August 3, 1795 that required its Delaware, Shawnee, and other Indian signatories to give up all of their lands in present-day Ohio east of the Cuyahoga River (see above) and below a line stretching from the Cuyahoga's headwaters west to Fort Recovery on the Wabash River near the Indiana border (Oklahoma State University Library 1999-2000).

HOCKING (Athens, Fairfield, Hocking, and Washington counties). Whritenour thinks the early recording of this name in the form of Hock Hocking sounds like a Delaware Indian word meaning "place of bottles or at the bottle, i.e., 'place of bottle gourds.'" Gist made the earliest known reference to a place he noted as "Hochockin. . . a small town with only four or five Delaware families," in an entry in his journal for January 19, 1751 (Darlington 1893:42). Gist's Hochockin was located in the present-day City of Lancaster's metropolitan area. Also identified as Hockhocking, the town was located in the same area where Delawares built communities they named Assinink ("stony place"), Beaver's New Town (for Tamaqua, or King Beaver; see in Pennsylvania above), and French Margaret's Town.

The latter locale, noted on what Evans identified as the Hockhocking River in his 1755 map, was named for Margaret Montour, mother of earlier-mentioned Andrew Montour (see Montour in Pennsylvania Central above) and a daughter of Madam Montour, who was herself the child of an Indian mother and a French Canadian father. Captured as a young girl and adopted by the Iroquois, Madam Montour, her daughter Margaret, and several other members of their extended family became notably pro-British partisans during the mid-1700s. One of Margaret's sons was Montgomery Montour, the abovementioned Delaware man who successfully petitioned Congress to grant land titles to Delaware Indians living at Greentown (see Green above) and Jeromes Town (see below) in the Mohican River valley (see below) in 1807.

Croghan wrote that the stream whose mouth he passed on May 20, 1765 was called Hochocken by the Indians and Bottle River by the English (*in* Thwaites 1904-1907 1:131). The Hockhocking and Little Hockhocking rivers were both noted on Hutchins' 1764 map showing the route taken by Colonel Henry Bouquet to the Indian towns on the Tuscarawas River to arrange release of captives taken during the late wars.

Today, the valley of the 60-mile-long Hocking River drains a considerable part of southeastern Ohio. Rising just northwest of the City of Lancaster, the main stem of the stream flows into Hocking County (established in 1818), through the Hocking State Forest (established in 1924), and over the Great Falls in Hocking Hills State Park (opened in 1949). From there, the river runs past Nelsonville (home of Hocking Technical College) and Athens (the location of Ohio University) to its junction with the Ohio River at the community of Hockingport. The 18-mile-long Little Hocking River flowing farther east through Washington County enters the Ohio River at the hamlet of Little Hocking some six miles north of Hockingport.

HOPOCAN (Summit County). Hopocan Avenue in the Akron suburb of Barberton commemorates the memory of Munsee Delaware Indian war leader Hopocan, whose name meant "the pipe" in his language (see Hoboken in New Jersey North in Part 1 above). Known as Captain Pipe (see below in entries for Pipe in Ohio and Indiana below) to settlers, his Delaware name was Kogieschquanohel, "causes day light" (Heckewelder 1834:393-394). Post noted Pipe at the Delaware town of Kuskusky in western Pennsylvania in 1758 (W. Hunter *in* P. A. W. Wallace 1965:180).

Captain Pipe moved from his town along Pipe Run (see below) north to the upper reaches of the Mohican River valley (see below) sometime during the early 1770s. Adopting a wait and see stance when the Revolutionary War broke out, he moved farther west to Pipestown (see below) in the upper Sandusky River valley, where he became a staunch opponent of the Americans following the collapse of the Delaware-American alliance after the death of its strongest proponent, White Eyes (see below), in 1778. At least two other Delawares were known as Captain Pipe after Hopocan died in 1794.

JELLOWAY (Ashland and Knox counties). Fed by its East Fork and Little Jelloway Creek tributaries, 12-mile-long Jelloway Creek flows from its headwaters just above the hamlet of Jelloway south to the community of Howard where it joins the Kokosing River (see below). The names of these places preserve the memory of Tom Jelloway. Tom Jelloway was born into the family of Delaware Indian diplomat Job Chilloway in the Wyoming Valley (see in Pennsylvania Central above). Moving with his family to the Tuscarawas Valley just before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he ultimately settled with a group of mostly Munsee and Mingo expatriates at Greentown (see above).

Jelloway was among the Indians living at Greentown deported to Pipestown (see below) at the beginning of the War of 1812. Unlike most of his townsfolk, Jelloway returned at the end of the war to the valley that today bears his name. Tom Jelloway has since become a central figure in local folk traditions, perhaps best remembered as a friend of John Chapman, "Johnny Appleseed," who owned several orchards in the Jelloway Valley.

JEROME (Ashland County). The Jerome Fork of the Mohican River and the Village of Jeromesville bear the name of Jean Baptiste Jerome, a trader married to an Indian woman who located his Jeromestown community close to the homes of his Mohican River valley Indian clients in the years following the end of the Revolutionary War. Montgomery Montour managed to get Congress to set aside four tracts totaling 2,500 acres for the exclusive use of Indians living at what was identified as Jerome Town on March 3, 1807. Most of the Jeromestown's residents subsequently moved away after Ohio militiamen evicted the Indians of Greentown (see above) and burned their town at the beginning of the War of 1812. Newcomers laid out the present-day Village of Jeromesville in 1815.

KATOTAWA (Ashland County). Local tradition holds that Katotawa Creek, a tributary of the Jerome Fork of the Mohican River just north of Jeromesville (see above) is named for a prominent Greentown Indian (see above) reputedly killed and beheaded after electing to remain in the area after the town's other Indian residents were forced to abandon the place in 1812. The spelling of the name resembles the Mahican word *Kuttoohwauw* (Aupaumut 1827:97) and its Shawnee cognate, *Cuttawa.* Meaning "black" in English, both words were used to identify Cherokee Indians.

Katotawa, identified as an old Indian hunter named Catotoway (*in* Howe 1907-1908 2:832), may either have been a Cherokee, or a man named after or for one of the many Cherokees who joined Indians in Ohio resisting American expansion during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The name may also have belonged to Kashates, a Greentown Delaware Indian also known as Thomas Lyons, who periodically visited the Moravian mission at Goshen (see above) until 1817 (*in* Olmstead 1991:120).

KILLBUCK (Holmes County). The Village of Killbuck on the banks of the 81-mile-long Killbuck Creek bears the name of an influential Delaware Indian family whose earliest known ancestors, Killbuck (Bemino) and John Killbuck, Jr. (also known as Gelelemend: see the entry for Kilbuck above in Pennsylvania), moved to the Tuscarawas River valley along with many of their people from Pennsylvania during the third quarter of the 1700s. Sharing the position of principal sachem of the Delawares living at Coshocton (see above) with White Eyes (see below) following the death of his grandfather Netawatwees in 1776, John Killbuck became a strong supporter of the American cause in the War for Independence. He lost most of his following after guiding the American troops that burned Coshocton in 1781. Leading a wandering life one step ahead of murderous settlers and angry kinsfolk in the years following the war, he became a communicant of the Moravian church. Moving with them to various mission stations, he died at Goshen (see above) in 1811.

KOKOSING (Knox and Morrow counties). Heckewelder (1834:360) thought that the name of the Kokosing River resembled Cacoosing (see in Pennsylvania Central above), an English rendering of the Delaware Indian word *gōkhósing,* "the place of owls, resort of owls." The Kokosing River is a 58-mile-long tributary of the Walhonding River (see below) that has also gone by the names Vernon River (the namesake City of Mount Vernon is located at the upper forks of the river) and Owl Creek (the abovementioned English translation of the Delaware name) at various times.

An American messenger carrying a message from Fort Pitt to the Ohio Indians named James Woods made the first known reference to the stream that he called Corcosan Creek on July 24, 1775 (*in* Hanna 1911 2:210). Heckewelder mentioned the Kokosing Indian Town (at or near present-day Mount Vernon) that he and many of his Muskingum Valley Delaware Indian brethren passed on September 25, 1781 as British agents herded them west into protective custody at Sandusky (see below).

MAHONING (Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Stark, and Trumbull counties). As mentioned earlier in the entries for this name in Pennsylvania, Mahoning is a slightly anglicized version of *mahoni*, a Delaware Indian word for salt lick. The headwaters of the 113-mile-long Mahoning River tributary of the Beaver River (see in Pennsylvania West in Part 2 above) rise in Ohio in the hills that separate the Lake Erie and Ohio Valley watersheds. The river pursues a narrow course as it flows in a great arc south and east before widening as it enters what is today called the Mahoning Valley. Flowing through Mahoning County (formed in 1846), the stream runs past the City of Youngstown before crossing the state line into Pennsylvania. A multi-cultural Indian community that included many expatriate Delawares was located on the banks of the Mahoning River at a place called Salt Lick Town (see below) at present-day Salt Springs in the City of Niles during the mid-1700s.

McCullough (1841:96-98) noted that the residence he occupied at "*Kseek-he-oong,* that is, a place of salt," at various times during his captivity between 1756 and 1764, was situated at a locale he called Mo-hon-ing along a river that he identified as "a wast [sic] branch of Beaver." Hutchins noted the Mahoning River at its current location in his map of 1764; the itinerary he prepared to accompany his map referred to the Indian community he called Mohoning Town along the river's banks (*in* Hanna 1911 2:200).

MOHICAN (Ashland, Coshocton, Cuyahoga, Holmes, Knox, and Richland counties). The 30-mile-long Mohican River and its tributaries flow through a valley occupied at various locales by Mohican, Delaware, and other communities of displaced Indian people between the 1760s and the first decades of the nineteenth century. Most places today bearing the name Mohican in the area are located along the river's upper branches in Ashland County. Historically chronicled Mohickon John's Town, a multi-cultural community intermittently occupied between 1760 and 1778 by displaced Mohican, Delaware, and Stockbridge Indians, was probably located where Old Town Creek flows into the river's main stem near the City of Perrysville.

Writing at his camp at Lake Sandusky (see below) on September 30, 1761, Colonel Henry Bouquet reported his plan to build a house three miles away for "a certain Mohyken John, a good hunter, and an honest man" who had promised to hunt for his troops (*in* Stevens et al. 1974-1994 5:788-789). A community identified as "the Mohiccon Town" was subsequently noted somewhat farther from Sandusky at a locale above the "Whitewoman's Branch" (see Walhonding below) on July 27, 1762 (Mulkearn 1954:47). That same year, the 19-year-old neophyte Moravian missionary John Heckewelder (1876:93) met a chief that he identified as Mohican John during his first visit to the Muskingum Valley Delaware towns. This man was also probably the unnamed Indian conversant in English and German who befriended the young missionary and gave him his first lessons in his people's language (Heckewelder 1876:320). British Indian Superintendent Sir William Johnson subsequently less favorably noted on April 18, 1771 that Mohickon John was "one of the most discontented men amongst all the Indians on the continent" whose "rambling" followers "suffered some injustice from the New England and Albany peoples for whom they are not likely to have any reparation" (Sullivan et al. 1921-1965 8:75).

Neither Johnson, Heckewelder, Bouquet, nor any of the other chroniclers who mentioned Mohickon John or his town identified the place or person by another name. A likely candidate, a notably discontented nemesis of Johnson named John Van Gilder, was dead by 1757 (S. Dunn 2000:170). The only other Mohican man named John mentioned by the Superintendent was Jonathan, a son of the prominent Mohican leader Old Abraham, who was referred to in three letters written by the Superintendent between 1757 and 1771 (Sullivan et al. 1921-1965 9:791; 10:853-854). Whatever his identity, Mohickon John's Town and the rest of the Mohican River valley was unoccupied by the time American militiamen marched through the area on their way to attack Indian towns at Sandusky (see below) in the early summer of 1782 (Butterfield 1873:142-143). Soon reoccupied, the Mohican River valley was finally aban-

doned by most of its Indian occupants by the end of the War of 1812.

Today, the Mohican River's main stem flows in a southerly direction from the place where it is formed by the junction of its Clear and Black Forks at Mohican State Park to the place where it joins the Kokosing River (see above) to form the Walhonding River (see below). Other places bearing the name include the Jerome (see above) and Lake Forks of the Mohican River, the Mohican State Forest, Mohican Township in Ashland County, and the Mohicanville dam, reservoir, and community located on its banks. Present-day Odell Lake was known as Mohickon Johns Lake during late colonial times (Anonymous 1835:317-318).

MORAVIAN (Carroll and Tuscarawas counties). Moravian Road near Pipe Run (see below) in Carroll County and Tuscarawas County locales, such as the Moravian Cemetery near the site of the Salem Mission (see below) in Port Washington Township, Moravian Avenue in the Village of Gnadenhutten (see above), and Moravian Trail Road between Ulrichsville and Deersville, preserve the memories of the Moravian missionaries and the Delawares and other Indian people who lived and worked in their communities in Ohio from the 1760s to the 1820s.

MUNCIE (Sandusky County). The hamlet of Muncie Hollow bears the name of the Munsees who lived among the Wyandots in the Sandusky Valley (see below) from the years just before the Revolutionary War to the Removal Era of the 1830s.

MUSKINGUM (Morgan, Muskingum, and Washington counties). Several colonial writers thought that Muskingum was a Delaware or other Indian word meaning elk's eye (e.g., Gist's "Elks Eye Creek," *in* Darlington 1893:36). Mahr (1957:145) suggested that Muskingum was a Shawnee name meaning "where the land is swampy, soggy," also used by their Delaware neighbors. The Delaware captive John McCullough (1841:103), who lived at what he called "the forks of Moosh-king-oong" during the early 1760s, wrote that the name meant "clear eyes," in reference to the clear eyes of fish taken at the locale. Whritenour thinks that the present-day spelling of Muskingum produces a name that sounds very much like the Munsee word *mooshkiingwung,* "place of rabbits."

Muskingum first appeared on Bonnecamps' map of 1749 as a river noted as Yenangue'Konnan (Albert 1896 2: n.p.). One year later, Gist passed "a town of the Wyendotts" that he identified as Conchake at the forks at the head of the Muskingum River at present-day Coshocton (see above) on December 14, 1750 (Darlington 1893:37). Colonists and their American successors almost continually battled Delawares and other Indians living in the Muskingum Valley for control of the area from 1754 until defeat at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 finally forced the Indians to give up nearly all of present-day Ohio at the Treaty of Greenville (see above) on August 3, 1795 (Oklahoma State University Library 1999-2000).

Today, the 112-mile-long Muskingum River flows from the place where the waters of the Walhonding (see below) and Tuscarawas rivers join at Coshocton. The river pursues a southerly course through Zanesville and past Muskingum River Parkway State Park and other places bearing the name to the place where it falls into the Ohio River at the City of Marietta. Muskingum Island, located one mile downriver from Marietta, is one of 22 units comprising the Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge. The name also adorns a county, a couple of colleges, a township, and much else in the Muskingum Valley.

NEWCOMERSTOWN (Tuscarawas County). Settlers named Newcomerstown for Newcomer, the English name of Netawatwees, the prominent Delaware Turtle phratry leader who became the principal leader of the Ohio Valley Delawares during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Called Gekelemukpechunk by the Delawares after their word for Stillwaters (see below) that early American immigrants gave to a nearby river, Newcomerstown, which was also called *Negh-ka-un-que*, "red bank," by the Delawares (Weslager 1972:291), served as their national capital in Ohio from 1764 until 1774. Minister Charles Beatty (*in* Booth 1994:80-90) visited the locale that he identified as "Kighalampegha, where Netatwhelmen, the king of the Delawares lived" in late September 1766. English traveler Nicholas Cresswell found a place that had "been a large town but now allmost Deserted" when he passed by the site on August 28, 1775 (Gill and Curtis 2009:74). Most of its population and the Delaware national council that had met at the town by then had already moved 12 miles farther west to Coshocton, where they remained until Americans destroyed the place in 1781.

NIMISHELLIN (Stark, Summit, and Tuscarawas counties). Nimishellin Creek is a 25-mile-long stream whose East Branch flows from its headwaters in Nimishellin Township past the City of Canton where it is joined by its Middle and West branches. The consolidated waters of the creek's main stem ultimately flow south into Sandy Creek near its confluence with the Tuscarawas River. The Nimishellin, Sandy, and Tuscarawas waterways were first depicted as a single stream identified as Lamanshikolas Creek on the 1755 Evans map.

Heckewelder (1834:388) stated that the stream that he identified as Nemoschili Creek was the place where "Tamaque, alias King Beaver" (see in Pennsylvania West above) established his town sometime before 1763. Heckewelder further thought that Nemoschili was an earlier name for the stream he knew as the Tuscarawas River. In his journal entry for October 13, 1764, Bouquet (*in* Mitchener 1876:73) noted that his army crossed what he called Nenenchelus Creek as it approached the Muskingum River Indian towns (see above) on his way to demand release of captives taken in the recent wars. Hutchins depicted a stream he identified as Nemenshehelas at the current location of Nimishellin Creek flowing into what he called Lamanshicolas or Elks Eye Creek (see Muskingum above) on his 1778 map. Surveyors laying out tracts in the area on September 18, 1786, anglicized the name as Nine Shillings Creek.

Newcomers to the newly established State of Ohio subsequently founded a community they called Nimishillentown on the banks of Nimishillen Creek in 1805. The Town of Nimishillen was incorporated at the locale in 1809. The nearby Nimisila Reservoir was completed in 1937 within today's Portage Lakes State Park. Roads bearing the reservoir's name radiate east and west from its shores. Linked to the Portage Lakes by an artificial channel, Nimisila Reservoir water flows both south into Nimishellin Creek to the Ohio River and north through the Cuyahoga River valley (see

above) into Lake Erie at Cleveland.

OLD TOWN (Ashland and Tuscarawas counties). The name of Old Town Run may refer to Mohickon John's Town (see above) located at the place where the stream falls into the Jerome Fork (see above) of the Mohican River. The Old Town Creek that flows east into the west bank of the Tuscarawas River just south of New Philadelphia may refer to the Moravian Delaware mission community of Schoenbrunn (see below) located just across from the creek's mouth.

OLENTANGY (Delaware, Morrow, and Franklin counties). Heckewelder (1834:372) identified the similar-looking word, *wallámink,* "the place where the paint is," as the original Delaware Indian name for Paint Creek (see in Pennsylvania West above). On November 18, 1760, Croghan (*in* Thwaites 1904-1907 1:109) recorded the earliest known transcription of a name resembling Olentangy, an evidently Central Algonquian form, *oulame thepy,* that Mahr (1957:142) identified as an Ottawa word. Translating the name as Vermilion Creek, Croghan crossed the stream while traveling through the Sandusky region (see below) on his way to meet with Indians at Detroit.

In 1833, Ohio legislators determined to restore some Indian words to state maps mistakenly gave the name of what was then known as the Olentangy River (present-day Big Darby Creek) to an upper tributary called the Whetstone River. John Brickell (*in* J. Williams 1832:55) noted that the Delaware name for the latter stream was *Keenhong-she-con Seepung*. The present-day Olentangy River that continues to supplant its original name is a nearly 100-mile-long tributary of the Scioto River whose uppermost section is still often referred to as Whetstone Creek. The lower course of the river flows south through the Olentangy Valley past Ohio State University to the place where it falls into the Scioto River in the City of Columbus.

PAINT CREEK (Ross County). John Brickell (*in* J. Williams 1842:55) reported that Delawares he lived with referred to the Scioto River tributary of Paint Creek as *Olomon Sepung.*

PIPE (Carroll, Erie, and Wyandot counties). Pipe Creek at Sandusky in Erie County and Pipe Run, a Carroll County headwater stream of Sandy River, a tributary of the Tuscarawas River, are named for the Wolf phratry leader Kogieschquanohel, "causes day light" (Heckewelder 1834:393-394). Another of his names, Hopocan, "pipe," (see above) became the basis for the name Captain Pipe adopted by the sachem and at least two other Delawares (J. Miller 1989:168). The first Captain Pipe came to Ohio from his home at Kuskusky in western Pennsylvania during the years following the end of Pontiac's War. Initially settling in the Cuyahoga Valley (see above), he moved to the Sandy River valley at the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

Pipe lived for a time in Hell Town along the Clear Fork of the Mohican River (see above). He soon moved farther west to a community that became known as Pipetown on the upper Sandusky River (see below) south of Pipe Creek after openly coming out against the Americans in 1778. Dying in 1794, he was succeeded by a leader who also bore the name Captain Pipe. Their memories are preserved in the two Pipestown Indian cemeteries (one of which contains the remains of Captain Pipe's namesake, who died in 1818) located within the nine-square-mile reservation established under the terms of the September 29, 1817, Treaty of Miami Rapids (Oklahoma State University Library 1999-2000).

The third man called Captain Pipe, whose name in Delaware was *Wa-lon-se-qúa kin,* "just like a fish that has fine fins on" (Weslager 1978:180), signed the August 3, 1829, Little Sandusky Treaty alongside other sachems agreeing to exchange their Sandusky Reservation for new homes with their nation's main body in Missouri (Oklahoma State University Library 1999-2000). This third Captain Pipe soon thereafter signed the September 24, 1829, treaty through which the main body on the James River in Missouri accepted a new reservation in Kansas (Oklahoma State Library 1999-2000).

PYMATUNING (Ashtabula County). Pymatuning State Park (3,512 acres) is located on the Ohio side of the Pymatuning Reservoir completed in 1934 along 30-mile-long Pymatuning Creek, a branch of the Shenango River (see in Pennsylvania West above) that straddles the state line in Ashtabula County.

SALEM (Tuscarawas County). The names of Salem Township, Salem Town Road in the Village of Port Washington, and the above-mentioned Moravian Cemetery just south of the village, preserve the memory of the briefly occupied Salem Moravian mission community mostly inhabited by Delaware Indian people established in April 1780. British troops from Detroit forced the inhabitants of Salem and the other Tuscarawas Valley Moravian communities to relocate to what became known as Captives Town on the upper Sandusky River (see above) in September 1781. Zeisberger subsequently gave the name New Salem to the mission maintained at Pettquotting on the Huron River just east of Sandusky from 1787 to 1791.

SALT FORK (Guernsey and Muskingum counties). The Salt Fork tributary of the Tuscarawas River to the east of present-day Zanesville bears the English version of the Delaware Indian name for the place that Hutchins (*in* Hanna 1911 2:195) identified around 1764 as Se-key-unck. Hutchins also noted that the presence of a Delaware Indian community he identified as Will's Town along the banks of the modern-day Salt Fork. Whritenour thinks that Hutchins' Se-key-unck almost exactly matches the Northern Unami word sikeyunk, "salt place." Today, the more than 20,000-acre Salt Lick State Park and its adjoining Wildlife Area are the largest facilities of their type in Ohio.

SALT SPRINGS (Trumbull County). Two localities named Salt Springs on opposite banks of the Mahoning River in the City of Niles, and several roads and other features in the area also bearing the name, preserve the memory of Salt Lick Town. Salt Lick Town consisted of a cluster of Indian communities that included several Delaware settlements. The place was noted on several maps and repeatedly mentioned in journals and reports penned during the mid-eighteenth century. The captive John McCullough (1841:96), who lived with his Delaware captors from 1756 to 1764, for example, resided at what he identified as "a new town, called *Kseek-he-oong,* that is, a place of salt, a place now well known by the name of Salt Licks, on the wast [sic] branch of Beaver [see Mahoning above]." Also known to Delawares as *Sikheunk*, "at the salt spring" (*in* Done-

hoo 1928:174), the place was abandoned along with other Indian towns in eastern Ohio during the American Revolution.

SANDUSKY (Crawford, Marion, Sandusky, and Wyandot counties). Sandusky is the Wyandot Iroquoian name for a place important in Delaware Indian history. Mahr (1957:153) thought that Sandusky came from a Wyandot word, **sa'ndesti,* "water." The Wyandot lands in northwestern Ohio's Sandusky River valley were located at the western edge of the British sphere of influence between the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Pressured by British officials and devastated by American raiders, Delawares began moving to refugee camps in and around the present-day City of Upper Sandusky in significant numbers after Munsee war leader Captain Pipe (see above) established communities at Tymochtee (see below) and Pipe's Town in the area after 1778.

Moravian Delaware Indians compelled to leave their settlements farther east briefly settled in the upper Sandusky valley at Captives Town between 1781 and 1782. Other Delawares subsequently moved to a second cluster of Indian communities at Lower Sandusky in the present-day City of Fremont. People in both places were increasingly confined to ever-diminishing reservation tracts following the end of the Revolutionary War. Ceding the last of their remaining lands along the river in 1829, most Sandusky Delawares moved west to join the main body of their people removing from Missouri to Kansas.

SCHOENBRUNN (Tuscarawas County). The Schoenbrunn Village State Memorial, managed by the Ohio Historical Society in the City of New Philadelphia, preserves reconstructed log cabins and other structures erected within the archaeological footprint of the Moravian Indian mission town of Schoenbrunn, "beautiful spring," built in 1772. English traveler Nicholas Cresswell paid a couple of visits to the place that he identified as "Whale-hak-tup-pake, or the town with a good spring" during the summer of 1775 (*in* Gill and Curtis 2009:74, 78).

Abandoned in 1777 as frontier violence brought on by the Revolutionary War began ravaging the region, the community was reestablished as New Schoenbrunn on the west side of the river in 1779. The new settlement's inhabitants soon joined other Tuscarawas Valley Moravian Delawares forced by British authorities to move farther west to Captives Town on the upper Sandusky River (see above) in 1781. Nearly 20 years passed before Moravians returning to the Tuscarawas Valley built the Goshen Mission just south of the site of New Schoenbrunn in 1798. Most of the town's inhabitants moved north to Moraviantown (see below in Ontario) or west to join the main body of the Delaware Indian Nation by the time the closing of Goshen in 1821 ended Moravian missionary efforts among Indians in Ohio.

SIPPO (Stark Counties). The name first noted in 1833 (A Citizen of Columbus 1833:408) as adorning Sippo Lake and the five-mile-long Sippo Creek tributary of the Tuscarawas River in northeastern Ohio, probably derives from the Munsee word *siipuw,* or its Unami equivalent, *sipu*, "river." Today, this Delaware place name also graces such places in northeastern Ohio as the communities of Sippo and Sippo Heights, Sippo Lake Regional Park, South Sippo Park, and Sippo Creek as its flows through Stark County to it junction with the Tuscarawas River at the City of Massillon.

The name Sippo in Ohio also adorns present-day Scippo Creek in the heart of the Shawnee area of settlement in Pickaway County (Kilbourn 1819:55, 142). The stream, which bears the Shawnee cognate of the almost identical Delaware word, became well-known among Americans as the place where Virginia governor Lord Dunmore compelled the Shawnees and Mingos to give up their land south of the Ohio River following their defeat at the Battle of Point Pleasant on October 10, 1774.

STILLWATER (Tuscarawas County). Moravian Abraham Luckenbach (*in* Gipson 1938:597) identified present-day Stillwater Creek as a stream Delaware Indians called Gegelmuckpechunk when he passed the spot where it falls into the Tuscarawas River south of the City of New Philadelphia in the fall of 1800. O'Meara (1996:608) notes that the Munsee words *kŭlampéekat* and *kŭlampéexun* both mean "be still water." Stillwater Creek is more than a dozen miles upriver from the Newcomerstown community (see above) also identified by travelers as Kighalampegha (Beatty *in* Booth 1994:80-90) and Gekelmukpechink (Weslager 1972:291). As the only substantial settlement in the general vicinity of the place where Stillwater Creek flows into the Tuscarawas River, Gekelmukpechink provided a feasible approximate reference point for identifying Newcomer's Town.

SUNFISH (Monroe County). Early travelers noted that Indians called Sunfish Creek, a tributary of the Ohio River in southeastern Ohio, by the name Buckchitawa and "Paugh-chase-wey's or Sun Fish Creek" (Hutchins' 1764 itinerary *in* Hanna 1911 2:196). James Rementer notes that Paugh-chase-wey sounds much like *puckchewes,* the Southern and Northern Unami words for sunfish. Whritenour observes that the Munsees use a different word, *mechgalingus*, to identify the fish. Sun Fish was the name of one of the Delaware chief warriors attending a meeting with Sir William Johnson in May 1765 (Weslager 1972:250).

TWIGHTWEE (Hamilton County). Evidently a Unami word, *tuwéhtuwe*, of uncertain etymology sometimes thought to represent the call of cranes (*in* Bright 2004:526), Twightwee today is the name of a hamlet on the banks of the Little Miami River midway between Cincinnati and Dayton. Delaware Indians and colonists often referred to Miami Indians and their closely affiliated Illinois neighbors as Twightwees.

TYMOCHTEE (Wyandot County). A Wyandot word translated as "the stream around the plains" (*in* Bright 2004:527), the name Tymochtee currently adorns a township (laid out in 1848), the town center, and a major tributary stream of the Sandusky River. Tymochtee was the site of a substantial Delaware Indian town where Captain Pipe (see above) resided during the latter years of the American Revolution. The name achieved widespread notoriety as the place where Colonel William Crawford and several other militiamen captured while on their way to attack Sandusky (see above) were tortured and killed on June 11, 1782, by Delaware warriors outraged by the Gnadenhutten massacre (see above) and other atrocities committed by Americans.

WALHONDING (Coshocton County). Mahr (1957:145-146) suggested that Walhonding came from a Unami Delaware Indian word,

woal'antink, "ravine." Whritenour thinks that the name sounds very much like the Northern Unami word *walhandink,* "at the ditch or trench." Gist (*in* Darlington 1893:41) first identified today's Walhonding River as White Woman's Creek on January 15, 1751 when he met its namesake, Mary Harris. Harris told Gist that she had been a very young girl when she was captured by Indians who destroyed her home in Deerfield, Massachusetts in 1704. Adopted by her captors, she married into a Caughnawaga Mohawk family that later moved to the Walhonding Valley.

The Indian town at Walhonding was identified as *Oldhanting* on Michel William de Crevecoeur's map of 1758 (*in* Tanner 1974). English traveler Nicholas Cresswell visited Indian villages in the area that he called Old and New Hundy in late August 1775 (*in* Gill and Curtis 2009:75). Moravians routinely noted the Walhonding River valley as a center of what they identified as "Monsey" and "Mohiccon" resistance to both missionary conversion and American expansion.

Today, the name graces the 24-mile-long Walhonding River, a tributary of the Muskingum River formed by the confluence of the Kokosing and Mohican (see both above) rivers at the community of Walhonding. Flowing east past the mouth of Killbuck Creek (see above), the Walhonding River joins the Tuscarawas River to form the Muskingum River (see above) at the present-day City of Coshocton (see above). The memory of Mary Harris, who passed away at the Moravian mission of New Salem on the Huron River on October 18, 1790 (Zeisberger *in* Bliss 1885 2:137-138), is preserved in the name of White Woman's Rock, a prominent outcrop on the northern bank of the Walhonding River a few miles upstream from the Forks of the Muskingum River.

WHITE EYES (Coshocton, Muskingum, and Tuscarawas counties). The name of the influential eighteenth-century leader White Eyes, whose Delaware name was Coquethagéchton (Heckewelder 1834:391-392), graces several locales in the Muskingum River valley (see above). These include two White Eyes creeks; one that flows through the Township of White Eyes into the Tuscarawas River just north of West Lafayette, and the other a longer tributary headwater of Wills Creek paralleled by White Eyes Road along its upper reaches farther south in Muskingum County.

English traveler Nicholas Cresswell visited what he called "White Eyes Town" on August 28, 1775 (*in* Gill and Curtis 2009:74-75). A pro-American partisan when the Revolutionary War broke out, White Eyes evidently hoped that the treaties of friendship he signed with the Americans would ultimately lead to the creation of an Indian state in Ohio. The alliance he established with the new nation, however, collapsed following his death in 1778. Although American authorities claimed that he died from smallpox, local thugs evidently murdered White Eyes on the road just west of Fort Pitt as he was returning home after meeting with American officials.

ZEISBERGER (Tuscarawas County). Zeisberger Cemetery is located at the former site of the Goshen Moravian Indian mission (see above) on the west bank of the Tuscarawas River in the City of New Philadelphia. The site contains the graves of David Zeisberger, who founded the Goshen community in 1798, and John Killbuck (see in Ohio and Pennsylvania West in Part 2 above and below in Indiana), the former principal leader of the Delawares at Coshocton baptized by the Moravians and given the name William Henry in 1789.

INDIANA

ANDERSON (Madison County). The City of Anderson (incorporated in 1865) bears the name of the prominent Delaware Indian leader William Anderson, *Kikthawenund*, "creaking boughs" (Weslager 1972:329). Anderson was born sometime during the 1750s at the lower Susquehanna River crossing of Anderson's Ferry operated by his father, Swedish trader John Anderson. His mother was a daughter of the Delaware Indian leader, Netawatwees. Rising to the rank of Turkey phratry leader following Netawatwees' death in 1774, Anderson helped those of his nation who came to oppose American revolutionaries after 1778 move from their Muskingum Valley towns (see above in Ohio) farther west to the relative safety of the Maumee Valley.

One of the leaders of Delawares who joined the Indian confederation resisting American expansion to Ohio after the Revolution ended, he joined those of his nation already living in Miami Indian territory along Indiana's White River valley after reluctantly signing away most of his people's land in Ohio at the 1795 Treaty of Greenville (see in Ohio above), signed one year after American troops defeated the confederacy at the Battle of Fallen Timbers (Oklahoma State University Library 1999-2000).

In 1798, Anderson established his settlement of *Woapiminschi,* a name that means "where the white nit (i.e., chestnut) trees grow" in Northern Unami and Munsee (McCafferty 2008:92-93), on land within the limits of the city that today bears his name. Moravians maintained what they called their Little Indian Congregation on the White River at a small mission settlement located three or four miles from Anderson's Town between 1801 and 1806 (Gipson 1938:381, 606).

Anderson was a traditionalist who, along with the prominent war captain Buckongkehelas (who died in 1805; see Bokengehalas above in Ohio), shared the belief widely held by Indians on the White River that Moravians bore the blame for the slaughter of what they identified as "tamed" Delaware converts killed by American militiamen at Gnadenhutten in 1782 (see in Ohio above). Politely but firmly keeping his distance from his Moravian neighbors, he did not stop their removal from the area after becoming principal chief of the Indiana Delaware Indian community in the spring of 1806 after his predecessor, Tetepachksit, was executed as a witch in the hysteria that accompanied the prophetic nativist revival then sweeping Indian towns across the region.

Anderson subsequently managed to keep his people mostly clear of the fighting that crushed the followers of the Shawnee Prophet at Tippecanoe in 1811 and ended shortly after his brother, Tecumseh, was killed at the Battle of the Thames fought, ironically enough, just outside of the Moravian Fairfield Indian Mission in 1813 at the height of the War of 1812. Anderson subsequently joined most of the White River Delawares who moved to Missouri by 1823. He helped lead another removal, this time to Kansas in 1831, where he died soon after his arrival. Today, many Delawares in Eastern Oklahoma trace descent to this leader who played a major role in his people's survival during a particularly trying period in their history (Cranor 1973).

BEN DAVIS (Rush County). Ben Davis Creek bears the English name of the early nineteenth-century Indiana Delaware Indian leader, *Petchekelepon*. The stream was originally identified as Mahoning Creek (see in Ohio and Pennsylvania Central and West above), Unami for "at the salt lick," when first recorded in the early 1800s at the location of present-day Ben Davis Creek (McCafferty 2008:152). The Indiana village of Ben Davis in Marion County, located far from the White River, is said to be named for a local non-Indian railroad superintendent (Baker 1995 *in* Bright 2004:62).

CONNERSVILLE (Fayette and Hamilton counties). The City of Connersville was laid out and named in 1813 by John Conner, elder brother of William Conner (1777-1855). Both men lived among the Delaware Indians in Indiana, where they worked as translators and traders during the first decades of the nineteenth century. John and William were sons of Richard Conner, an American trader with close ties to Moravians and their Delaware Indian brethren in Ohio who ransomed, married, and raised a family with Margaret Boyer, a frontier woman taken captive by the Shawnees.

Richard Conner's sons moved to Anderson's Town (see above) on the White River during the winter of 1800-1801, where each married a Delaware woman. Operating as American agents during the War of 1812, they afterwards served as interpreters at several treaty meetings leading up to the final Delaware Indian cessions of their lands in Indiana made at the Treaty of St. Mary's on October 3, 1818 (Oklahoma State University Library 1999-2000).

William Conner married Mekinges, *Ma-cun-chis*, "the last born," a woman variously identified as Turkey phratry chief William Anderson's youngest daughter and as a sister of Turtle phratry leader Captain Ketchum (Weslager 1978:73-75). Mekinges and her six children left Conner and moved west to Missouri with the rest of the Delaware Indian main body a few years after the treaty ratification. Several of these children grew up to become influential figures among Delaware Indian people in Texas and Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma).

Their father William stayed in Indiana, where he married a non-Indian woman and built an estate he called Conner's Prairie. He lived there with his second wife from 1823 to 1837. The Conner Prairie historic restoration, started by industrialist and preservationist Eli Lily in 1934 and deeded over to Earlham College in 1964, has been operating as an independent interactive history park since 2003. Conner Avenue in the nearby City of Noblesville is one of several roads bearing the family's name in Indiana.

DELAWARE (Delaware and Hamilton counties). Delaware County (founded in 1827), and Delaware townships in Delaware and Hamilton counties, are the more prominent examples of the many place names commemorating Delaware Indian occupation in north-central Indiana during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

DRIFTWOOD RIVER (Jackson County). The 16-mile-long Driftwood River is the only part of the East Fork of the White River stream system that American army colonel John Ketcham initially identified as Hangonaakqua Sepoo, a name consisting of the Unami words **ank h nakwí isípu,* "driftwood river" (McCafferty 2008:147-148).

DUCK CREEK. See **KILLBUCK**

KEKIONGA (Adams and Allen counties). Places named Kekionga

Lake and Kekionga Dam in the City of Fort Wayne, and Kekionga Street in nearby Decatur, preserve an English representation of a Delaware word spelled *Gigeyunk* by Zeisberger. McCafferty (2008:79-81) thinks that Kekionga comes from the Munsee word kihkay, "elder." He further suggests that the name represents a Miami-Illinois rendering of *kihkay* that probably sounded much like *kiihkayonki*, a loan word in Miami that does not otherwise exist in the language.

Zeisberger first used the name Gigeyunk on August 26, 1784, to identify the mostly Delaware town recently built where the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers join to form the Maumee River on land granted by the Miami Nation (*in* Bliss 1885 1:200). Writing in Goshen (see above in Ohio), Zeisberger reported on October 24, 1790 (*in* Bliss 1885 2:62) that he had heard that Delawares at Gigeyunk had or were going to move "to the Spaniards" in Missouri. Zeisberger was not yet aware of the fact that American troops under the command of General Josiah Harmar had already burned 45 Delaware Indian houses at a place the general called *Kegaiouge* a week earlier (*in* Rupp 1846, Appendix 23:228). Delawares who left Kekionga for Missouri became the nucleus of the Absentee Delaware community whose descendants live today in Western Oklahoma. Anthony Wayne subsequently erected Fort Wayne at the site of Kekionga following his victory at the Battle of Fallen Timbers (see above in Ohio) in 1794.

KILLBUCK (Delaware and Madison counties). Named for the prominent Delaware Indian Killbuck family (see above in Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania West), Killbuck Creek and its Little Killbuck Creek tributary flow south and west from Delaware County into the county of Madison. The main stem of Killbuck Creek joins with the White River at the Killbuck Wetlands established on reclaimed lands in 1991 in the City of Anderson (see above). McCafferty (2008:94) suggests that the present-day Duck Creek that flows into the White River at Strawtown (see below) may have originally been Buck Creek named for Killbuck. McCafferty further notes that Duck Creek's Indian name, Wenavaktanoo, an Iroquois name meaning "several places near the rapid," strongly resembles Wenavakhenon, the name that William Henry Harrison used to identify Killbuck in a letter dated September 9, 1808. As seen earlier at Custaloga and Tioga (see in Pennsylvania Central above), several Delaware people and places closely linked with the Six Nations bore Iroquois names.

MOCANAQUA (Allen, Miami, and Wabash counties). Mocanaqua, "young or little bear woman," was the name that Delaware Indians gave to a young girl named Frances Slocum (see in Pennsylvania Central above) captured by their warriors during the Revolutionary War. Later known among the Americans as the "Lost Sister of Wyoming," she was adopted into a Delaware Indian family in Ohio, married a Delaware man, and later took a Miami husband named Deaf Man. Mocanaqua and her family moved to Deaf Man's Village near the present-day City of Peru during the early nineteenth century.

It was there in 1835 that the by-then widowed Mocanaqua revealed her original identity just as the Miamis were resisting removal to Kansas. Becoming a national celebrity by refusing to leave her family after meeting her original relatives, Mocanaqua managed to obtain a congressional exemption in 1845 that allowed her and her Miami kinsfolk to remain in Indiana. Frances Slocum State Forest, the Frances Slocum State Recreation Area, the Frances Slocum Cemetery, the Fort Wayne neighborhood of Frances Slocum, and several other places in Indiana today bear Mocanaqua's English name.

MORAVIAN (Madison County). Moravian Street in downtown Anderson (see above) preserves the memory of the small short-lived mission located a few miles east of the city established in the midst of the Delaware Indian towns along the White River in 1801.

MUNCIE (Delaware and Noble counties). Places named Muncie cluster along the upper forks of the White River where Munsee and other Delaware people, invited by the Miami Indians in 1791, lived until most left the area after signing the Treaty of St. Mary's in 1818. The City of Muncie (incorporated in 1865), and the many roads, neighborhoods, parks, bodies of water, and other places in the area that also bear the name, preserve the memory of the closely knit cluster of communities collectively called Wapicomekoke (see Wapihani below) by the Delawares. Also referred to as Wapikamikunk and Woapicamikunk, translations of the name include "at the white place" (Weslager 1978:57), and "place on the White Clay River" or "the white grave" (Luckenbach *in* Gipson 1938:24, 604).

Wapicomekoke and the other towns along the West Fork of the White River were culturally diverse communities where Delawares lived alongside Nanticokes, Cherokees, Shawnees, and a number of French, English, and American traders. Its core constituent communities included Munsee Town, home of the principal Delaware leader Tetepachksit, and nearby Buckongkehelas Town (see Bokengehalas above in West Virginia). Wapicomekoke became the central gathering point and meeting place of the main body of the Delaware Indian nation.

Federal authorities ordered the residents of Wapicomekoke and the other White River towns were ordered to evacuate and live under protective custody at camps set up at Upper Piqua in Ohio by January 1, 1813 during the War of 1812. Most of these people soon returned to their homes after signing the second Treaty of Greenville (see above in Ohio) affirming their alliance with the Americans on July 22, 1814 (Weslager 1978:69-70). Finally compelled to give up their rights to lands at Wapicomekoke and the rest of the White River at the St. Mary's Treaty on October 3, 1818 (Oklahoma State University Library 1999-2000), most Delawares left the area for new homes in Missouri by 1821.

MUSCATATUCK (Jackson, Jennings, Monroe, and Washington counties). McCafferty (2008:154-155) thinks that Muscatatuck comes from the Munsee words, **máskekw -ihtekw,* "swamp river," noted as Moschachgeu in a Moravian word list. He further notes that the name first appeared as Muscakituck in a document written by General John Tipton in 1812. Muscatatuck appeared as the name of a river and a hill in a January 28, 1830 act to reroute a road in the area (Chapman 1830:26). Today, the 54-mile-long Muscatatuck River flows through central Indiana into the East Fork of the White River. The name also adorns the 90-mile-long Vernon Branch of the Mucatatuck River and several locales in the surrounding valley. These include the nearly 8,000-acre Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuge, established in 1966 at the site of Muscatatuck State Park,

whose name was adopted in 1922 to replace the name of the Vinegar Mills State Park established in 1921.

OLD TOWN HILL (Delaware County). Old Town Hill Baptist Church and the Old Town Hill Estates subdivision are both located at the west end of the City of Muncie (see above). Local tradition holds that the name of Old Hill Town refers to the place where Delaware leader Buckongkehelas (see Bokengehalas in West Virginia above) located his residence at Wapicomekoke.

PIPE (Madison County). Pipe Creek and Pipe Creek Township (organized in 1833) are named for Captain Pipe and his namesake son (see Hopocan and Pipe above in Ohio), both of whom established households in the White River valley during the time Delawares lived in the area.

SHANKATANK (Jackson, Rush, and Washington counties). Whritenour thinks that Shankatank sounds like a Munsee word that McCafferty (2008:150-154) renders as **shaxkíhtank.* Noting that Zeisberger translated the similar-looking Delaware word Tachanigeuu as "where many old trees lie," McCafferty and Whritenour agree that the name more closely resembles a Munsee word meaning "it flows straight." Three-mile-long Shankatank Creek flows into the East Fork of the White River two miles north of the City of Rushville.

STRAWTOWN (Hamilton County). The origin of the name of an unincorporated locality on the West Fork of the White River, located several miles downstream from the City of Anderson (see above), and Strawtown Avenue that runs through the community, are unclear. Local tradition holds that the name preserves the memory of a local Delaware Indian man called Straw or Strawbridge who was chief of an Indian town in the area. Strawtown may be a somewhat garbled rendition of Sarah Town, a Delaware Indian community that Moravian minister Luckenbach (*in* Gipson 1938:611) noted was named for "Isaac and Sarah, two baptized Indians. . . who had become heathen."

It is unclear whether nearby Nancy Town, thought to be a feminized rendering of Nanticoke, was a separate Indian community or a part of Sarah Town. Whatever its origins, Strawtown is an early English language place name formally given to a tract laid out by William Conner (see Connersville above) and an associate at the locale in 1836. Field crews from several Indiana Universities have uncovered extensive evidence of Indian occupations primarily dating between the 1200s and 1400s at the 750-acre Strawtown Koteewi (a Miami-Illinois word for "prairie") Park just west of the present-day Strawtown community center.

WAPIHANI (Hamilton County). Wapihani Nature Preserve and nearby Wapihani Drive in the City of Fishers in Delaware Township (see above) bear similar-looking Delaware and Miami versions of the name they used to identify the White River.

YELLOWBANKS (Spenser County). A stretch of road in the hamlet of Dale in Carter Township today called Yellowbanks Trail is named for a historically documented path. The trail ran from what Delaware Indians called *weesoe wusapinuk*, "the yellow banks" on the Ohio River north to a place where the Delawares maintained a summer camp with Piankeshaw permission at the Forks of the White River and its East Branch. American troops retaliating for a Delaware assault on a party of passing American traders destroyed the town in 1779 (Wilson 1919:36-44).

ILLINOIS

KASKASKIA (Randolph County). Delawares began hunting, trapping, and trading at the French settlements and Indian towns along the Mississippi River at and around the Kaskaskia River valley during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Today, Kaskaskia occupies an enduring place in Delaware memory as the locale where a major part of their nation, many of whom were sick and all of whom were hungry, had to camp before they could cross the Mississippi in 1820 to get to promised reservation lands in present-day Missouri they would not be permitted to occupy for two more years.

MICHIGAN

MORAVIAN (Macomb County). Moravian Drive and the Moravian Hills Country Club in the Charter Township of Clinton preserve the memory of the New Gnadenhutten mission town built at the Forks of the Clinton River in 1782. Established on Chippewa land, the mission served predominantly Delaware Indian congregants who fled to the area after Americans had massacred 96 of their coreligionists at Gnadenhutten (see in Ohio above). The George George Park, whose 2008 opening ceremonies included a blessing given by an invited delegation of Moraviantown Delawares (see below in Ontario), is located at the former site of New Gnadenhutten. Ordered to leave the area by the Chippewas in 1785, most of New Gnadenhutten's inhabitants returned to Ohio, where they briefly settled at Pilgerruh on the Cuyahoga River (see above in Ohio) before moving farther west a year later in 1786 to New Salem on the Huron River near Sandusky (see in Ohio above).

ONTARIO

DELAWARE (Essex County). Delaware Avenue is located in the Town of Lasalle, a municipality situated between Windsor and Amherstburg on the Detroit River that forms the border separating Canada from the United States. The fact that Delaware Avenue is one of only two state names adorning streets in Lasalle suggests that it may preserve the memory of the Delaware people who made up the larger part of the Indian population of *die Warte*, "watch tower," a short-lived mission community occupied from May 1791 to April 1792, by Moravians moving from their settlement on the Huron River in Ohio to Moraviantown (see below).

INDIANA (Haldimand County). Indiana Road is located near other roads bearing names significant in Delaware Indian history in a part of the original Six Nation Reserve mostly inhabited by Delaware Indian people.

LENAPEEUW (The Municipality of Chatham-Kent). Lenapeeuw Road bears a variant spelling of Lenape located in Moravian Indian Reserve No. 47 at Moraviantown (see below).

MONTURE (Haldimand County). Monture Street in the City of Cayuga bears the name of the influential Montour family (see above in Pennsylvania Central), several of whose members married Delaware spouses.

MORAVIANTOWN (The Municipality of Chatham-Kent). The present-day Moravian of the Thames Band of the Delaware Nation reserve community was established when a group of 200 mostly Munsee- and Unami-speaking Delawares moved there from Ohio in 1792. Its original name, Schönfeld, German for "beautiful or fair field," was anglicized to Fairfield by the time American troops razed the community's buildings after defeating a British and Indian force retreating from Detroit nearby at the Battle of the Thames on October 5, 1813, during the War of 1812. Delawares moving into the new community they built across from its destroyed predecessor in 1815 christened the place New Fairfield. Their community, generally known as Moraviantown by the second quarter of the nineteenth century, is today officially identified as Moravian Indian Reserve No. 47.

MUNCEY (Middlesex County). Muncey Road (Highway 11) connects the Munsee-Delaware Nation Reserve on the south with the Chippewa of the Thames Reserve farther north. The Munsee-Delaware First Nation Reserve was the site of the Muncey Town Indian communities established along the Thames River during the nineteenth centuries.

MUNSEE (Haldimand and Middlesex counties) Munsee Street in the Haldimand County seat of Cayuga runs through an area occupied by Munsee Indian people who accompanied Iroquois Loyalist refugees from New York. Now much diminished, the Six Nations Reserve set aside for Loyalist Iroquois, Munsees, and their affiliates in 1796 originally encompassed a sizable tract of land stretching outward along both banks of the Grand River. Another Munsee Street is located farther west in Middlesex County on Munsee-Delaware Nation Indian Reserve Number 1 land (set apart from the Chippewa of the Thames Reserve in 1967) in the district that was formerly known as Muncey Town (see above).

SANDUSK (Haldimand County). The names of the community of Sandusk and Sandusk Road, which runs from the north shore of Lake Erie to Indian Line Road on the Six Nations Reserve, commemorate the Sandusky River valley (see above in Ohio). Sandusky was a final point of departure for Delaware and other Indian expatriates moving to new homes farther from Americans between the 1790s and 1830s.

TOMICO (The Municipality of Chatham-Kent). Tomico Road on the Moravian of the Thames Reserve (see above) bears the name of a prominent family identified as Munceys as early as 1829. A similar-looking Chippewa name adorns Lake Tomicko, a popular resort located above Lake Nipissing.

MISSOURI

DELAWARE (Cape Girardeau, Christian, Greene, Newton, Shannon, and Stoddard counties). Delaware Park and adjacent Delaware Place in Cape Girardeau County, and Delaware Creek and several streets also adorned by the name in the adjoining county of Stoddard, commemorate Delaware Indian occupations in southeastern Missouri first established during the late eighteenth century. Delawares, accompanied by Shawnee compatriots, moved in increasingly larger numbers to land in and around the Apple Creek valley north of Cape Girardeau after American troops burned their major settlements in Indiana in 1790.

Spanish authorities formally set aside a 25-square-mile reservation for both expatriate communities in the area in 1793. Subsequently known as Absentees in reference to their absenting themselves from their nation's main bodies, Delawares and Shawnees living on the Apple Creek reservation mostly left the area around 1815. Former residents of the reservation subsequently conveyed their rights to land at Apple Creek to federal authorities at the Treaty of Castor Hill signed at St. Louis on October 26, 1832 (Oklahoma State University Library 1999-2000). Many Absentee Delawares who had lived at Apple Creek had long ago moved to new homes in eastern Texas by the time the treaty was signed. One of their number, a man named Black Beaver, *Suck-tum-mah-kway,* (see below in Texas and Oklahoma), born in Illinois in 1808, subsequently became a prominent Absentee Delaware leader (Weslager 1972:363-364).

Other former Delaware residents of the Apple Creek reserve rejoined the main body that moved from Indiana to southwestern Missouri during the early 1820s. Among the Absentees who made the move was a man named *Meshe Kowhay,* or Captain Patterson. The father of Black Beaver, Captain Patterson, became the principal leader of the main body of the Delaware nation in Kansas after William Anderson (see above in Indiana) died in 1831 (Weslager 1972:369).

Today, places like Delaware Town Road, Delaware Street, and the Delaware Town Access Area and its service road in the City of Nixa in Christian County, and streets, avenues, and a camp named Delaware in adjoining Greene County, mark the center of the Delaware Indian main body settlements in the James River valley established during the early 1820s. Farther east, the community of Delaware and its surrounding township (erected in 1870) in Shannon County, are both named for a stream, formerly known as Delaware Creek, and now called Indian Creek (O'Brien 1939). Streets named Delaware closer to the Oklahoma state line in the Newton County municipalities of Neosho and Seneca further note the nation's presence in the southwestern corner of Missouri.

Most members of the Delaware main body in Missouri moved to another reservation set aside for them in Kansas shortly after signing a treaty surrendering their lands along the James River valley on September 24, 1829 (Oklahoma State University Library 1999-2000). Missouri State University (1995-2005) archaeological investigators looking into the history of these Delaware towns have conducted excavations at several sites associated with the Delaware main body's sojourn in the area.

SARCOXIE (Jasper and Newton counties). The Town of Sarcoxie in Newton County, and a street bearing the same name in the community of Avilla in Jasper County, preserve the memory of the prominent Turtle phratry Delaware leader whose name in English mean "as tall as he is" (Weslager 1972:222). Sarcoxie helped his people in Missouri get through their difficult forced relocation to Kansas Territory during the 1830s. A son of the Delaware Indian leader William Anderson (see above in Indiana), many of his descendants continue to live in Delaware Indian communities in Kansas and Oklahoma.

ARKANSAS

DELAWARE (Benton, Hemstead, Logan, and Miller counties). Delaware Township, Delaware Creek, Delaware Bay (an inlet of the Lake Dardenelle impoundment of the Arkansas River), and the Delaware Park Public Use Area on bay's shores, are located along a stretch of the Arkansas River in present-day Logan County where Delaware Indians mostly from Indiana lived between 1819 and 1830. Other Delawares lived farther north in the state in Carroll and Marion counties just south of the Missouri state line. Most Delaware Indian people living in these northern Arkansas locales moved to Kansas along with other members of the nation belonging to the main body in Missouri during the early 1830s. Farther south, streets bearing the name Delaware in the Town of Garland and the cities of Siloam Springs, Texarkana, and Washington mark the memory of Absentee Delawares who lived along the Red River valley in Arkansas before moving to Texas.

TEXAS

BEAR HEAD (Cooke County). The name of five-mile-long Bear Head Creek, a stream that falls into Fish Creek near its confluence with the Red River on the Texas-Oklahoma border, is an English translation of the Delaware name of Jim Shaw, a prominent Delaware Indian scout, interpreter, and community leader first noted in Texas in 1841 (Richardson 1927).

BEAVER (Foard County). Beaver Creek bears the name of Black Beaver (1806-1880), the previously mentioned Delaware Indian leader (see above in Missouri) who served as a scout for Americans pressing west from Texas. A member of one of these American forays, the ill-fated Texan Santa Fe Expedition intercepted and interned by Mexican authorities in 1841, gave Black Beaver's name to present-day Beaver Creek.

CONNOR (Young County). Connor Creek in the Brazos River valley, and nearby Conner Creek Road, preserve the memory of Delaware leader John Conner (1802-1872), a son of American trader William Conner and his Delaware Indian wife Mekinges (see Connersville in Indiana above). Also known as Captain John Conner, he traveled widely across the west, where he lived with Absentee Delawares in Texas during the 1840s before joining his second wife's people in Kansas, where he served as principal chief of the main body of the Delaware Nation from 1858 through the move to Indian Territory in 1867, where he died sometime around 1872 (Crummin n.d.).

DELAWARE (Brown, Cooke, Red River, and Tarrant counties). Many places named Delaware in Texas mark locales where Absentee Delawares splitting off from the main body of the Delaware Nation in Indiana lived with Shawnees and other Indian exiles from the 1820s to 1859 (Hale 1987). Delaware Creek in the county of Red River and Delaware Bend in Cooke County both mark locations of Delaware Indian communities on the Texas side of the Red River across from present-day Oklahoma.

A tributary of the Trinity River also named Delaware Creek, and road named Delaware Avenue located nearby, preserve the memory of Delaware Indian occupation in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Delaware Junction in Brown County is near the former Brazos Reservation where Delawares lived with Wichitas, Caddos, and other Indian expatriates from 1853 to their removal to Anadarko in present-day Oklahoma in 1859.

DOUBLE FILE (Williamson County). Two roads in Williamson County, Double File Trail in Round Rock and Double File Trace in Liberty Hill, are adorned with the name of trail blazed by Delaware Indians moving from East Texas to Northern Mexico after 1828. A local resident claimed that Delaware Indian scout Jim Shaw told him that the route's name referred to the fact that it was wide enough to accommodate two riders traveling side-by-side or wagons or carriages drawn by tandem-rigged teams of horses (Scarborough 1978).

JIM NED (Brown, Coleman, and Taylor counties). Jim Ned (also known as James Ned) was a former slave who became a noted Absentee Delaware scout and Counseller who helped lead his people from the Brazos Reservation in central Texas to the Wichita Agency Reservation in present-day Oklahoma in 1859 (Hale 1987:107-108). Seventy-mile-long Jim Ned Creek (which runs intermittently along its upper reaches) courses through the Jim Ned Valley from its place of beginning in Taylor County, through the Jim Ned Consolidated Independent School District in and around the City of Tuscola, southeast into Coleman County. From there, it passes to the north of Jim Ned Peak before flowing into Pecan Bayou (a tributary of the Colorado River of Texas) just to the west of the hamlet of Delaware Junction in Brown County (see above).

REDLAND (Angelina County). The name of the small Neche River valley community of Redland located along the Bedias Road, an historic trail linking Nacogdoches with the Gulf Coast, bears a name that Delaware Indians used as a general reference term for Eastern Texas (Scarborough 1978). The nearby location of Shawnee Lake, named for the Indian nation whose members frequently settled alongside Delawares, suggests that Redland community townsfolk may have been influenced by the Delaware term when they named their community just before the outbreak of the Civil War.

WISCONSIN

AT-TOH-WUK (Shawano County). At-Toh-Wuk Circle ("deer place" in Mohican) is a residential street in the Stockbridge-Munsee Indian Reservation (see below).

BARTELME (Shawano County). Bartelme and Red Springs townships were erected on Stockbridge-Munsee Reservation Indian land (see below) allotted under the terms of the Dawes Act to individual Indian families in 1910. The present-day Stockbridge-Munsee Indian Reservation was reestablished on lands restored to Indian sovereignty within both towns under the terms of the Indian Reorganization Act passed in 1937 in part to help Indian people dispossessed by Dawes Act legislation. Much of the Stockbridge-Munsee Indian community living in Red Springs at the time subsequently moved to Bartelme. Today, Bartelme Township is the center of reservation occupation and activity.

BROTHERTOWN (Calumet County). The town and hamlet of Brothertown and an inlet named Brothertown Bay preserve the memory of the Brothertown Indian Reservation formerly located at the locale. Brothertown was one of the three Indian townships set aside on the east bank of Lake Winnebago for Stockbridgers living along the Fox River when the New York Indian Reservation below Green Bay was dissolved in 1831 (Oberly 2005:51).

The residents of reservations at Brothertown and what had become known as Stockbridge-on-the-Lake came to be collectively called Stockbridge-Munsees after 200 Munsees from Ontario joined them in 1836 (Oberly 2005:55). Three years later, the Brothertown Indians decided to disband their tribal organization and divide their reservation lands among community members, many of whom accepted American citizenship (Oberly 2005:63-68). Most Brothertowners electing to maintain their tribal identity moved south to join with the Delaware main body in Kansas. Many of these people subsequently rejoined the Stockbridge-Munsees at their reservation (see below) established in Shawano County in 1856.

KILLSNAKE (Calumet and Manitowac counties). The 20-mile-long Killsnake River and the 5,777-acre Killsnake State Wildlife Refuge, located where the stream flows into the South Branch of the Manitowoc River, are named for John Killsnake. Killsnake was one of the three Munsee signatories (the others were the Munsee chief, Captain Porter, and their war chief, James Rain) to the September 3, 1839, treaty in which the Stockbridges and Brothertowns ceded two of their three reservation townships on Lake Winnebago to the United States (Oklahoma State University Library 1999-2000).

KOAN TUK (Shawano County). Koan Tuk Drive ("pine place" in Mohican) is located at the center of the Koan Tuk subdivision in the planning stages in 2013.

MILLER (Shawano County). Miller Creek, a tributary of the Red River that flows through Stockbridge-Munsee Indian Reservation land into Lower Red Lake at Gresham, bears the surname of a prominent Stockbridge-Munsee Indian family.

MOH-HE-CON-NUCK (Shawano County). Stockbridge-Munsee Indians call their reservation Moh-He-Con-Nuck, "place where the waters are never still," a reference to the tidal Hudson River that coursed through the heart of their ancestral homeland in New York. Moh-He-Con-Nuck Road (Reservation Highway 21) is the main thoroughfare linking the central administrative area called New Moh-He-Con-Nuck after 1937 with other parts of the reservation.

MOHICAN (Shawano County). The Immanuel-Mohican Lutheran Church was built on the shores of Mission Lake in Red Springs Township in 1901. The church continues to serve a diverse congregation of Indian and non-Indian communicants to the present day.

MONTOURE (Shawano County). Monture Road, located just north of the City of Shawano, bears the name of the Montour family whose members have included several noted Delaware Indian leaders (see in Pennsylvania Central and Ohio above).

MORGAN SIDING (Shawano County). The hamlet of Morgan Siding, located several miles northwest of the Village of Gresham, has been a center of Stockbridge-Munsee Indian occupation since 1896, when the Wisconsin Northern Railroad (acquired by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in 1897 that is now part of the Union Pacific System) built a spur line through the locale from Gresham (Oberly 2005:161-164).

OLD STOCKBRIDGE (Shawano County). The Reformed Old Stockbridge Church located in the hamlet of Morgan Siding on the banks of the Red River just northwest of the Village of Gresham was established as a Presbyterian mission to the Stockbridge-Munsee Indian Reservation community during the 1890s. The church continues its ministry to the present day.

RED SPRINGS (Shawano County). The Wisconsin legislature erected the towns of Red Springs and Bartelme on portions of the Stockbridge-Munsee Reservation allotted to individual Indian families in 1910 (Oberly 2005:154-161). The township was the location of the largest concentration of Stockbridge-Munsee Indian population from 1910 until the late 1930s, when residents began moving to New Moh-He-Con-Nuck at the northwest corner of Bartelme Township (see above) that became the reservation center in 1937 following the reservation's reestablishment under the terms of the Indian Reorganization Act.

STOCKBRIDGE (Calumet County). The Village of Stockbridge and the Stockbridge Harbor inlet preserve the name of the Stockbridge-on-the-Lake Indian community initially established for Stockbridge Indians in two townships set aside for them as a reservation east of Lake Winnebago in 1831. Stockbridge-on-the-Lake remained the center of Stockbridge-Munsee occupation in Wisconsin until 1856, when most members of the community relocated to the present-day Stockbridge-Munsee Reservation (see below) farther northwest in Shawano County. The Indian Cemetery, located just north of the present-day Village of Stockbridge, contains the final resting places of many Stockbridge-Munsee Indian people.

STOCKBRIDGE-MUNSEE (Shawano County). Many descendants of Munsees who formerly resided at Stockbridge, Brothertown, Kansas, and other way stations along the Delaware diaspora,

currently live in the Stockbridge-Munsee Reservation. A substantial percentage of Stockbridge-Munsee tribal members trace descent to ancestors who moved to the mission established in 1736 at Stockbridge (see in Massachusetts in Part 1 above) in the Berkshire Mountains. The first Mahican converts from the Stockbridge area were soon joined by Brothertown Movement Christian Indian adherents from elsewhere in New England, and a number of Munsee-speaking Wappingers (see above in New York in Part 1) from the Hudson River valley.

The sacrifices made by the mission community on behalf of the American cause during the Revolutionary War (see Nimham in New York in Part 1 above) were disregarded by non-Indian newcomers that flooded into the area. Pressed to leave by their new neighbors, most Stockbridge Indians took up an invitation made by Oneidas who had also supported the Americans to settle among them. Many Stockbridge Indians subsequently moved to the New Stockbridge (see in New York in Part 2 above) community established on Oneida land in 1785. Most Delaware Indians still living in New Jersey after the Revolutionary War subsequently moved to New Stockbridge after selling their Brotherton Reservation in Indian Mills (see above in New Jersey South in Part 1) in 1801.

Harried by agents of syndicates pressing the Oneida's for their lands and longing for a home of their own, the Stockbridge Indians accepted an invitation to join the Delaware Indian main body in Indiana. The exploratory party of 75 Stockbridge Indians, led by the Mohican sachem Metoxen (see Metuchen in New Jersey Central in Part 1 above), arrived in Indiana only to find that the Delawares had given up their lands along the White River at the Treaty of St. Mary's signed on October 3, 1818 (Oklahoma State University Library 1999-2000). Unable to return home, Metoxen's party took refuge for a time with the Shawnees in nearby Ohio. Most of the group subsequently joined other Stockbridges who began moving, along with Oneidas and other native expatriates collectively referred to as New York Indians, to Menominee lands in Wisconsin along the Fox River southwest of Green Bay between 1822 and 1830 (Oberly 2005:36).

The first contingent of Stockbridgers coming to Wisconsin settled along a stretch of rapids that local Metis called Le Petite Chute at the present-day Village of Little Chute between the cities of Kaukauna and Appleton. Also known as Little Kakaulin, the settlement was located some two miles upstream of larger rapids called Grand Kakaulin in present-day Kaukauna. The bulk of the New Stockbridge community relocated to the latter locale by 1831 (Oberly 2005:38-51). Today, places like Kankapot Creek (bearing the name of a prominent Stockbridge Indian family), and the Quinney Elementary School, preserve the memory of the Stockbridge community of Statesburg located in Kaukauna.

After much struggle and further dislocations, the ancestors of the present-day Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe of Mohican Indians settled on a reservation situated farther north and west on lands provided by the Menominees in 1856. The reservation was dissolved and divided into private allotments in 1910 under the terms of the Dawes Act. Restored in 1937, after the tribe regained federal recognition in accordance with the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, the nation currently exercises sovereignty over lands held in trust by the federal government in Bartelme and Red Spring townships within the original 1856 reservation.

TACONIC (Shawano County). The Stockbridge-Munsee community's Taconic residential subdivision (Mohican for "in the forest") was in the planning stages in 2013.

KANSAS

DELAWARE (Atchinson, Brown, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Wilson, and Wyandotte counties). The Delaware River (formerly called Grasshopper River and renamed after the 1874 Grasshopper Plague) is a 94-mile-long tributary of the Kansas River whose lower course runs through what was the heart of the Kansas Delaware Indian Reservation occupied by the nation's main body from 1831 to 1854 in present-day Jefferson and Leavenworth counties. Townships named Delaware and numerous other features bearing the name are located in both counties.

Another Delaware Township farther south in Wyandotte County and a street, a park, and several other places bearing the Delaware name just north of the Muncie-Stony Point neighborhood at the west end of Kansas City mark places where Delawares lived alongside Wyandots from Sandusky (see above in Ohio), who purchased land in the area from the tribe in 1843. Several roads and other features bear the name Delaware in more westerly parts of the state within the Delaware Outlet, a long strip of land that gave Kansas Delaware Reservation residents access to hunting grounds on the Great Plains.

Streets named Delaware are located next to thoroughfares bearing names of other states in several places in Kansas. Most situated in such locations have no direct association with Delaware Indian people or history. Those associated with Delaware Indian people include a street bearing the name in the City of Edwardsville in Wyandotte County and another in the City of Lawrence. The latter road is located within a more westerly part of the Kansas Delaware Indian Reservation where many adherents of the traditional Big House Religion moved to put some space between themselves and their Christian brethren who stayed close to their churches and schools at the eastern end of the reservation.

Many adherents of the Delaware traditional religion lived in and around present-day North Lawrence near the Big House built in a clearing located six miles northeast of the Lawrence city center (Weslager 1972:419). The place was subsequently named Bismarck Grove after Delawares giving up their reservation in 1867 moved their Big House to Copan in Oklahoma. Bismarck Grove remained a popular community-gathering place, used at different times by Christian revivalists and racing enthusiasts, up into the early decades of the twentieth century.

FALL LEAF (Leavenworth County). Captain Falleaf, whose Delaware name was Panipakuxwe, "he who walks when leaves fall," was a much-traveled scout, Civil War cavalry commander, and progenitor of the prominent Eastern Oklahoma Delaware Indian Falleaf family. A Delaware dance ground in present-day Leavenworth was known as Falleaf Bottoms. Today, the name of this Delaware leader graces the community of Fall Leaf on the north bank of the Kansas River just east of the City of Lawrence. The community grew up around a depot built by the Kansas Pacific Railroad along its main line within the 40-acre Fall Leaf Township platted and named by company surveyors in 1865.

GRINTER (Wyandotte County). Grinter Place State Historic Site preserves the home where Moses Grinter and his Delaware Indian wife Annie operated a trading post largely patronized by Delaware customers from 1855 to 1860 (Kansas Historical Society 2002). Annie, whose Delaware name was Windagamen, "sweetness," was the daughter of Elizabeth Wilaquenaho and her husband, the Indian trader William Marshall. Born in Ohio in 1820, she moved with her family to Kansas, where she married Delaware Reservation trader and ferryboat operator Moses Grinter around 1838. She continued to live at the brick house built by her husband, who died in 1878, until her own death in 1905 (Kansas Historical Society 2010). Windagamen's burial plot is located near the graves of other Delaware Indian people in the Grinter Chapel Cemetery (Hahn 2006).

HALF MOON (Pottawatomie and Shawnee counties). Half Moon Court in the City of Topeka, and Half Moon Road farther up the Kansas River in Belvue, both bear the name borne by a prominent Delaware Indian family active in the affairs of their reservation in Kansas during the mid-nineteenth century. The name may also hearken back to memories of Henry Hudson's ship and the Half Moon community located at the mouth of the Mohawk River just north of Albany, New York.

LENAPE (Leavenworth County). The name Lenape adorns a hamlet and a road and cemetery associated with the now largely defunct community situated on the north shore of the Kansas River on former Kansas Delaware Indian Reservation land several miles upriver from the City of Bonner Springs.

MILL CREEK (Wyandotte County). Mill Creek is located just west of Muncie Creek (see below) at the west end of Kansas City. The name refers to the Delaware Mill built in 1833 along the creek's banks located near the Kansas Delaware Indian Reservation agency office just downriver from Delaware Crossing, where the above-mentioned ferry operated by Moses Grinter carried travelers along the Old Military Road across the Kansas River (Arellano 2009:16).

MOUNT HOPE (Shawnee County). Graves containing remains of a number of descendants of Annie Grinter are located in a section of the Mount Hope Cemetery in Topeka (Hahn 2006).

MUNCIE (Franklin, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte counties). Mt. Muncie Airport, Muncie Road, and the Mt. Muncie Cemetery are located within a portion of the Kansas Delaware Reservation in present-day Leavenworth where a group of mostly Munsee Indians that had left Ontario for Wisconsin in 1836 settled in 1839. Unable to stop squatters swarming into the area during the run up to the creation of the Territory of Kansas, the Delawares included the Munsee settlements within the substantial part of the reservation ceded to the federal government under the terms of a treaty signed in Washington, D. C. on May 6, 1854 (Oklahoma State University Library 1999-2000).

Muncie Creek runs through the Muncie-Stony Point neighborhood at the west end of present-day Kansas City in the part of the Kansas Delaware Indian Reservation where many of the Munsees displaced from the Leavenworth area relocated in 1854 (Bowes 2007:82-85). The Muncie Cemetery, also known as the Munsee Indian Cemetery, is located southwest of Kansas City in Franklin County (Hahn 2006). The site is located within the portion of the Chippewa Reservation on the Marais des Cygnes River set aside under the terms of a treaty signed on July 16, 1859 for mostly Mun-

see "Christian Indians" who moved to the area after 1854. Earlier known as the Osage River, the Marais Des Cygnes River was given the French name meaning "marsh of the swans," after Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas from Michigan moved to the reservation, established along its banks around the present-day City of Ottawa in 1836.

Ottawas, Miamis, Sacs and Foxes, and other Midwestern Indians forced to move west beyond the Mississippi River by the federal government's Removal Policy moved among the Chippewas along the Marais des Cygnes River. Most of the Christian Munsees who had made the same move became part of the Moravian New Westfield mission community established in the area in 1862. The last Munsee lands on the Chippewa Reservation were sold after tribe members decided to disband their traditional government and accept allotments and American citizenship in 1900 (Abel 1900:28-29). Today, many people living in present-day Franklin County continue to trace descent to Munsee forebears.

MUNSEE. See **MUNCIE**

NECONHECON (Wyandotte County). The NeConHeCon Gravesite in the present-day Delaware Ridge Estates residential development contains the grave of the prominent Wolf phratry Kansas Delaware Indian leader Neconhecon, "he who is pushed in front" (1809-1863). Born in Indiana in 1809, Neconhecon was among the Delaware chiefs who signed treaties with the American government giving up reservation land in 1854 and 1860 (Weslager 1972:390, 404, 407, 414). Vandalized by local residents, his remains were reburied at their present locale in 1955. A branch of nearby Wolf Creek also formerly bore Neconhecon's name.

SARCOXIE (Jefferson and Leavenworth counties). A town named Sarcoxie preserves the memory of a prominent Delaware Indian leader (see above in Missouri) who helped his people get through the difficult era of forced removal to Kansas.

TIBLOW (Wyandotte County). Bonner Springs, where Tiblow Lane is located, was originally named Tiblows Crossing. Henry Tiblow (1818-1881) was a Delaware Indian diplomat, interpreter, and entrepreneur (Weslager 1972:414), who operated a ferry across the Kansas River at the locale before moving to Indian Territory in 1867.

TONGANOXIE (Leavenworth County). Tonganoxie, "he who looks small," was a Turkey phratry councilor living in the Kansas Delaware Indian reservation community during the 1850s and 1860s (Weslager 1978:226). The present-day City of Tonganoxie along Tonganoxie Creek, a tributary of the Kansas River, was built around the frame house that Tonganoxie operated as an inn that catered to passing travelers. The community named for him was platted just after the Delawares left for Indian Territory in 1866. The place was formally incorporated as a town two years later. Sandusky Road (see above in Ohio) in the town probably refers to the place where Tonganoxie lived before coming to Kansas.

WESTFIELD (Wyandotte County). The Westfield Shopping Center at the west end of Kansas City bears the name of the Moravian mission built to accommodate the Christian Munsees who moved to the area in 1854 near the portion of the Kansas Delaware Indian Reservation sold to the Wyandots from Sandusky (see above in Ohio) in 1843 (Abel 1900:15).

WHITE CHURCH (Wyandotte County). The present-day White Church neighborhood in Kansas City is named for a Methodist mission to the Delaware Indians in the area established in 1832. The remains of many Delaware Indians who lived in the area lie buried in the White Church Cemetery (Hahn 2006).

MONTANA

DELAWARE (Powell County). Delaware Creek is a small stream in the Flathead National Forest that flows into Youngs Creek, a headwater of the South Fork of the Flathead River. Its location near Cayuse Creek suggests that both names may refer to the national identities of Indian people known to have traveled and trapped together in and around the Flathead River valley during the nineteenth century.

MANHEAD (Jefferson County). Manhead Mountain in the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest is named for Manhead, a young Kansas Delaware Indian war leader also known as Captain Manhead, who worked as a scout, trapper, and hunter for several fur companies during the 1830s. Captain Manhead was killed by Blackfeet warriors in 1837 on the Yellowstone River to the east of the mountain that bears his name while serving as chief scout for an American Fur Company expedition led by Jim Bridger (De Voto 1998:303).

COLORADO

MANHEAD (Larimer County). Manhead Mountain, a peak in the Roosevelt National Forest, also bears the name of the noted Delaware Indian trapper and guide memorialized in another summit in Montana.

WASHINGTON

DELAWARE (Walla Walla County). Delaware Avenue's location, in a part of the City of Walla Walla devoid of other streets bearing state names, suggests that it may preserve the memory of several Delaware Indians who lived in the area during the 1840s. The most notable of these Delawares was Tom Hill, a trapper and trader who married a Nez Perce woman and rose to a position of some prominence among the Indians in the area. Hill reputedly told Cayuse people at the Whitman Mission in present-day Walla Walla that bad things would happen to Indians who accepted Christianity just before the Cayuse murdered the missionaries and many of their helpers on November 29, 1847.

IDAHO

DELAWARE (Ada, Bonneville, Canyon, and Lewis counties). Streets named Delaware located near others named Hudson in the cities of Boise, Idaho Falls, and Nampa probably preserve memories of Tom Hall, Jim Simonds (also known as Delaware Jim), and several other Delaware Indian employees of the Hudson's Bay Company who married into, and served as intermediaries for, Nez Perce and other Indian communities in and around the Snake River valley during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The Delaware Street in the City of Kamiah located near others named Washington, Montana, and Indiana may refer both to the state and to descendants of Tom Hill who joined their Nez Perce brethren forced to move to reservation lands in Idaho.

SOUTH DAKOTA

TOM HILL (Dewey County). Tom Hill Creek, a small tributary of the Missouri River flowing into Lake Oahe west of the City of Mobridge, bears a name that belonged to widely traveled Tom Hill, the abovementioned Kansas Delaware Indian born around 1813 in Indiana. Tom Hill's travels carried him west from California and Oregon to Idaho during the early 1840s. There he married a Nez Perce woman at Lapwai and got involved in troubles between Indians and settlers that broke out into open violence in the area in 1847. Spending time in California after gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in 1849, Tom Hill subsequently returned to Kansas (Courchane 2010).

NEVADA

SAGUNDAI (Mineral County). Sagundai Spring is named for James Saghundai (see Secondine below in Oklahoma), one of many young Kansas Delaware Indian men who traveled widely across the west during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. John C. Frémont gave Sagundai's name to the spring that he found on November 21, 1845, while serving as chief scout of Frémont's third exploring expedition (Carlson 1974:208).

ARIZONA

DELAWARE SPRINGS (Mohave County). Delaware Springs in Truxton Canyon was named by exploring expedition commander Lieutenant George Beale for a Delaware Indian named Dick who guided his party to the place sometime in 1857 or 1858 (Barnes 1988:126).

CALIFORNIA

FALLEN LEAF (El Dorado County). Fallen Leaf Lake, and the hamlet of Fallen Leaf at its southern end where a resort and post office named for the lake opened in 1908, bear the name of Captain Fall Leaf, a noted Delaware scout (see above in Kansas) who guided an expedition led by John Calhoun Johnson that claimed to discover the place during the 1850s (Kaidantzis n.d.).

OKLAHOMA

ALLUWE. See **NEW ALLUWE**

ARMSTRONG (Nowata County). The Armstrong Cemetery just southwest of the Secondine Cemetery contains graves of several members of this prominent Delaware Indian family.

BARTLESVILLE (Nowata, Osage, and Washington counties). The City of Bartlesville is named for Jacob A. Bartles, a son-in-law of the Delaware leader Charles Journeycake (Weslager 1978:238). As a husband of a Delaware wife, Bartles was not considered a member of the tribe. He was, however, closely involved with his in-laws and their nation.

In 1874, Bartles opened a trading post catering to Delaware customers in present-day East Bartlesville a year after leaving Kansas for his new home in Indian Territory. Bartles was an energetic entrepreneur who started several businesses in and around the present-day Bartlesville metropolitan area. Bartlesville was formally incorporated as a city in 1897. Eastern Oklahoma Delawares living in the area referred to Bartlesville as *kaming*, a Unami word meaning "across the river" (Rementer, personal communication, 2013). The city is the present administrative center of the Delaware Tribe of Indians (Obermeyer 2009:193). A street named Bartles Road is located within the Delaware Acres Tribal Housing Program subdivision in the Town of Chelsea in Nowata County (see below).

BLUE MOUND (Nowata County). Unami-speaking Eastern Oklahoma Delawares refer to the prominent hill called Blue Mound located just west of the hamlet of Centralia as *aonachung*, "blue hill" (Rementer, personal communication, 2013).

BULLETTE (Nowata County). Bullette Street, in the Delaware Acres development administered by the Delaware Tribal Housing Program in the Town of Chelsea, bears the name of a notable Delaware Indian family, many of whose members have served as community leaders at various times. A crossing on the Verdigris River named Bullet Ford today lies beneath the waters of Oologah Lake (Perry and Skolnick 1999:173-183).

DELAWARE (Atoka, Caddo, Connerville, Craig, Delaware, Johnston, Nowata, Osage, Potawatomie, Rogers, Tulsa, and Washington counties). Places bearing this name cluster around four areas within the present-day State of Oklahoma occupied by Delawares at various times since the 1820s. The earliest of these clusters is concentrated at the northeastern corner of the state in and around Delaware County. Absentee Delawares living in Missouri established what became known as Delaware Town in 1820 near Western Cherokee neighbors then living just across the current state line in Arkansas. Members of the Delaware main body moving near the Cherokees began spending time at Delaware Town as the Absentees moved farther south into Texas (see above). The community became a base for Delawares who united with nearby Cherokees and Shawnees to fight against the Osages who resented the intrusion into their lands.

Most Delawares living at Delaware Town subsequently moved north to join their nation's main body in Kansas after 1829. The locale became the nucleus of the Delaware District of the Cherokee Nation established at the northeastern end of Indian Territory during the late 1830s. The Delaware District became Delaware County when the federal government ceased recognizing the Cherokee Nation as a tribal government following Oklahoma's admission as a state in 1907. Today, Delaware County is one of the 14 counties within the Cherokee Tribal Joint Service Area (Obermeyer 2009:191) established by the reconstituted Cherokee Nation in 1976.

A tributary of the Canadian River named Delaware Creek marks an area in southeastern Oklahoma where Absentee Delawares, driven from Texas by an anti-Indian government installed in 1839, established their town at present-day Wapanucka (see below). The Delawares subsequently left the area and returned to Texas following the reinstatement of a more tolerant regime in 1843. Settling for a time at the Brazos Reservation, most of these people returned to Indian Territory in 1859.

Delaware Creek, a small tributary of the Washita River in Caddo County, marks the place in present-day Oklahoma where the Absentee Delawares moved with the Caddo and Wichita Indians from the Brazos Reservation to Indian Territory. Centering their settlements in the present-day Anadarko metropolitan area, they remained part of the consolidated Caddo and Wichita community after their reservation was dissolved and its land divided into private allotments by the time Oklahoma achieved statehood in 1907. Reestablishing themselves as the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma in 1950, they are today known as the Delaware Nation.

The Town of Delaware, Delaware Street in the Town of Lenapah (see below), and a number of other places bearing the name are today located in the portion of northeastern Oklahoma where the Delaware Indian main body in Kansas relocated to Cherokee Nation land in 1867. The Delawares situated most of their settlements along stretches of the Caney and Verdigris rivers within the five counties that today comprise the Delaware Service Area within the abovementioned Cherokee Joint Service Area.

Those located in the Caney River valley are now home to descendants of the last adherents of the Delaware Big House religion who live together with others whose ancestors embraced Christianity on lands originally allotted around 1903. These include the Copan locality, where Delawares observed the final full Big House ceremonies in 1924, family home sites along Coon, Cotton, Fish, and Hogshooter creeks, and others within the Bartlesville (see above), Dewey, Post Oak, and Silverlake communities (Obermeyer 2009:189). The Delaware Cemetery just outside of Dewey, and the Armstrong (see above), Armstrong-Journeycake (see above), Bezoin, Big Cabin, Carselowry, Gilstrap, Ketchum (see below), Lenno (see below), Secondine (see below), Silver Lake-Delaware, White Rose, and Winganon/Ketchum (see below) cemeteries contain the graves of many of Eastern Oklahoma Delaware people (Hahn 2006).

Places located farther east in the Verdigris River valley on lands allotted to established Christian Delaware families cluster around California Creek, Coody's Bluff, Nowata (see below), and Chelsea (Obermeyer 2009:189). Members of the Eastern Oklahoma Delaware Indian Tribe living in these and other communities in the Caney and Verdigris river valleys achieved formal federal acknowledgment of their tribal status in 1994. Today known as the Delaware Tribe of Indians, they remain a part of the Cherokee Nation as of this writing.

FALL LEAF (Washington County). Located at the northern end of the Town of Copan in the Caney River valley, Fall Leaf Drive bears the name of a prominent Delaware Indian family (see the entries for Fall Leaf in Kansas and Fallen Leaf in California).

KETCHUM (Craig and Nowata counties). The Town of Ketchum was named in 1899 for Delaware Indian leader and Methodist minister James Ketchum (1816-1880), whose remains repose with those of many other family members in the local Ketchum Cemetery. The Ketchums are a prominent Delaware Indian family that traces descent to Captain Ketchum, *Tah-whee-lalen*, "catch him" (Weslager 1972:372). A supporter of the Americans during the War of 1812, a signatory to the Treaty of St. Mary's in 1818, and a warrior raised to the rank of chief in 1829, Captain Ketchum was the principal leader of the Delaware main body in Kansas at the time of his death in 1857 (Weslager 1978:387-388).

Most of the people living in the original Town of Ketchum moved several miles to New Ketchum established along the right of way of the Missouri, Oklahoma, and Gulf Railroad in 1912. New Ketchum became just plain Ketchum when the original town along the banks of the Grand River (an alternate name applied to the lower course of the Neosho River) was flooded by the impoundment created by completion of the Grand Lake Dam in 1939. More recently, a street named Ketchum Court, in the Delaware Acres Tribal Housing Program development in the Town of Chelsea, honors leaders bearing this family name.

JOURNEYCAKE (Nowata County). The Journeycake (spelled early on as Johnny Cake, an old name for pancake or flapjack) family has played a prominent role in Delaware Indian life since the eighteenth century. Charles Journeycake (1817-1893), whose Delaware name, *Ne-She-Pa-Na-Cumin*, means "he who stands twice in daylight" (Weslager 1978:222), is probably the best-known member of the family.

Born in Upper Sandusky (see above in Ohio), Charles was carried through Indiana to Kansas by his parents. His father was the influential Delaware leader Solomon Journeycake. His mother was Sally Journeycake, the daughter of a captured Pennsylvania woman adopted by the Delawares. Accepting the Baptist religion in Kansas, Charles Journeycake became a leader who helped his people move from Kansas to their present homes in Eastern Oklahoma in 1867. Today, his remains are buried with those of other family members in the Armstrong-Journeycake Cemetery in Nowata.

LENAPAH (Nowata County). Whritenour notes that Lenapah is an English written rendering of the Southern Unami word *Lënape*, "Delaware Indian." The Town of Lenapah was built as a depot for the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad (today part of the Missouri Pacific System) in 1889. The town is located within the 185-square mile Lenapah-Delaware census county division in Nowata County (see below).

LENNO (Washington County). Whritenour observes that Lenno strongly resembles the Southern Unami word *lënu*, "man." The Lenno Cemetery is located at the Forks of the Caney River on land allotted for use as a burying place to Foster A. Lenno, a registered Eastern Oklahoma Delaware man, in 1907.

NEW ALLUWE (Nowata County). Whritenour thinks that Alluwe sounds like the Southern Unami word *allëwii,* "more." Delawares moving from Kansas established a community on the banks of the Verdigris River at the place where the Lightning Creek post office subsequently opened in 1872. Ten years later, residents changed the name of their community and post office to Alluwe, a name similar to Alloway (see in New Jersey South in Part 1 above). The community became an oil boomtown following discovery of exploitable reserves in the area in 1905. The boom went bust by mid-century. Most of the community's residents relocated to New Alluwe, established a few miles to the east on higher ground, just before the waters of Lake Oologah, impounded by the Oologah Dam, covered the old town site in 1957. The 2010 census listed more than half of New Alluwe's 90 residents as either American Indians or as people of mixed ancestry.

NOWATA (Nowata and Washington counties). The name Nowata has been variously translated as a Choctaw word, *ai nowat a,* "the walking place" (Toomey 1917:13), a Delaware word meaning "welcome," and a Unami word, *no:wi:t:i,* "come here, little one" (Goddard *in* Bright 2004:335). The present-day City of Nowata's beginning can be traced to 1889, when officials of the Iron Mountain Railroad selected a Delaware Indian word that they thought meant "welcome or come here" that they spelled Noweata for one of the stations they built on tracks running across the Cooweescoowee District of the Cherokee Nation.

Local usage changed the name to its current form by the time the Cherokee Nation laid out the one-mile-square Township of Nowata in 1892. The settlement located at the center of the town quickly grew into a city following discovery of oil in the area. Nowata City became the seat of the Nowata County government established when Oklahoma became a state in 1907. Nowata Road is a major thoroughfare in the City of Bartlesville (see above).

SECONDINE (Nowata County). The Secondine Cemetery near Vinita contains the graves of several members of this prominent Delaware Indian family (see Sagundai above in Nevada). Secondine Street is a major thoroughfare in the nearby Delaware Acres Tribal Housing Program development in the Town of Chelsea.

WAPANUCKA (Johnston County). This variant of Woapanachke, "person of the eastern country" (Goddard 1978:236), used by expatriate Eastern Algonquian-speaking Indian people living west of the Appalachian Mountains to refer to themselves, graces a town, a lake, and a creek also known as Delaware Creek. All are located in the portion of southeastern Oklahoma where Absentee Delawares lived from 1839, when they were forced to leave Texas, to the time of their return in 1843.

WINGANON (Rogers County). Winganon is the name of an unincorporated crossroads village, a Baptist Church founded by the Delaware Indian Christian religious leader Charles Journeycake (see above), the church's Winganon/Ketchum Cemetery, and the road that runs from the village center northeast to the nearby Town of Chelsea. Winganon School principal John Redmond Ketchum, a member of the influential Delaware Ketchum family, stated that the name came from a Delaware Indian word meaning "look forward" in an interview recorded during the late 1930s (Stockton n.d.:445-

446). Heckewelder (1834:395) wrote that the name of the widely respected Ohio Munsee leader Wingenund meant "he who is fond of, or values some quality of the mind."

English traveler Nicholas Cresswell (*in* Gill and Curtis 2009:76) described Wingenund as a "Dellawar Warrior" whose "hieroglyphic Indian war marks" were explained to him at Whites Eye Town (see above in Ohio) on September 2, 1775. Wingenund later became known as the noble Indian captain who encouraged the doomed American captive Colonel William Crawford to bravely suffer his fate at the hands of vengeful relatives of Moravian Indians massacred by other Americans at Gnadenhutten (see above in Ohio) on March 8, 1782. Like the names of Tecumseh, Osceola, and other Indian leaders whose determined resistance won grudging respect from Americans, parents gave Wingenund's name to sons as a middle name in the hope that it would cultivate values associated with their accomplishments.

ALASKA

KILLBUCK (Bethel Census Area). Although Delaware Indians are known to have worked along the Northwest Coast as Hudson Bay Company trappers and traders during the early 1800s, the Kilbuck Mountains, the Killbuck Elementary School in Bethel in southwestern Alaska, and Cape Mohican, are the only names associated with Delaware Indians who lived in the state on present-day maps. These places bear the family name of the Kansas Munsee Indian Moravian missionary John Henry Killbuck (1861-1922) and his wife, Edith Romig Kilbuck (1865-1933). Both worked together among the Western Alaskan Yupik people during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The son of a Munsee father and Mahican mother, John Henry Killbuck was a great grandson of Gelelemend, the eighteenth-century Delaware Indian leader known among the English as John Killbuck (see above in Indiana, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania West in Part 2).

MOHICAN (Bethel Census Area). John Henry Killbuck named Cape Mohican at the westernmost tip of Nunivak Island to honor his mother's Mohican nation. Killbuck's acceptance of his father's identity shows how at least one person born to a Mohican mother decided to identify himself as a Delaware.

PART THREE

DELAWARE INDIAN PLACE NAME LOOK ALIKES, MISNOMERS, AND TRANSFERS

ALABAMA

ALAMUCHEE (Sumter County). The name of Alamuchee Creek in Alabama looks and sounds like the Delaware Indian word Allamuchy (see in New Jersey North in Part 1 above). Alamuchee in Alabama, the community of Armuchee in Georgia (see below), and the Allamucha River (see below in Mississippi), bear a Choctaw name translated as "artificial hiding place" (Toomey 1917:2).

HOBOKEN (Marengo County). While the spelling of the name of this small in southwestern Alabama hamlet exactly matches that used to identify the famous city of that name in New Jersey, both it and Hobuck Creek in Yalobusha County (see below in Mississippi) are apparently unrelated place names evidently based on another Choctaw word, *hobak,* "castrated animal or person" (*in* Bright 2004:168).

LACKAWANNA (Baldwin County). Lackawanna Court is an imported name that adorns a street in the City of Spanish Fort.

LEHIGH (Montgomery County). Lehigh Street is a transfer railroad name located in the City of Montgomery.

MATTAWANA (Blount County). The small community of Mattawana is located in the northeastern Alabama mining belt near other communities bearing names like Oneonta and Altoona imported by New York and Pennsylvanian miners settling in the area during the nineteenth century. The name may either derive from Matawan (see in New Jersey South in Part 1 above), a Delaware Indian place name given to locales in a number of other states by nostalgic newcomers, or come from a local Creek word, *matawana,* translated as "in close proximity" (Toomey 1917:12).

MINEOLA (Jefferson County). Mineola Lane is located in the City of Birmingham.

PEQUES (Tuscaloosa County). Similar in appearance to the Delaware Indian place name Pequest (see in New Jersey South in Part 1), Peques Brook in Alabama instead probably bears the family name of non-Indian people who established settlements from the Carolinas to Texas in the years before the Civil War.

SANDUSKY (Etowah and Madison counties). This name imported from Ohio adorns a lane in the City of Gadsden and a drive in the City of Huntsville.

TUXEDO (Jefferson County). The Tuxedo neighborhood is located in the City of Birmingham.

WHEELING (Jefferson County). Wheeling Street in the present-day City of Lipscomb (incorporated in 1910) preserves the memory of the locale's earlier name that marked close ties with West Virginia maintained by the owners of the local Woodward Iron Company (opened during the 1880s).

ALASKA

DELAWARE (Aleutians West Census Area). Delaware Creek flows into the Bering Sea on the northwest shore of an island just west of Unalaska. Delaware Place's location near Maryland Street in the City of Anchorage indicates that it is a name that honors the state rather than the tribe.

LEHIGH (The Municipality of Anchorage and the Fairbanks North Star Borough). Streets named Leigh Circle are located in the cities of Anchorage and Fairbanks.

MANHATTAN (Aleutians West and Prince of Wales-Hyder census areas). The name of the small stream called Manhattan Creek on the Aleutian island of Kiska, and Manhattan Arm and Manhattan Lake at the southern end of the Alaskan Panhandle, are direct imports of the famous Delaware Indian place name from New York.

WYOMING (The Municipality of Anchorage, the Denali and Matanuska-Susitna boroughs, and the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area). Places named for the State of Wyoming in Alaska include a range of hills in the Denali Wilderness section of Denali National Park and Preserve, a creek in the Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, and streets in the cities of Anchorage and Wasilla.

ALBERTA

MANHATTAN (City of Calgary). Manhattan Road S. E. is located in the City of Calgary.

TUXEDO (City of Calgary). Tuxedo Park is a neighborhood in the northeastern quarter of the City of Calgary.

ARIZONA

DELAWARE (Maricopa, Pima, and Pinal counties). Delaware is a street name in Tucson and several other locales in the state.

MANHATTAN (Pima County). A road named Manhattan Drive is located in the City of Tucson.

SASCO (Pinal and Yavapai counties). Although it appears to be the mirror image of the Delaware Indian place name Sasco (see above in Connecticut), the name of the Town of Sasco built in 1907 in Pinal County and abandoned shortly after 1919, is an abbreviation consisting of the first letters of the name of the Southern Arizona Smelting Company. Another place named East Sasco Road occurs elsewhere in the state in the community of Red Rock.

TACONY (Maricopa County). Tacony Drive is an import from Pennsylvania located in the Town of Fountain Hills.

WYOMING (La Paz, Maricopa, and Pima counties). Streets named for the State of Wyoming are located in the communities of Peoria, Salome, Sun Lakes, and Tucson.

ARKANSAS

MANHATTAN (Boone and Saline counties). Streets named Manhattan are located in the communities of Benton and Harrison.

MONONGAHELA (Fulton County). Monongahela Drive is a transfer name from Pennsylvania located in the City of Cherokee Village.

MUNCIE (Sharp County). Muncie Hollow bears the family name of a non-Indian.

POUGHKEEPSIE (Sharp County). A small community located near the Strawberry River is adorned with this transfer name from New York.

WHEELING (Fulton County). Local settlers probably named this small hamlet in north-central Arkansas in reference to the famous West Virginia transportation center bearing the identically spelled Delaware Indian name.

WYOMING (Carroll and Washington counties). Roads named for the State of Wyoming are located in the community of Green Forest and the City of Fayetteville.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

DELAWARE (Metro Vancouver Regional District). Delaware Road is located in the City of Richmond just south of the City of Vancouver.

HOCKING (Fraser Valley Regional District). Hocking Avenue is an import from Ohio located in the City of Chilliwack.

MANHATTAN (Regional District of Central Okanagan). A street and a park bearing this transfer name are located where Manhattan Point juts into east side of Lake Okanagan in the City of Kelowna.

TUXEDO (Capital Regional District). Tuxedo Drive is located in the City of Victoria.

CALIFORNIA

ALLEGHANY (Sierra County). The community of Alleghany is located in the heart of the Sierra Mountain gold mining country. The place was named in 1859 for the Alleghany Tunnel Mine where substantial gold deposits were discovered.

ASHTABULA (Los Angeles County). Ashtabula Street is a transfer name from Ohio relocated to the City of Pasadena.

CANARSIE (El Dorado and Sacramento counties). Places given this Brooklyn Delaware Indian place name (see above in New York in Part 1) in California include Canarsee Road in the City of South Lake Tahoe and Canarsie Avenue in the community of Orangevale.

CATTARAUGUS (Los Angeles County). Cattaraugus Avenue is an import from New York located in the City of Los Angeles.

CHEMUNG (Mono County). Chemung Mine (see above in New York in Part 1) is now a silver mining ghost town established in 1909 and abandoned about 1938.

COHANSEY (San Diego and Santa Clara counties). Streets bearing this place name from New Jersey occur in the cities of Gilroy and San Diego.

DELAWARE (Riverside and San Mateo counties). Delaware River Drive and Delaware Greenbelt Municipal Park in Jurupa City and Delaware Street in the City of San Mateo are two of several locales in California bearing the name not associated with the Delaware Indian nation.

HOBOKEN (San Joaquin and Trinity counties). Hoboken (see above in New Jersey North in Part 1) is a transfer name adorning a small community and a road at the place that runs next to the New River, a tributary of the South Fork of the Trinity River. The name also adorns Hoboken Drive in the City of Tracy.

LACKAWANNA (San Diego and Santa Clara counties). Streets bearing this imported name from Pennsylvania are located in the cities of San Diego and Sunnyvale.

MAHANOY (San Bernardino County). Mahanoy Lane (see above in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2) is located in the City of Big Bear Lake.

MANHATTAN (Los Angeles County). Originally named Manhattan by a nostalgic local developer in 1902, and incorporated under that name in 1912, the place was christened Manhattan Beach by the local postmaster in 1927. Manhattan also serves as a street name in a number of California localities.

MINEOLA (Los Angeles County). Mineola Street is located in the City of Los Angeles.

MINGO (Monterey and San Joaquin counties). Mingo Avenue in the City of Seaside and Mingo Way in the City of Lathrop are two of several locales in California bearing this Delaware name of an Iroquoian people.

MONONGAHELA (Inyo County). Monongahela Mine is named for the river in present-day West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

MUNCY (Kern and Stanislaus counties). Arleta Muncy Elementary School and Muncy Park in Stanislaus County and Munsey Elementary School in Kern County are named for a non-Indian person.

MUNSEY. See **MUNCY**

MUSKINGUM (Los Angeles County). Muskingum Avenue is an import from Ohio relocated in the City of Los Angeles.

NORWALK (Alameda, Los Angeles, Santa Clara, and Solano counties). Norwalk is the name of a community, a city, and several streets in Los Angeles County. This import from Connecticut also occurs as a street name in the cities of Fairfield, San Jose, and Union City.

NYACK (Nevada, Placer, and San Bernardino counties). Roads named Nyack (see above in New York in Part 1) are located in the cities of Nevada City and Victorville, and the community of Emigrant Gap.

POCONO (Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties). Streets bearing this transfer name from Pennsylvania are located in the Town of Apple Valley and the City of La Puente.

POUGHKEEPSIE (Santa Clara County). Poughkeepsie Road (see above in New York in Part 1) is located in the City of San Jose.

RARITAN (Los Angeles, Orange, and Santa Clara counties). Streets named Raritan (see above in New Jersey South in Part 1) occur in the cities of Fountain Valley, San Jose, and Whittier.

ROCKAWAY (San Mateo County). Rockaway Beach is an import from New York located where the Calera River flows into the Pacific Ocean several miles south of the City of San Francisco in Pacifica.

SANDUSKY (Los Angeles and Orange counties). Streets bearing this name from Ohio are located in the cities of Los Angeles and Westminster.

SUCCESS (Los Angeles and Tulare counties). Lake Success on the Tule River was formed by the Lake Success Dam in 1961. The name also adorns an avenue in the City of Los Angeles.

TACONY (San Bernardino County). West Tacony Road is a transfer name from Pennsylvania located in the Town of Apple Valley.

TAPPAN (San Joaquin County). Tappan Place is located in the City of Manteca.

TIOGA (Contra Costa, Marin, Mono, and San Bernardino counties). Streets bearing this transfer name from the upper Susquehanna River valley are located in the communities of Concord, Highland,

Kentfield, and Lee Vining.

TIONESTA (Modoc County). Tionesta is an imported Delaware Indian name from Pennsylvania given to an historic railroad town near the Lava Beds National Monument.

TULPEHOCKE (Sierra County). Tulpehocke Flat in the Tahoe National Forest is a respelled version of Tulpehocken in Pennsylvania.

TUXEDO (Alameda County). Tuxedo is a neighborhood in the City of Oakland.

WANAQUE (San Bernardino County). Wanaque Road is a transfer name from New Jersey located in the Town of Apple Valley.

WYOMING (Los Angeles and Orange counties). Streets bearing this state name occur in the cities of Pasadena and Westminster.

COLORADO

ALLEGHENY (Dolores and El Paso counties). Allegheny Mine in Dolores County, and Allegheny Drive in the City of Colorado Springs, bear a Delaware Indian name imported from Pennsylvania.

ASHTABULA (Gilpin County). The Ashtabula Mine was first dug in 1887 to exploit a productive gold seam known as the Ashtabula Lode. Both the mine and the lode are named for mines in Ohio.

BLACK BEAVER (Park County). A road and lane in the Estates of Colorado development in Hartsel bear the name of this noted Delaware Indian scout and leader (see Beaver above in Texas and Oklahoma).

CHEMUNG (Gilpin County). Chemung-Belmont Mine in Gilpin bears a transfer name from New York.

COMPO (Weld County). Compo Road in the City of Greeley appears to be a transfer name from Connecticut.

DELAWARE (Denver County). Delaware occurs as a street name in the City of Denver and in several other municipalities in the state.

HOCK HOCKING (Park County). The Hock Hocking Mine in Alma bears a name associated with the Hocking Valley coal-mining district in Ohio.

LACKAWANNA (Lake County). Lackawanna Gulch is adorned with a transfer name from Pennsylvania.

LEHIGH (Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, El Paso, and Jefferson counties). Streets in Colorado bearing this imported name from Pennsylvania are located in Aurora, Boulder, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Lakewood.

LENAPE (Park County). Lenape Trail is one of many Indian names adorning roads in the Estates of Colorado development in Hartsel.

MANHATTAN (Boulder and Larimer counties). Established around gold mines discovered in the area in 1886 and abandoned during the early twentieth century, Manhattan is presently a ghost town. The name Manhattan also adorns several streets in the City of Boulder and a number of other Colorado locales.

MANITOU SPRINGS (El Paso County). Known as the "Saratoga of the West," local hot springs and a scenic locale at the base of Pikes Peak has made Manitou Springs a popular spa town since its founding in 1872.

MOHICAN (Teller County). The name of the Mohican Mine in Colorado recalls the Mohican River in Ohio where prospectors still pan for gold.

MONONGAHELA (Chaffee and Larimer counties). The imported Delaware place name Monongahela adorns a mine in Chaffee County and a lane in the Larimer County community of Red Feather Lakes.

MUNSEE (Park County). Munsee Road is another of the many thoroughfares given Indian names in the Estates of Colorado development in Hartsel.

MUNSEY (Gunnison County). Munsey Creek bears a non-Indian family name.

NEVERSINK (Gunnison County). The popular late-nineteenth-century Highland House resort atop Neversink Mountain (see above in Pennsylvania Central in Part 1) was the source for the name given to a scenic tourist destination in the Black Canyon of the Gunnison River in Colorado. Today, the land where the resort stood is administered as the Neversink Section of the Curecanti National Recreation Area.

POUGHKEEPSIE (El Paso and San Juan counties). The transfer name Poughkeepsie, originally from New York, adorns a gulch and a mine in San Juan County and a drive in a development in the City of Colorado Springs.

RANCOCAS (Pueblo County). South Rancocas Drive is a transfer name from New Jersey relocated to a more distant locale in the Pueblo West community.

RARITAN (Arapahoe and Denver counties). Raritan Street (see above in New Jersey South in Part 1) runs from downtown Denver south to the home rule municipality of Englewood.

ROCKAWAY (Douglas, Larimer, and Mesa counties). Streets bearing this popular Delaware Indian place name are located in Castle Rock, Fort Collins, and Grand Junction.

SUSQUEHANNA (Montrose). The Susquehanna Mine is adorned with the name of the river that courses through Pennsylvania's anthracite coal country.

TACONY (Pueblo County). Tacony Drive in the Pueblo West community is a transplant from Pennsylvania.

TAMMANY (El Paso County). Tammany Drive bears a name imported from Pennsylvania located in the City of Colorado Springs.

TUXEDO (Pueblo County). Tuxedo Boulevard is a road in the City of Pueblo.

VENANGO (Pueblo County). The name of Venango Lane in the Pueblo West community is an import from western Pennsylvania.

WEEHAWKEN (Ouray County). The New Jersey place name of Weehawken adorns a creek and a trail southwest of the City of Ouray.

WHEELING (Denver County). Wheeling is a street name in Denver and a number of other localities in Colorado.

WYOMING (Denver, Jefferson, and Pueblo counties). Streets bearing the name of Wyoming in Denver, Golden, and Pueblo are among many in Colorado honoring the neighboring state.

CONNECTICUT

AWOSTING (Litchfield County). This boy's summer camp was originally located along the shores of Lake Awosting (see above in New York in Part 1).

CROSSWICKS (Fairfield County). Crosswicks Ridge Road is an import from New Jersey located in the Town of Wilton.

DELAWARE (Fairfield and Tolland counties). Delaware serves as a street name in Easton and Norwalk in Fairfield and another road farther northeast in the Town of Ellington in Tolland County.

MAGONK (New London County). The name of Magonk Point is an etymologically related Mohegan-Pequot Indian Mohonk (see above in New York in Part 1) look-alike.

MANHATTAN (Fairfield County). Manhattan is a street name in the cities of Bridgeport and Stamford.

MARSHAPAUG. See **MASSAPEAG**

MASSAPEAG (Litchfield and New London counties). The Mohegan place name Massapeag adorns the hamlet of Massapeag and a roadway called the Massapeag Side Road that runs from Massapeag Neck north to the Shantok Village of Uncas Park. Located two miles north of Massapeag Neck on the west bank of the Thames River, Shantok Village was site of the principal Mohegan community between 1636 and 1682. Formerly operated as a state park and designated as the Fort Shantok National Historic Landmark in 1993, the site was acquired by the Mohegan tribe and included within their reservation in 1995. The tribe currently continues to manage the locale as a park open to the public. Marshapaug Lake Brook located at the northwestern end Connecticut bears a Mahican variant of the Mohegan word Massapeag that closely resembles its Delaware language cognate Massapequa (see above in New York in Part 1).

NANUET (Fairfield County). Nanuet Road in New Fairfield is named for the hamlet of Nanuet in Rockland County (see above in New York in Part 1).

NEVERSINK (Fairfield County). This Delaware Indian place name from New York today adorns Never Sink Point, a neck that juts out into the former Neversink Pond that was flooded to form an arm of Candlewood Lake north of the City of Danbury sometime between 1926 and 1928.

ORONOQUE (Fairfield County). Locally thought to be a Delaware Indian place name, Oronoque actually preserves the memory of the popular late seventeenth-century British play Orinoko named for the Orinoco River in South America (Grumet 2013:223-224).

POCONO (Fairfield County). The names of Pocono Point on the shores of Candlewood Lake, and Pocono Lane in the City of Danbury, are imports meant to establish appealing associations with the popular resort region (see above in Pennsylvania North in Part 1).

POQUOND (Fairfield County). Poquond Brook is probably a somewhat respelled name conflating the Delaware Indian place name Pocono (see above in Pennsylvania North in Part 1) with the well-known Pequot Indian nation in eastern Connecticut.

POQUETANUCK. See **POQUONOCK**

POQUONOCK (Hartford and New London counties). The hamlet of Poquonock in the Town of Windsor near the City of Hartford, the Poquonnock River and Reservoir in Groton, and the Poquetanuck Brook and Poquetanuck Cove in the lower Thames River valley, are etymologically similar, but historically and culturally distinct Southeastern New England Eastern Algonquian variants of the Delaware Indian place names Pequannock in New Jersey, and Pequonnock in western Connecticut.

POUGHKEEPSIE (Litchfield County). Poughkeepsie Road is an import from New York located in the Town of Cornwall.

ROCKAWAY (Fairfield and New Haven counties). Streets named Rockaway (see above in New York in Part 1) are located in the cities of Stratford and Waterbury.

SUCCESS (Fairfield County). Success Avenue is located in the City of Stratford.

SUSQUETONSCUT (New London County). Susquetonscut Brook is a Southern New England Algonquian cognate much resembling the Delaware Indian place name Susquehanna from Pennsylvania.

TACONIC (Fairfield County). Taconic Road is an import relocated from the Berkshire Uplands to the coastal City of Greenwich.

TOWANTIC (New Haven County). Towantic pond, brook, and hill resemble the Delaware Indian place name Towanda (see above in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2).

WYOMING (Fairfield, Litchfield, and New Haven counties). Streets named for the State of Wyoming are located in the cities of Stratford, Torrington, and Waterbury.

DELAWARE

MUNSEE (New Castle County). A Delaware Indian name borrowed for use as a place name for a subdivision built on the banks of the South Branch of Naamans Creek near the state line with Pennsylvania where Munsee people never lived.

RAHWAY (New Castle County). Rahway Park was named to associate the place with its handsomely designed namesake in New Jersey.

TUXEDO (Kent and New Castle counties). Tuxedo Lane appears in the City of Harrington and as Tuxedo Park in the City of Wilmington.

WAWASET (New Castle County). The name of Wawaset Park in the City of Wilmington often thought to be a Delaware place name is a variation on Wawa, an Ojibwa word for "goose" given to a hamlet just across the state line in Pennsylvania during the nineteenth century.

WYOMING (Kent and New castle counties). Streets named for the State of Wyoming are located in the cities of Camden, Dover, and Wilmington.

FLORIDA

APSHAWA (Lake County). Entrepreneurs from New Jersey established what they named Apshawa Groves on the shores of a pond they christened Lake Apshawa just north of the City of Minneola (see below and Mineola in New York) in 1934. Although the groves closed down during the mid-1980s, the lake and a local road continue to bear the name.

CONASKONK (Palm Beach County). Conaskonk Circle is an import from New Jersey relocated to the Village of Royal Palm Beach.

CROSSWICKS (Duval and Orange counties). Crosswicks from New Jersey adorns streets in the cities of Jacksonville and Orlando.

CROTON (Brevard County). Croton Road (see above in New York in Part 1) is located in the City of Melbourne.

CUYAHOGA (Palm Beach County). This Iroquois name of an Ohio locale where many Delawares lived adorns a road in the City of Lake Worth and a lane in West Palm Beach.

DELAWARE (Hillsborough, Leon, and Pinellas counties). Delaware occurs as a street name in Tallahassee, Tampa, St. Petersburg, and many other Florida communities.

HACKENSACK (Charlotte County). The New Jersey Delaware place name Hackensack adorns a street located in the City of Port Charlotte.

HOBOKEN (Hillsborough County). Hoboken Avenue is a transfer name from New Jersey located in the City of Tampa.

LACKAWANNA (Duval County). Lackawanna (see above in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2) is the name of a neighborhood in the City of Jacksonville.

LEHIGH (Charlotte, Duval, Lee, and Osceola counties). Lehigh Acres is a 1950s development in Florida. The name of Lehigh (see above in Pennsylvania South in Part 1) also adorns roads in Jacksonville, Kissimmee, Port Charlotte, and several other localities in the state.

MACOPIN (Citrus County). West Macopin Lane from New Jersey is located in the City of Crystal River.

MAHOPAC (Hernando County). Mahopac Road (see above in New York in Part 1) is located in the City of Weeki Wachee.

MAMARONECK (Charlotte County). Mamaroneck Avenue is a transfer name from New York located in the City of Port Charlotte.

MANALAPAN (Palm Beach County). Land comprising today's seaside community of Manalapan was acquired and named in 1931 by Harold Sterling Vanderbilt, a New Jersey-born scion of the wealthy family.

MANHATTAN (Hillsborough, Manatee, and Sarasota counties). Manhattan is the name of a locale in Myakka City in Manatee County and a street name in Sarasota, Tampa, and several other places in Florida.

METUCHEN (Highlands County). West Metuchen Road from New Jersey is located in the City of Avon Park.

MINNEOLA (Lake, Marion, and Polk counties). This probable transfer of Mineola from New York, where it is often regarded as a Delaware word (it is actually Lakota), adorns the City of Minneola, a number of places in and around adjoining Lake Minneola, a drive in the City of Lakeland, and a lane in the City of Dunnellon.

MUSKINGUM (Brevard County). Muskingum Avenue is a transplant from Ohio located in the City of Cocoa.

NORWALK (Duval, Marion, Orange, and Putnam counties). The name Norwalk originally from Connecticut adorns a village, an island, a landing, and a point in the Ocala National Forest. The name also graces places in the cities of Jacksonville and Orlando.

NYACK (Brevard County). Nayack Street (see above in New York in Part 1) is located in the City of Palm Bay.

OSCAWANA (Hillsborough County). The Courier City/Oscawana neighborhood in the City of Tampa is adorned with this imported Delaware Indian place name from New York.

POCANTICO (Collier County). Pocantico Lane (see above in New York in Part 1) is located in the City of Naples.

POCONO (Charlotte County). Pocono Avenue (see above in Pennsylvania North in Part 1) is located in the City of Port Charlotte.

ROCKAWAY (Charlotte, Orange, and Pinellas counties). Streets bearing this imported Delaware Indian place name from New York are located in Clearwater, Orlando, and Port Charlotte.

ROWAYTON (Palm Beach County). Rowayton Circles (see above in Connecticut in Part 1) is located in the community of Wellington.

RUMSON (Polk and Port St. Lucie counties). Rumson Lane is a transfer name from New Jersey relocated to the cities of Lakeland and Port St. Lucie.

SANDUSKY (Duval and Volusia counties). This Iroquoian name of an Ohio locale where many Delawares lived adorns roads in the cities of Daytona Beach and Jacksonville.

SHAMOKIN (Pasco County). Shamokin from Pennsylvania adorns a lane in the City of Port Richey.

SIWANOY (Hillsborough County). South Siwanoy Street (see in New York and Connecticut in Part 1) is located in the City of Tampa.

SUCCESS (Polk County). Success Avenue is located in the City of

Lakeland.

TACONY (Duval County). Tacony Drive is an import from Pennsylvania located in the City of Jacksonville.

TOWANDA (Pasco County). Towanda Lane (see in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2) is located in the City of Port Richey.

TUXEDO (Sarasota County). Tuxedo Street occurs in the community of Englewood.

WEEHAWKEN (Pasco County). Weehawken Drive in the City of Zephyrhills bears an imported Delaware place name from New Jersey.

WYOMING (Duval, St. Lucie, and Seminole counties). Streets named for this state are located in Jacksonville, Longwood, and Fort Pierce.

GEORGIA

ALLEGHENY (Cobb and Fulton counties). Allegheny occurs as a street name in Atlanta, Marietta, and a number of other places in Georgia.

ARMUCHEE (Floyd County). The name Armuchee adorns a community, the Old and New Armuchee cemeteries, and Armuchee Park just north of the City of Rome in northwestern Georgia. Although it looks like the Delaware Indian place name Allamuchy in New Jersey, Armuchee probably traces its origin to an unrelated Choctaw word translated as "artificial hiding place" (Toomey 1917:2).

ATCO (Bartow County). Although identical to the much-anglicized Delaware Indian place name Atco in New Jersey, Atco, Georgia, is an acronym for the American Textile Company that long dominated the community economy. Its similarity to the Cherokee place name Atcooga located south of Bartow County may have eased Atco's placement onto state maps.

HOBOKEN (Brantley County). The small southeastern Georgia community of Hoboken incorporated as a city in 1920 bears a widely known place name often translated as a Delaware Indian word closely associated with the City of Hoboken in New Jersey.

MANHATTAN (Sumter County). Manhattan Street is located in the City of Americus.

MINEOLA (Gwinett, Lowndes, and Walker counties). Roadways bearing the Lakota place name Mineola, probably imported from New York, are located in the communities of Rossville, Snellville, and Valdosta.

PASSAIC (Bryan County). Passaic Lane (see in New Jersey North in Part 1) is located in the City of Richmond Hill.

ROCKAWAY (Coweta, Fulton, and Rockdale counties). This widespread Delaware Indian place name originally from New Jersey and New York adorns several roads in and around the Greater Atlanta Area. One of these, Lake Rockaway Road, is a major thoroughfare in the City of Conyers whose adoption may represent a playful linkage of a readily recognizable name pleasantly associated with holiday outings and beaches with the image of a rocky roadway in eponymous Rockdale County.

SANDUSKY (Muscogee County). The name Sandusky, originally from Ohio, adorns a lane in the City of Columbus.

SHIPPAN (Gwinett County). Shippan Point (see in Connecticut in Part 1) is a roadway in the City of Lawrenceville.

TAMAQUA (Cobb County). Tamaqua Drive is an import from Pennsylvania located in the City of Marietta.

TUXEDO (Fulton County). Tuxedo is the name of an avenue in Atlanta and serves as a street name in several other Georgia locales.

WISSAHICKON (Polk County). Wissahickon Avenue in the City of Cedarville is an import from Pennsylvania.

WYOMING (Chatham and Dougherty counties). Roads named Wyoming are located in the communities of Albany and Savannah.

IDAHO

ABSECON (Canyon County). Absecon Place is a transplant from New Jersey in the City of Caldwell.

DELAWARE (Idaho, Kootenai, and Lewis counties). Streets named Delaware Street in the cities of Boise, Nampa, Spirit Lake (and possibly Kamiah as well) located near others bearing state names in places not directly associated with Delaware Indians who came to present-day Idaho during the middle decades of the nineteenth century probably refer to the state rather than the tribe.

MANADA (Owyhee County). Manada Flat may be a transfer name from Pennsylvania.

MANHATTAN (Canyon County). Manhattan Drive is located in the City of Nampa.

MONTOUR (Gem County). Montour Road in the City of Emmett is probably a transfer name from Pennsylvania.

MUNSEY (Butte County). Munsey Ditch bears the name of a non-Indian.

POCONO (Shoshone County). Shoshone County contains a creek, a hill, and a village adorned with this Delaware Indian place name from Pennsylvania.

ROCKAWAY (Kootenai County). Rockaway (originally from New York) adorns a bay in Lake Hayden and several roads on its banks just north of the City of Coeur d'Alene.

SAUCON (Pend D'Oreille County). Saucon Creek is another Pennsylvania import.

TAMMANY (Nez Perce and Shoshone counties). Tammany Creek is named for the noted Delaware sachem from Pennsylvania.

WYOMING (Fremont, Gooding, Kootenai, Latah, and Shoshone counties). Idaho has a Wyoming Creek and streets bearing the state's name in the communities of Ashton, Deary, Gooding, Pinehurst, and Hayden.

ILLINOIS

AMBOY (Lee County). The Illinois Central Railroad established its headquarters at the City of Amboy, Illinois founded by its directors in 1854. The dry goods store opened at the locale that same year by Samuel Carson grew over the years into today's Carson Pirie Scott and Company retail chain. See New Jersey for the etymology and early history of the name Amboy.

CHEMUNG (McHenry County). The railroad village of Chemung (see above in New York in Part 2) laid out in 1844 was overshadowed by nearby Harvard by the time Chemung Township was organized in 1850. The name adorns Chemung Drive and several other places in and around the township.

CUYAHOGA (Cook and Lee counties). Roads named Cuyahoga in the City of Dixon and the Village of Bartlett bear an imported Iroquois name of a place in Ohio where many Delawares lived.

DELAWARE (Cook County). Delaware Avenue is a street name in the City of Chicago.

HOCKING (Williamson County). Hocking Valley Avenue (see Ohio in Part 2) is located in the Village of Pittsburg.

KILLBUCK (Ogle and Winnebago counties). The 28-mile-long Killbuck Creek flows from its headwaters in Ogle north to the Kilbuck Bluffs Forest Preserve where it falls into the Kishwaukee River just south of its junction with the Rock River below the City of Rockford. Both places bear transfer names of Killbuck, a prominent Delaware Indian family name first documented in Pennsylvania.

KINZUA (Cook County). North Kinzua Avenue (see in Pennsylvania West in Part 2) is located in the City of Chicago.

LEHIGH (Kankakee, La Salle, and Williamson counties). Lehigh is a transfer name from Pennsylvania imported to adorn a small rail and quarry town just west of Kankakee. The name also graces streets in Chicago, Glenview, Oglesby, and Pittsburg.

MACOUPIN (Macoupin County). Macoupin, a name sounding much like the Delaware Indian place name Macopin in New Jersey, adorns a creek and a county (established in 1829) in Illinois. The name in the state is thought to be a Miami-Illinois Indian word for American lotus. The origin of the word may also be traced to *macopine,* French for "my female friend."

MAHONING (Hardin County). The Mahoning Mine bears the name of earlier mining districts in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

MANHATTAN (Will County). Incorporated as a railroad town in 1886, the Village of Manhattan is located southwest of the City of Chicago.

MANITO (Mason County). The Village of Manito bears an Eastern Algonquian name for "spirit being" rendered as *manutoow,* in Munsee. See Manitou above in New York in Part 1 for further information on this widely replicated place name.

MAQUON (Knox County). Similar-looking to the Delaware Indian place name Mequon in Pennsylvania and Miquin in New Jersey, the Maquon River is considered a Miami-Illinois or Menominee-Potawatomi variant of the Ojibwa words, *emikwaan* or *miguan,* "ladle" (*in* Bright 2004:267-268). The river is thought to be the inspiration for the fictional stream that poet Edgar Lee Masters immortalized in his 1915 "Spoon River Anthology."

MINEOLA (Lake County). Mineola (see below in New York) adorns a lake, a bay, and a road in the Village of Fox Lake.

MONONGAHELA (Lee County). Monongahela Drive (see above in Pennsylvania West in Part 2) is located in the City of Dixon.

MUNCIE (Vermilion County). The Village of Muncie is named for a non-Indian person.

NORWALK (Cook County). Norwalk Road in the Village of Lemont bears a Delaware place name from Connecticut.

OQUAWKA (Henderson County). Places bearing this name in Illinois and Iowa may either be an imported version of Ouaquaga from New York or, more likely, commemorate the memory of the Sauk Indian leader *Uc-quaw-ho-ko* or *O-quaw-ho-ko,* also known as Grey Eyes (*in* Bright 2004:355).

POCONO (Tazewell County). Pocono Avenue originally from Pennsylvania is located in the Village of Morton.

RARITAN (Henderson and Warren counties). Both the Town and the Village of Raritan were founded by immigrants from Raritan, New Jersey. The name also occurs elsewhere in Henderson County as Raritan Street in the Village of Gladstone and as Raritan Road in the Village of Roseville.

ROCKAWAY (Tazewell County). Rockaway Road (see in New York in Part 1) is located in the City of Washington.

SAUGATUCK (Cook, Kendall, and Lake counties). Roadways bearing this Connecticut place name are located in the communities of Montgomery, Park Forest, and Vernon Hills.

SEPO (Fulton County). A Central Algonquian Meskwaki place name (Goddard 1994) etymologically related to the Delaware and Shawnee place names spelled Sippo in Ohio.

TOWANDA (Cook and McLean counties). Towanda (see above in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2) is the name of a town and an avenue in the City of Normal in McLean County and a roadway named Towanda Court in the Village of Park Forest.

TUXEDO (McHenry County). Tuxedo Lane is in the hamlet of Cary.

WHEELING (Cook County). Wheeling is the name of a suburban village in the Greater Chicago Metropolitan Area.

WYOMING (Lake, Lee, Sublette, and Will counties). Roads in the cities of Joliet, North Chicago, Peoria, and Sublette are among the many thoroughfares named for the State of Wyoming in Illinois.

WYSOX (Carroll County). The imported Delaware Indian place name Wysox from Pennsylvania adorns a township and a road within its borders.

INDIANA

BEAVER CREEK (Lawrence and Martin counties). Beaver Creek is one of a number of streams located in areas formerly occupied by Delaware Indian people identified by local historians as English equivalents of otherwise unattested Delaware names primarily drawn from Lenape dictionaries. In this case, Beaver Creek was identified as *Tamaquehanne,* from Unami words meaning beaver and river (McCafferty 2008:159-160).

CLEAR CREEK (Lawrence and Martin counties). McCafferty (2008:157-158) shows that the stream's unattested Delaware term *Waseleuhanne* comes from similar Northern and Southern Unami words meaning "it shines."

CLIFTY CREEK (Decatur and Rush counties). Lucy Parks Blalock provided McCafferty (2008:152-153) with a Southern Unami gloss, *ahs n(a) aha nhúkwi,* "rocks over and over again" (i.e., rapids), for the otherwise unattested name *Essensahanhokqui* given to the stream by a local historian.

CUYAHOGA (Marion County). Cuyahoga Drive in the City of Indianapolis is an imported Iroquois name of a place in Ohio where many Delawares lived.

DELAWARE (Hamilton, Marion, and Ripley counties). The Township of Delaware founded by William Conner (see Connersville in Indiana in Part 2) in Hamilton County in 1822, another township bearing the same in Ripley County, and Delaware Creek in the City of Indianapolis, are among locales in Indiana bearing the name where Delaware Indians are not known to have lived.

FISHING CREEK (Lawrence and Orange counties). McCafferty (2008:157) notes that the unattested Delaware name *Nameshanne* given by a local historian to this stream was cobbled together from Southern Unami dictionary entries *namés,* "fish," and *hanne,* "river."

FLATROCK RIVER (Bartholomew, Henry, and Shelby counties). This name is thought to be an English equivalent of an otherwise unattested Delaware place name, *Puchkachsin,* assembled from the Unami words *pàk,* "flat," and *ahs n,* "stone" (McCafferty 2008:151-152).

FORKS OF WHITE RIVER (Daviess, Knox, and Pike counties). Local historians gave *Lechauwitank* as the otherwise unrecorded Delaware Indian name of a Munsee settlement at the junction of the East and West Forks of the White River destroyed by American troops during the Revolutionary War. McCafferty (2008:160-161) shows that the name resembles a Northern Unami term, **lexawí-tank*, "it fork-flows. "

KANATA MANAYUNK (Kosciusko County). The name of this community on Lake Wawasee near Cromwell combines the Pennsylvania Delaware Indian place name Manayunk with a spelling of the Iroquoian compound word *ka-'it nata*, "the village or home," more familiar in its best known form, Canada.

LEHIGH (Lawrence County). Lehigh Street near Railroad Street in the City of Mitchell bears the widely distributed Delaware Indian place name from Pennsylvania.

LENAPE (Greene and Vanderburgh counties). Like Shakamak, people who gave the name to roads in the city Evansville and artificial constructions like Lake Lenape in places in Indiana where Delawares have never lived adopted the name to honor the memory of Delaware Indians whose towns were located at the northeastern end of the state.

LICK CREEK (Martin and Orange counties). Local historians gave the unattested name *Manonhanne* as the Delaware name for this stream (McCafferty 2008:160).

MANHATTAN (Marion, Owen, and Putnam counties). Manhattan is the name of a road and a small hamlet in Putnam County, another road in nearby Owen County, and an avenue in Indianapolis.

MUDDY FORK (Brown and Jackson counties). The otherwise unattested name *Niskassieku* given this stream by local historians resembles the Unami word *niskahsísku,* "dirty-mud" (McCafferty 2008:158).

MUSKINGUM (Marion County). Muskingum Street in the City of Indianapolis is adorned with this Delaware place name from Ohio.

NORWALK (Marion County). Norwalk Court (originally from Connecticut) is a street located in Indianapolis.

OTTER CREEK (Jennings and Ripley counties). McCafferty (2008:156) shows that the unattested name *Connumnock,* given this stream by local historians, matches Munsee and Southern Unami dictionary entries for "otter."

PATOKA (Crawford, DuBois, Gibson, Jasper, Orange, and Pike counties). McCafferty (2008:144-145) thinks that words meaning "it thunders," *pehtáhk w,* in Munsee Delaware and *paatoohka,* in Miami-Illinois, are plausible sources for the modern-day name of the 167-mile-long Patoka River and the many places that bear the name within the river's valley.

RARITAN (Hamilton, Marion, and Porter counties). Streets named Raritan (originally from New Jersey) are located in the Town of Fishers and the cities of Indianapolis, and Valparaiso.

ROCKAWAY (Allen and Wabash counties). Rockaway Drive in the City of Fort Wayne and Rockaway Creek in Wabash County both bear an imported name from New York.

SAND CREEK (Bartholomew, Decatur, Jackson, and Jennings counties). This place name, first noted as Sandy Creek by General John Tipton in 1812, was later given an otherwise unattested Delaware equivalent, *Lequeouenock,* by local historians. McCafferty (2008:153) shows that the term resembles a Southern Unami word, *léka h nk,* "that which is a sandy river."

SHACKAMAK (Greene County). Whritenour thinks that Shackamak sounds like a Munsee word, **shaaxkameek,* "straight-fish (i.e., eel)." McCafferty (2008:99-100) notes that the early nineteenth-century artist-chronicler George Winter first recorded the name in the form of *Shoamaque* as the name of an Eel Creek located in northeastern Indiana. He further observes that the builders of the 1,766-acre Shackamak State Park near the City of Jasonville imported a somewhat respelled version of the name resembling the Southern Unami word *s xamekw*, "eel," for the facility they opened along the other Eel River at the southern end of the state in 1929.

SHOHOLA (Fulton County). Camp Shohola Drive in the City of Rochester bears a name imported from the Delaware River valley in Pennsylvania.

SILVER CREEK (Clark and Scott counties). McCafferty (2008:171-172) shows that the unattested name, *Wapachsinnink,* given to this stream by local historians, was drawn from Northern and Southern Unami dictionary entries meaning "at the white stone" in English.

TAMENEND (Hamilton County). Roadways named Tamenend court and trace in the Town of Fishers bear the name of Tammany first documented in Pennsylvania.

TUXEDO (Marion and St. Joseph counties). Tuxedo Street is in the City of Indianapolis and Tuxedo Drive in South Bend.

WHEELING (Carroll, Delaware, and Gibson counties). Wheeling is the name of a major thoroughfare, the Wheeling Pike, in the City of Muncie and municipalities in Carroll and Gibson counties.

WYALOOSING (Jennings County). Wyaloosing Creek bears a slightly respelled version of Wyalusing from Pennsylvania.

WYOMING (Allen, Marion, and Monroe counties). Streets named for the State of Wyoming occur in Bloomington, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, and several other localities in Indiana.

IOWA

ALLOWAY (Jasper County). See Alloway in Wisconsin.

DELAWARE (Delaware and Sac counties). The county of Delaware and Delaware Township in Sac County.

HOCKING (Monroe County). A small coal-mining town that bears an imported Delaware Indian place name from Ohio.

LEHIGH (Webster County). Originally called Slabtown, residents changed the name to Lehigh in hopes that coal veins discovered at the locale during 1870s would rival those in Pennsylvania's Lehigh Valley.

MANHATTAN (Dickinson County). Manhattan Beach and its principal thoroughfare, Manhattan Boulevard, are located in Iowa's West Okoboji Lake resort district at Spirit Lake.

MINEOLA (Mills County). Mineola is a transfer name (see below in New York) that currently adorns a community in Mills County.

MONTOUR (Tama County). The City of Montour (incorporated in 1870) was initially called Orford at the time the community was established next to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad (now the Chicago and Northwestern) in 1863. The city probably bears a transfer name hearkening back to the railroad town of Montour (see above in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2).

MOSALEM (Dubuque County). Mosalem Township bears a slightly respelled version of the Delaware Indian place name Moselem that went west with Pennsylvanians moving to the heart of Iowa's lead mining district just south of the City of Dubuque during the early nineteenth century.

NORWALK (Warren County). The village, town, and city of Norwalk bear a Delaware place name first documented in Connecticut.

OQUAWKA (De Moines County). See the entry for this name in Illinois.

SANDUSKY (Johnson County). Sandusky Drive in Iowa City bears a place name from Ohio.

TICONIC (Monona County). This place name may be an etymologically related slightly respelled version of the New York Delaware Indian name Taconic.

WAYLUSING (Clayton County). Waylusing Slough, an arm of the Mississippi River in the City of Clayton, is an import of the Delaware Indian place name Wyalusing from Pennsylvania

WYOMING (Lucas County). Wyoming Street is located in the Town of Washington.

KANSAS

ALLEGHANY (Butler and Coffey counties). The particular forms of the spellings of this street name in the City of Burlington in Coffey County and of Alleghany Road in the City of El Dorado in Butler suggest that both may be imports from western New York.

MANHATTAN (Riley County). Incorporated in 1857, the City of Manhattan is fondly known to residents as the "Little Apple."

ROCKAWAY (Shawnee County). A byway named Rockaway Trail bearing this transfer name from New York is located in the City of Topeka.

SANDUSKY (Wyandotte County). This Iroquoian name of an Ohio locale where many Delawares and their Wyandotte neighbors lived before moving to Kansas adorns a road in Kansas City.

TOWANDA (Butler and Phillips counties). Two townships in Kansas bear this transfer name from Pennsylvania.

VENANGO (Ellsworth and Perkins counties). This transfer name from Pennsylvania was given to communities and streets in two counties in Kansas.

WYOMING (Nemaha, Reno, Rooks, and Wichita counties). Locales in Kansas where streets named for the State of Wyoming are located include Hutchinson, Leoti, Plainville, Sabetha, and Wichita.

WYSOX (Ohio County). This import from Pennsylvania adorns the community of Wysox.

KENTUCKY

ALLEGHENY (Fayette, Marshall, and Pike counties). This Delaware Indian place name from Pennsylvania occurs in Pike County as an imported town name and as a street name in nearby Elkhorn City and as a street name in the cities of Lexington in Fayette County and Gilbertville in Marshall County.

DELAWARE (Boyd, Daviess, Hardin, and McCracken counties). Delaware is the name of a creek in Daviess County and a street name in the cities of Boyd in Ashland County, Fort Knox in Hardin, and Massac in McCracken County.

LACKAWANNA (Fayette County). Lackawanna Road in the City of Lexington is adorned with this transfer name from Pennsylvania.

MANHATTAN (Fayette, Jefferson, and Kenton counties). The name Manhattan adorns streets in Lexington, Louisville, and Independence.

MUNCIE (Lincoln and Monroe counties). Muncie Knob, Lincoln and Muncie Branch, Monroe. Non-Indian.

MUNCY (Clay and Leslie Counties). Muncy Fork in Clay and Muncy Branch and Muncy Creek in Leslie bear surnames of non-Indian people.

NEPPERHAN (Jefferson County). Nepperhan Road in the City of Louisville is an import from Yonkers, New York.

PACKANACK (Fayette County). The Delaware Indian place name Packanack adorning a court in the City of Lexington is an import from New Jersey.

ROCKAWAY (Estill, Fayette, Jefferson, and Perry counties). Streets named Rockaway (see above in New York in Part 1) are located in the cities of Hazard, Irvine, Lexington, and Louisville.

VENANGO (Jefferson County). Venango Drive in the City of Louisville is graced with a Delaware place name from Pennsylvania.

WEEHAWKEN (Franklin County). The Delaware place name Weehawken from New Jersey adorns a lane in the City of Frankfort.

WYOMING (Bath and Floyd counties). Roads named for the State of Wyoming are located in Owingsville and Prestonburg.

WYSOX (Ohio County). Wysox Road in the City of Beaver Dam is an import from Pennsylvania.

LOUISIANA

ALIQUIPPA (East Baton Rouge Parish). Aliquippa Street in the City of Baton Rouge
is adorned with a Delaware name of an Iroquois leader (see above in Pennsylvania West in Part 2).

DELAWARE (East Baton Rouge, Iberia, and Livingston parishes). Delaware is the name of a community in Iberia Parish and a street name in East Baton Rouge and Livingston parishes.

MANHATTAN (Jefferson Parish). Manhattan Boulevard is a street in the City of Harvey.

MOHICAN (East Baton Rouge Parish). The Mohican Educational Center is adorned with this widespread Indian place name.

TAMMANY (Caddo and St. Tammany parishes). One of several parishes first erected in the territory of West Florida in 1810, St. Tammany was named by the future state's first governor William C. C. Claiborne to honor the fictive Indian patron saint of patriotic Tammany clubs then organizing across America. The name also adorns several roads in St. Tammany Parish and Tammany Drive in the City of Shreveport. See Tammany above in Pennsylvania in Part 1 for further information.

TIOGA (Rapides Parish). This Iroquois name of a place associated with Delawares in Pennsylvania is an imported street name in the Town of Ball.

WEYANOKE (West Feliciana Parish). This Louisiana community name, which resembles but is otherwise unrelated to the Delaware Indian place name Wanaque in New Jersey, was originally given to a plantation established by a settler from Weyanoke (see below in Virginia).

WYOMING (The City of Lafayette and Caddo and East Baton Rouge parishes). Streets named for this state occur in Baton Rouge, Lafayette, and Shreveport.

MAINE

ALIQUIPPA (Sagadahoc County). Aliquippa Road in the Town of Phippsburg is another locale bearing the Delaware name of this prominent Seneca woman (see in Pennsylvania West in Part 2).

DELAWARE (Waldo County). Delaware Mountain and nearby Indian Hill Road probably bear names celebrating the Delaware Indian nation.

MUNCY (Washington County). Muncy Cove bears the name of a non-Indian.

SING SING (Piscataquis County). Sing Sing Pond a transfer name from New York.

SQUANKIN (Piscataquis County). Although the spelling of Squankin Pond is reminiscent of the New Jersey Delaware Indian place name Squankum, the name evidently comes from a different Eastern Algonquian language.

TIOGA (York County). Tioga Avenue in the Town of Old Orchard Beach is a transfer name from Pennsylvania.

TOMHEGAN (Piscataquis County). Tomhegan Cove is an Abenaki cognate of the Delaware place name Tomhicken in Pennsylvania.

WISSAHICKON (Aroostook County). Wissahickon Lane in the Town of Orient is an import from Pennsylvania.

WYOMING (Aroostook, Cumberland, and Penobscot counties). Wyoming occurs as a street name in Bangor, Limestone, and Portland.

MANITOBA

ALLOWAY (North Moose Lake Rural Municipality). The name of the small Alloway community on North Moose Lake probably commemorates a local French-Canadian family whose surname is often spelled Allouez.

MANHATTAN (City of Winnipeg and Prairie Lakes Rural Municipality). Manhattan Avenue runs just to the southeast of the Bronx section in the City of Winnipeg. The community of Manhattan Beach is located in the Pembina River valley on the shores of Pelican Lake at the southwestern end of the province.

SANDUSKY (City of Winnipeg). Sandusky Drive in the City of Winnipeg is adorned with this Iroquois name of a place where many Delawares lived in Ohio.

TUXEDO (City of Winnipeg). Tuxedo is a riding at the southwestern end of the City of Winnipeg.

WYOMING (City of Winnipeg). Winnipeg also contains a street named for this state.

MARYLAND

ALLEGANY (Allegany County). Allegany County, established in 1789 at the western end of the State of Maryland, bears a slightly respelled variant of the Delaware place name Allegheny (see above in Pennsylvania West in Part 2). Running along repurposed routes of railroad lines from Cumberland north to the City of Pittsburgh, the 150-mile-long Great Allegheny Trail is the longest rail-trail east of the Mississippi River.

ALLEGHENY. See **ALLEGANY**

ALLOWAY (Carroll County). The lower course of five-mile-long Alloway Creek, first noted in Maryland as Willolaway Creek in the 1792 Howell map, flows through Carroll County into the Monocacy River as it runs south to join the Potomac River. Willolaway is probably a Chesapeake Bay Eastern Algonquian cognate of Alloway in New Jersey.

COHANSEY (Ann Arundel County). Cohansey Trail is an imported name from New Jersey that adorns a street in the community of Glen Burnie.

CROSSWICKS (Montgomery County). The New Jersey Delaware place name Crosswicks adorns a lane called Crosswicks Court in the City of Gaithersburg.

DELAWARE (Ann Arundel, Cecil, Prince George's, and Wicomico counties). Streets named for the State of Delaware are located in the communities of College Park, Elkton, Glen Burnie, and Salisbury.

HAVERSTRAW (Montgomery County). Haverstraw Court in the community of Germantown is a transplant from New York.

LACKAWANNA (Prince George's County). The name of Lackawanna Street that runs between the City of College Park and the community of Adelphi is a transfer name from Pennsylvania.

LYCOMING (Montgomery County). Lycoming Street in the community of Silver Spring is adorned with this Pennsylvania Delaware Indian place name.

MANHATTAN (Independent City of Baltimore). Manhattan Beach, a resort and residential community in the City of Baltimore, bears this Delaware place name from Brooklyn, New York.

MANNINGTON (Prince George's County). Mannington Road in the community of Accokeek bears an anglicized spelling of Manhattan originally documented in New Jersey.

MISPILLION (Independent City of Baltimore). Mispillion Road in the Nottingham neighborhood of Baltimore is adorned with a place name from Delaware.

MOHICAN (Montgomery County). The Mohican Hills community bears this widely adopted Indian place name.

MONOCACY (Carroll, Frederick, Harford, and Montgomery counties). The spelling of the name of 59-mile-long Monocacy Creek in Maryland exactly matches those of two other streams in Pennsylvania. The name was first chronicled in Maryland as "a river called Quattaro" on Francis Louis Michel's map of the Potomac River in 1707, and as the "r. le Coturki" on Christoph von Graffenried's 1712 map of the same area (Hinke 1916:303). It later appeared as Monnockkesey Creek in Philemon Lloyd's map of "Patowmeck above ye Inhabitants" drawn in 1721 (Maryland Historical Society, Calvert Papers, Ms. 174, No. 1035). Often regarded locally as a Shawnee name, Monocacy also adorns a community located in the heart of the Monocacy Manor in Maryland established in 1732, a Chesapeake and Ohio Canal seven-arch stone aqueduct completed in 1833, and the Monocacy National Battlefield preserving the place where Confederate troops advancing on Washington defeated a Union force on July 9, 1864.

MONONGAHELA (Montgomery County). Roadways named Monongahela in the City of Rockville and the community of North Bethesda are transfer names located far from western Pennsylvania's Monongahela Valley.

NORWALK (Prince George's County). Norwalk Place in the City of Bowie bears a Delaware place name from Connecticut.

OKAHANICKON (Dorchester County). This place name adorning a cove and a point on Piney Island in Chesapeake Bay may either be original to the island or an altered transfer form of Occohannock from Virginia. It is not likely an imported version of the similar-looking place name Ockanickon from the Delaware River valley in Pennsylvania.

PARAMUS (Montgomery County). Paramus Drive in the community of North Potomac is adorned with a Delaware place name from New Jersey.

PARSIPPANY (Montgomery County). Parsippany Court and Parsippany Drive in the community of North Potomac both bear Delaware Indian place names from New Jersey.

POCOPSON (Prince George's County). Pocopson Creek Way in the community of Brandywine bears a Chesapeake Bay Eastern Algonquian cognate of the identically spelled Delaware place name in Pennsylvania.

POKATA (Dorchester County). Kenny (1961:112) stated that the etymological origins of Pokata Creek, a name that closely resembles the Delaware Indian place name Puketa in Pennsylvania, could be traced to what he identified as an early Delaware word, *poko-ty, "where it is opened or cleared."

RARITAN (Harford County). Raritan Avenue in the Aberdeen Proving Grounds bears the name of the Raritan Arsenal in New Jersey.

ROCKAWAY (Independent City of Baltimore). Rockaway Beach Road, an import from New York, connects the Baltimore city center with the resort community of Rockaway Beach on the shores of

Chesapeake Bay.

SIWANOY (Harford County). Siwanoy Drive in the City of Edgewood is a transfer name from Connecticut.

SUSQUEHANNA (Harford County). Susquehanna graces a state park and much else along the lowest reach of the Susquehanna River in the area where it flows into Chesapeake Bay.

TAMMANY (Washington County). The community of Tammany Manor in Williamsport also contains lanes bearing this name first documented in Pennsylvania.

TIOGA (Prince George's County). This Iroquois name of a place associated with Delawares in Pennsylvania occurs as an imported street name in the community of Fort Washington.

TIONESTA (Independent City of Baltimore). Tionesta Road in the community of Lansdowne is an import from western Pennsylvania.

TOWANDA (Independent City of Baltimore and Prince George's County). This transfer name from Pennsylvania adorns a park and avenue in Baltimore and a lane in the City of Bowie.

TUXEDO (Kent County). Tuxedo Road is found in the Town of Chestertown.

VENANGO (Prince George's County).Venango Drive in Fort Washington marks the memory of Fort Venango in western Pennsylvania.

WYOMING (Allegany, Kent, Montgomery, and Washington counties). Bethesda, Chestertown, Cumberland, and Hagerstown are among communities in Maryland containing roads named for the State of Wyoming.

YOUGHIOGHENY (Garrett County). A substantial portion of the headwaters of the Youghiogheny River that joins with the Monongahela River near Pittsburgh rise in this western Maryland county.

MASSACHUSETTS

CHEMUNG (Norfolk County). See Chemung in New York for further information.

CROTON (Norfolk County). Croton Street in the City of Wellesley is adorned with this Delaware place name from New York.

HACKENSACK (Suffolk County). Hackensack Road in the City of Boston bears an imported name from New Jersey.

LEHIGH (Hampden and Middlesex counties). Streets named Lehigh (see above in Pennsylvania South in Part 1) are located in the cities of the towns of Arlington and Ludlow and the City of Springfield.

MAGUNCO (Middlesex County). The name of Magunco Hill, located near the seventeenth-century mission town of Magunkaquog, is a Southern New England Algonquian cognate of Mohonk in New York.

MAQUAN (Plymouth County). The name of Maquan Pond is a Southern New England Algonquian cognate of Miquon, in Pennsylvania, and Miquin, in New Jersey.

MASSAPOAG (Norfolk County). Massapoag Brook is a Southern New England Algonquian cognate of Massapequa in New York.

NYACK (Middlesex County). Nyack Street in the City of Watertown is adorned with a name that is spelled exactly the same way in New York.

POCANTICO (Hampden County). Pocantico Avenue is an import from New York located in the City of Springfield.

ROCKAWAY (Essex County). This imported Delaware Indian place name from New York graces streets in Marblehead and Lynn.

TAPPAN (Middlesex and Norfolk counties). Streets named Tappan are located in the Town of Brookline and the City of Wellesley.

TOWANDA (Middlesex County). Towanda Road in the Town of Tewksbury is an import from Pennsylvania.

WYOMING (Barnstable, Middlesex, and Suffolk counties). Streets bearing this state name are located in the cities of Boston, Falmouth, and Malden.

MICHIGAN

ALLEGAN (Allegan County). This abbreviation of Allegheny adorns its eponymous county.

ALLOWAY (Keweenaw County). The name of the community of Alloway is probably not an import from New Jersey.

AMBOY (Wayne County). Amboy Street is a relocated Delaware Indian place name from New Jersey transferred to the City of Dearborn.

CHEMUNG (Livingston County). Lake Chemung and a street in the City of Howell are adorned with this Delaware Indian transfer name from New York.

COSHOCTON (Oakland County). Coshocton Street in Waterford Township is an import from Ohio.

CUSSEWAGO (Genesee County). Cussewago Beach Road is a transfer name from Ohio in the City of Fenton.

CUYAHOGA (Muskegon and Oakland counties). This Iroquois name of an Ohio locale where many Delawares lived adorns a court in the City of South Lyon and a lane in the community of Twin Lakes.

DELAWARE (Sanilac County). The Township of Delaware is named for the state.

HONK (Gogebic County). The less than 500 feet separating Honk Lake from Quack Lake indicate that names of both Michigan locales are onomatopoeic in origin and not derived from the Delaware Indian place name Honk in New York.

KOKOSING (Hale County). The name of Kokosing Road in the community of Oscoda is an import from Ohio.

LEHIGH (Kent and Oakland counties). Lehigh is an imported name from Pennsylvania that adorns streets in the community of Ada in Kent County and in the Oakland County municipalities of Rochester and Troy.

MANHATTAN (Kent County). Manhattan Road in the Greater Grand Rapids metropolitan area.

MANITOU (Gogebic, Keeweenaw, Leelanau, and Oakland counties). This Central Algonquian cognate of the very similar Delaware word occurs in various locations in Michigan under spellings that include Manido Falls in Gogebic County, Manitou Lake and the Manitou Islands in Leelanau County, and Manito Lake in Oakland County.

MANNINGTON (Wayne County). Although it is spelled the same way as the Delaware Indian place name Mannington in New Jersey, Mannington Road in the City of Canton is named for a non-Indian.

MATTAWAN (Van Buren County). This altered importation of Matteawan from New York initially appeared the name of a railroad town in Michigan in 1839.

MOHICAN (Livingston County). The name of Lake Mohican was probably inspired by the novel *Last of the Mohicans* (Cooper 1826).

MONONGAHELA (Iron County). The name of Pennsylvania's Monongahela River also adorns mine and a road in the Town of Crystal Falls.

MUNCIE (Grand Traverse County). Muncie Lake is a non-Indian place name.

MUNISING (Alger County). Munising is an Ojibwa word translated as "at the island" that closely resembles the Munsee place name Minisink (see in New York, New Jersey North, and Pennsylvania North in Part 1).

MUSKINGUM (Oakland County). Muskingum Drive is a transplant from Ohio located in the Waterford Township.

NORWALK (Kent, Manistee and Wayne counties). The Connecticut Delaware place name Norwalk adorns the small community in Brown Township in Manistee County and roadways in the cities of Grand Rapids and Hamtramck.

PARAMUS (Oakland County). This Delaware place name from New Jersey graces Paramus Drive in Independence Township.

POCONO (Oakland County). Pocono Drive is an import from Pennsylvania relocated to West Bloomfield Township.

RARITAN (Ingham County). The New Jersey place name Raritan adorns a road in the City of Lansing.

ROCKAWAY (Oakland County). This transplanted Delaware Indian place name from New York adorns Rockaway Lane in the City of the Village of Clarkson in Independence Charter Township.

SANDUSKY (Sanilac County). This Iroquoian name of the Ohio locale where many Delawares lived adorns a road in the Village of Peck.

SAUGATUCK (Allegan County). Connecticut immigrants brought the name Saugatuck to Michigan during the mid-nineteenth century. Given in 1848 to what was then the post office town of Newark (first called Kalamazoo in 1830), Saugatuck was officially designated a Village in 1868. Today, the name adorns the village, the administratively independent City of Saugatuck (incorporated in 1984), the community of East Saugatuck, the Saugatuck Dunes State Park, and a street in the nearby City of Holland.

TAMMANY (Ingham County). Tammany Avenue, located in the Tammany Hills development in the City of Lansing, bears the name of this prominent Delaware Indian sachem (see above in Pennsylvania North in Part 1).

TUXEDO (Oakland and Wayne counties). Tuxedo is a street name in Detroit and Dearborn in Wayne County and Waterford in Oakland.

WYOMING (Kent and Wayne counties). The name of the State of Wyoming adorns a community in Kent County and a road in the City of Detroit.

MINNESOTA

AMBOY (Blue Earth and Otter Trail counties). The City of Amboy in Blue Earth County, named for Perth Amboy in New Jersey, was laid out by the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad in 1879.

COHANSEY (Ramsey County). Streets bearing this New Jersey place name are located in several communities in the Greater St. Paul metropolitan area.

HACKENSACK (Cass County). In 1903, the name of the Hackensack River, whose waters flow from New York into New Jersey, was given to a newly established logging town that soon became a resort destination in Minnesota's lake region.

HOBOKEN (Stearns County). Hoboken Creek is named for Hoboken in New Jersey.

LACKAWANNA (Anoka County). The name of Lackawanna Avenue in the City of St. Francis is an import from Pennsylvania.

LEHIGH (Dakota and Washington counties). The cities of Cottage Grove and Hastings both contain streets bearing this Pennsylvanian transfer name.

MANHATTAN (Crow Wing County). The City of Manhattan Beach is named for the ocean-side resort in Brooklyn, New York.

MATAWAN (Waseca County). This old railroad town listed as a census-designated locale in the GNIS is a respelled version of Matteawan from New York.

MAHONING (St. Louis County). Mahoning Mine is named for mining districts in Pennsylvania.

ROCKAWAY (Cass County). Rockaway Beach Resort on the shore of Boy Lake in the Town of Remer bears a name made famous by the popular seaside resort of Rockaway in New York.

SHOHOLA (St. Louis County). Shohola occurs as a transfer name from Pennsylvania given to a creek and a lake in the Superior National Forest.

SUSQUEHANNA (St. Louis County). The Buffalo-Susquehanna Mine in the City of Hibbing is reputedly the world's deepest open pit mine.

TACONY (St. Louis County). Tacony Street is an import from Pennsylvania located in the City of Duluth.

TUXEDO (Hennepin and Olmsted counties). Tuxedo is the name of a road in the Village of Mound in Hennepin County and a lane in the City of Rochester in Olmstead.

WHEELING (Rice County). Wheeling is a township in Rice County.

WYOMING (Chisago, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Saint Louis counties). Streets bearing this state name are located in Bloomington, Chisago City, Brooklyn Park, Duluth, and St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI

ALAMUCHA (Lauderdale County). Although the names of the Alamucha Whynot Road and Allamuchee Creek near the Alabama state line resemble the Delaware place name Allamuchy in New Jersey, both names formerly adorned a Choctaw town whose name in the Choctaw Muskhogean language means "artificial hiding place" (Toomey 1917:2).

CUYAHOGA (Coahoma County). This Iroquois name of an Ohio locale where many Delawares lived adorns a street in the City of Clarksdale.

HOBOKEN (Carollton County). The New Jersey place name adorns a street in the Town of Carollton.

MANHATTAN (Washington County). The Village of Manhattan is adorned with an import from New York.

TOWANDA (Stone County). Camp Towanda an identically spelled name also used to identify a community and creek in Pennsylvania.

WYOMING (Hancock and Wilkinson counties). Roads named for this state are located in Bay St. Louis and Woodville.

MISSOURI

ANDERSON (MacDonald County). Located in a part of the state where Delaware Indians
led by William Anderson moved from Indiana during the 1820s, the City of Anderson nevertheless bears the name of a non-Indian merchant named Richard Anderson who opened a store at the place in 1886.

CATAWISSA (Franklin County). Immigrants to Missouri belonging to families hailing from the Catawissa Creek valley in Pennsylvania gave the name to one of their new settlements in 1839. The community, which still exists, experienced its greatest period of expansion after the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad built its Catawissa Station at the locale in 1860.

HACKENSACK (Newton County). The New Jersey Delaware name of Hackensack adorns a lane in the City of Neosho.

MONITEAU (Moniteau County). The name of Moniteau County is locally regarded as a French spelling of the Central Algonquian cognate of the Delaware Indian word Manitou (see above in New York in Part 1).

MUNCIE (Barry County). Muncie Chapel and Cemetery bear a non-Indian surname.

NIANGUA (Webster County). The name of the City of Niangua (sometimes spelled Nianqua) that resembles the Delaware place name Nianque (see below in New York) is an etymologically unrelated word from the Oto Siouan language (Bright 2004:324).

NORWALK (Boone and Stone counties). The name Norwalk, imported from Connecticut, adorns a small community in Stone County and a street in the City of Columbia.

PASSAIC (Bates County). This imported Delaware Indian place name from New Jersey graces a village and town in Bates County.

RARITAN (Independent City of St. Louis). Raritan Street is a transfer name from New Jersey relocated to the City of St. Louis.

ROCKAWAY (Taney County). The City of Rockaway Beach is a resort community on the shores of the White River named for the famous resort in New York.

TAMAQUA (Jackson County). Tamaqua Ridge Drive bears the relocated name of the Pennsylvania Borough of Tamaqua in the City of Independence.

TAMMANY (Independent City of St. Louis). Tammany Lane in St. Louis is adorned with the name of the Delaware Indian sachem (see in Pennsylvania North in Part 1).

TUXEDO (Independent City of St. Louis). Tuxedo Boulevard is in the City of St. Louis.

WHEELING (Livingston County). Wheeling is the name of a township in Livingston County. The name also occurs as a street name in several Missouri cities.

WYOMING (Buchanan and Jackson counties and the Independent City of St. Louis). Streets named for the State of Wyoming in Missouri in roads in Kansas City and the cities of St. Joseph and St. Louis.

MONTANA

ALLEGHENY (Lewis and Clark County). The Allegheny Mine is named for the Allegheny River valley in Pennsylvania.

DELAWARE (Blaine, Pondera, and Silver Bow counties). Delaware occurs as a street name in the Pondera County municipality of Conrad, the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation in Blaine, and as the name of an avenue in the City of Butte in Silver Bow County.

LEHIGH (Granite County). The name of the Lehigh Mine comes from the Lehigh Valley in Pennsylvania.

MANHATTAN (Gallatin County). The Town of Manhattan bears the notable Delaware place name from New York.

MOHICAN (Beaverhead County). Mohican Creek is another locale named for *Last of the Mohicans* (Cooper 1826).

MONTURE (Powell County). Monture Creek in the Lolo National Forest bears a variant spelling of the Montour surname (see above in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2).

NYACK (Flathead County). The name Nyack from New York was given to a village, a creek, and a group of ponds known as Nyack Lakes by area residents in 1912.

RAHWAY (Rosebud County). The community of Rahway bears this place name from New Jersey.

RARITAN (Lincoln County). The New Jersey place name Raritan adorns a creek in the Kootenai National Forest.

TAMMANY (Anaconda City/Deer Lodge and Ravalli counties). Roadways bearing this imported name from Pennsylvania are located in the cities of Anaconda and Hamilton.

TUXEDO (Beaverhead and Silver Bow counties). Mines bearing the name Tuxedo are located in the community of Ramsay in Silver Bow County and in the Quartz Hill District in the county of Beaverhead.

WYOMING (Carbon, Gallatin, and Missoula counties). Streets named for this state occur in the Montana communities of Belgrade, Missoula, and Red Lodge.

NEBRASKA

ALLEGHENY (Perkins County). Allegheny Street is located in the Village of Venango.

DELAWARE (Otoe County). The community of Delaware lies southwest of the Village of Dunbar in Otoe County. The name also appears as a street name in several other places in Nebraska.

TUXEDO (Saline County). Tuxedo Park Road is a thoroughfare located in the community of Crete.

VENANGO (Perkins County). Venango is the name of a village whose roads almost entirely bear names from places in Pennsylvania that were the starting points for most of the community's founders.

WYOMING (Box Butte, Cass, Dodge, Douglas, and Hitchcock counties). Streets named for this state are located in Culbertson, Fremont, Hemingford, Murdock, and Omaha.

NEVADA

ALLEGHENY (Washoe County). The imported name of Allegheny from Pennsylvania has been given to a creek in the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest and to streets in several communities in the state.

COMPO (Clark County). The place name Compo that also occurs in Connecticut adorns an avenue in the City of Las Vegas.

DELAWARE (Clark, Elko, Ness, Nye, and Washoe counties). Delaware occurs as the name of a creek in Elko County and as a street name in the City of Elko as well as in Las Vegas, in Ransom, Ness County, Pahrump in Nye County, and Sparks in Washoe.

LACKAWANNA (White Pine County). This Pennsylvanian name adorns Lackawanna Springs and a road that passes through the community in the City of Ely.

MANHATTAN (Clark and Nye counties). Manhattan occurs as the name of a town in Nye County and as a street name in the City of Henderson in the county of Clark.

MUNCY (Lander and White Pine counties). Muncy Creek and Muncy Creek Mine in White Pine County and the Munsey Mine in Lander County are non-Indian names.

MUNSEY. See **MUNCY**

POCONO (Clark County). North Pocono Avenue bears the name of the popular Pennsylvania resort region in the City of Las Vegas.

ROCKAWAY (Clark and Nye counties). The name of the Rockaway resort in New York adorns streets in the City of Las Vegas and the community of Pahrump.

TIONESTA (Clark County). Tionesta Ridge Lane in the City of Henderson bears a name that originally came from Pennsylvania.

WYOMING (Clark County). Streets adorned with this state name are located in Boulder City, Henderson, and Las Vegas.

NEW BRUNSWICK

MUNCEY (Albert County). Muncey Drive in the Town of Riverview bears a non-Indian family name.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CHEMUNG (Belknap County). The imported name Chemung from New York adorns a state forest and a road in the Town of Meredith.

MAHOOSIC (Coos County). Although the name of the state's Mahoosic Range resembles the Delaware Indian place name Moosic in Pennsylvania, the word is probably an Abenaki Eastern Algonquian equivalent of the Delaware Indian name.

MANASQUAN (Rockingham County). Manasquan Circle in the Town of Londonderry is a transfer name from New Jersey.

MANHATTAN (Hillsborough County). Roads named for Manhattan occur in the cities of Amherst, Manchester, and Nashua.

SUCCESS (Coos County). Success Road is located in the Town of Milan.

TAMMANY (Strafford County). Tammany Park in the City of Dover bears a Delaware sachem's name first documented in Pennsylvania.

TIOGA (Merrimack County). Tioga Road is a transfer name from Pennsylvania relocated to the Town of Hill.

WISSAHICKON (Hillsborough County). Wissahickon Drive is an import from Pennsylvania located in the Town of Hudson.

WYOMING (Hillsborough County). Wyoming Avenue is located in the City of Manchester.

NEW JERSEY

ABSECON (Mercer and Morris counties). This southern New Jersey place name also adorns roads in more northerly townships of Hamilton and Parsippany-Troy Hills.

AMBOY (Morris and Union counties). This Delaware Indian name originally given to places at the mouth of the Raritan River also serves as a transfer name adorning streets far from Perth Amboy in the City of Union and Roxbury Township.

AQUETONG (Mercer County). Aquetong Lane in Ewing Township is an import from neighboring Pennsylvania.

ASSINIWIKHAM (Passaic County). The 1,100-foot-high Assiniwikham Mountain is located in the Norvin Green State Forest. It is a recent joining together of Delaware Indian words for "stone" and "house" evidently drawn from a dictionary or word list.

AWOSTING (Passaic County). Awosting is an import from New York that was adopted as the name of a hamlet in northern New Jersey located along the eastern shore of Greenwood Lake in West Milford Township.

BATSTO (Burlington County). The Batsto River is named for the Batsto Iron Works (erected in 1765) located where the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection manages Historic Batsto Village in the Wharton State Forest. Often identified as a Delaware Indian place name (D. Becker 1964:10), Batsto is more probably a Swedish name meaning "sweat house or sauna," perhaps in reference to the furnace's hot-house atmosphere.

CHIKAHOKI (Passaic County). Chikahoki Falls in the Norvin Green State Forest is a recent import from the Delaware River valley where it is perhaps best known in the form of t'Schichte Wacki, a place name entered on the Jansson-Visscher maps (Campbell 1965) at the present-day Minisink Island locale. See Grumet (2013:187) for further information on this name.

CHINCOPIN (Cumberland County). Often identified as a Delaware place name (D. Becker 1964:13), the name of the Chincopin Branch of the Manumuskin River (see above in New Jersey South in Part 1) is a name of North Carolina Eastern Algonquin for a type of chestnut still called a chinquapin in English.

CHINTEWINK (Warren County). Whritenour thinks that Chintewink sounds like a Delaware Indian word, *tschinktewink,* "on the south or sunny side of the mountains." Uncorroborated local tradition holds that Chintewink was the name of a Lenape Indian village located in present-day Phillipsburg said to have been entered onto a thus far unlocated version of the Jansson-Visscher map printed in Adriaen van der Donck's *Description of New Netherland*, published in 1654. Chintewink Alley is the only place bearing the name in the present-day freestanding town of Phillipsburg. The name also occurs as Chintawink Lane several miles north of Phillipsburg in the hamlet of Harmony Station

COMMUNIPAW (Hudson County). Often identified as a Delaware Indian place name (D. Becker 1964:97-98), the name actually means "Pau's Community" in reference to Pavonia, the original name of Jersey City purchased by the Dutch patroon Michiel Paauw in 1630 (Grumet 2013:199).

CONASKONK (Monmouth County). The Delaware Indian name of this point of land on Raritan Bay also occurs nearby as the name of a drive in Asbury Park.

CROTON (Hunterdon County). Originally from New York, Croton was adopted by residents of a small hamlet west of the county seat at Flemington sometime during the mid-nineteenth century.

DELAWANNA (Passaic and Warren counties). Delawanna is a hybrid railroad name grafting the names Delaware and Lackawanna together. See Grumet (2013:201) for additional information.

ESPANONG (Morris County). The name of Espanong Road, and the hamlet of Espanong on the shore of Lake Hopatcong in Jefferson Township, appears to be a made-up word invented sometime during the late 1800s.

HOPATCONG (Mercer County). This northern New Jersey Delaware Indian place name also occurs as a street name in Lawrence Township in central New Jersey.

IOSCO (Passaic County). Iosco Lake bears an Ojibwa name meaning "shining water" introduced into the region by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft during the mid-nineteenth century (Becker 1964:24).

KANOUSE (Passaic County). Kanouse Mountain bears a non-Indian family name sometimes thought to be a word of Delaware origin (D. Becker 1964:24).

KEMAH (Sussex County). Kemah Lake bears the Indian name of Gulf Shore resort located near Galveston, Texas.

KIKEOUT (Morris County). The name of Kikeout Reservoir comes from a Dutch word for "lookout."

LACKAWANNA (Hudson and Sussex counties). Lackawanna Park in Hudson County and Lake Lackawanna in the county of Sussex bear transfer names from Pennsylvania associated with the Erie Lackawanna Railroad.

LANOKA (Ocean County). Occasionally regarded as a name of Indian origin, Lanoka Harbor is actually a contraction of Lanes Oaks, the name of an estate in the area built by George Oakes in 1897 (Zinkin 1876:103).

LYCOMING (Middlesex County). Lycoming Lane in the City of New Brunswick bears this Delaware Indian place name from Pennsylvania.

MANAWAY (Cumberland County). Manaway Lane in the City of Vineland (D. Becker 1964:34) bears a name of uncertain origin locally thought to be a Delaware Indian word that formerly adorned a nearby brook.

MANETTA (Ocean County). Superficially similar to the Delaware Indian place name Manetto in New York, Lake Manetta, a millpond built in 1883 to provide water needed to power the Bergen Iron Works in Lakewood, is instead a surname of European origin.

MANTOLOKING (Ocean County). Mantoloking is a modern concoction meant to identify the part of the Jersey Shore that Frederick W. Downer, a founder of Mantoloking who invented the name in 1881, thought was the original home of the Mantua Indians (see above in New Jersey South in Part 1).

MINOTOLA (Atlantic County). This name of uncertain origin somewhat resembles the popular Lakota Indian place name Mineola (see below in New York) frequently identified as a Delaware Indian place name (D. Becker 1964:42).

MOHEPINOKE (Warren County). The name of Mohepinoke Mountain (also spelled Mohepinoki) first appeared with some regularity in geological reports assessing the mineralogical potential of the Pequest Valley (see above in New Jersey South in Part 1) published during the 1880s. Not found in colonial records, it is an artificial word combining Delaware Indian words, *mochum,* "blood," and *pin,* "roots," (the actual Delaware word for blood root is *pekon*). See Grumet (2013:217) for further information.

MONONGAHELA (Gloucester County). The name Monongahela Brook was imported from Pennsylvania to adorn a small tributary of Mantua Creek (see above in New Jersey South in Part 1) sometime during the late nineteenth century.

MOSELEM (Somerset County). Moselem Springs Road in Montgomery Township is an import from Pennsylvania.

MUNSEE (Somerset, Union, and Warren counties). Munsee Trail in Branchburg, Somerset County, Munsee Drive in the Union County community of Cranford, and the Warren County roads named Munsee Road in Hackettstown, and Munsee Lane in the hamlet of Harmony Station, are three of many places given this name in recent years in New Jersey.

MUSKINGUM (Burlington County). Muskingum Brook, Muskingum Drive, and, perhaps, McKendimen Road, are imports from Ohio transplanted in Shamong Township (see Chemung in New York in Part 2 above).

NARITICONG (Sussex County). Nariticong Avenue in the Borough of Hopatcong is a transplant of a Delaware Indian place name (see Narraticon and Rumson in New Jersey South in Part 1 above) located elsewhere in New Jersey.

OLENTANGY (Bergen County). Olentangy, a Delaware name from Ohio, adorns a road in the Borough of Franklin Lakes.

OPENAKA (Morris County). Sometimes identified as a Delaware Indian place name (D. Becker 1964:52), this word of uncertain origin graces a lake created to provide waterpower for the Ninkey Forge operated at the locale during the mid-1700s.

ORANOAKEN (Cumberland County). Like the place name Oronoque (see above in Connecticut), Oranoaken Creek (D. Becker 1964:53), a stream that flows into Delaware bay at the Egg Island Fish and Wildlife Refuge, bears the name the name of South America's Orinoco River made popular by the British play *Orinoko* performed widely in the colonies during the last decade of the 1600s.

OWASSA (Sussex County). The name of Lake Owassa (D. Becker 1964:53-54), currently owned and managed by the Lake Owassa Community Association, comes from Owaissa, "the bluebird," in Longfellow's poem, *The Song of Hiawatha*.

PAHAQUARRY (Sussex County). Pahaquarry Road is located next to several other transplanted New Jersey Delaware Indian place names in the Borough of Hopatcong.

PAKIM (Burlington County). Bearing the Delaware Indian word for cranberry drawn from a dictionary or word list, Pakim Pond is an artificial lake located in the Brendan T. Byrne (formerly Lebanon) State Forest. Five-mile-long Peckman River (see below) farther north in Essex County, often thought to be an anglicized version of Pakim, is actually a family name belonging to local settlers.

PAPAKATING (Sussex County). Papakating Road is an import from a more northerly part of Sussex County transplanted in the Borough of Hopatcong.

PEAHALA (Ocean County). The name of the Long Beach Island resort community of Peahala Park is probably a late Victorian adoption of the reputedly Delaware Indian word, *pehella,* "flood or much rushing water," found in the apocryphal *Walam Olum.*

PECKMAN (Essex County). Named for a local non-Indian family, the Peckman River that flows into the Passaic River near Paterson is sometimes identified as an anglicized version of the Delaware Indian word, Pakim, "cranberry."

PENNY POT (Atlantic County). Sometimes identified as an anglicized version of a Delaware Indian place name (D. Becker 1964:59), the name that adorns Penny Pot Stream and the Penny Pot Park and Preserve, located near the place the stream flows into the Great Egg Harbor River, may come from the Dutch word *paanpacht*, "low, soft, or leased land."

PICATINNY (Morris County). Whritenour thinks that Picatinny sounds much like a Munsee word, **pikahtunung,* "at the crumbling mountain." The name, however, is a latecomer in an area already extensively documented by the time Picatinny first appeared in local records during the eighteenth century. See Grumet (2013:227) for further information.

PLUCKEMIN (Somerset County). Long regarded as a Delaware Indian word, Pluckemin is a transplanted place name from Scotland (D. Becker 1964:62-63).

POCONO (Morris County). Pocono Road is a transplant from Pennsylvania located in Denville Township.

POHATCONG (Ocean County). This Delaware Indian place name from northern New Jersey was selected to adorn Pohatcong Lake farther downstate in Ocean County in 1931.

POMPTON (Ocean County). This place name from the northern part of the state also adorns Pompton Plains Drive farther south in Brick Township.

RAMAPO (Bergen, Monmouth, and Union counties). This northern New Jersey Delaware place name occurs elsewhere in the state as a street name in the cities of Colts Neck, Cranford, and Teaneck.

REPAUPO (Gloucester County). This place name often thought to be of Delaware Indian origin (D. Becker 1964:70) is more probably a Swedish place name introduced into the area by Scandinavian settlers.

SHABECONG (Warren County). Shabecong Creek, a headwater stream of Pohatcong Creek (see in New Jersey South in Part 1 above), is a recognizably altered transferred version of Shabakunk (see above in Part 1 in New Jersey Central) given a *-cong* ending to match such other place names in the general area as Pohatcong, Lopatcong, Musconetcong, and Mashipacong.

SHACKAMAXON (Hunterdon, Mercer, and Union counties). This historically prominent Delaware Indian place from Pennsylvania has been imported into New Jersey as the name of a lake, and the golf and country club built on its shores in Westfield. Shackamaxon has also been adopted as a street name in the communities of Annandale, Hamilton Township, and Westfield.

SHAMONG (Burlington County). Shamong Township, an import of the upper Susquehanna Valley place name Chemung from New York, was established in New Jersey's Pinelands in 1852 in the area where the Brotherton Indian Reservation was formerly located (D. Becker 1964:74).

SHONGUM (Morris County). This imported phonetic rendering of a pronunciation of Shawangunk used by New York residents currently adorns Shongum Lake, Shongum Mountain, Shongum Road, and Shongum Sanitarium in northern New Jersey (D. Becker 1964:75).

SHOPPEN (Monmouth County). Whritenour thinks Shoppen may come from the Northern Unami word *wschappan,* "it is thin." Shoppen Run is a small stream that flows from Crosswicks Creek Park south into Crosswicks Creek in Upper Freehold Township. Although the present-day spelling of the name resembles Meshoppen in the upper Susquehanna Valley (see in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2 below), the name of Shoppen Run does not appear to come from *mashapi,* a Delaware Indian for "glass beads" that Heckewelder (1834:361) thought was the source word for Meshoppen. The name almost exactly resembles Shoppons Run in Hunterdon County (see in New Jersey Central above). Although Shoppen Run has been on Monmouth County maps since the early nineteenth century, I have not been able to trace the name farther back to documents dating to colonial times.

SUCCESS (Ocean and Sussex counties). Lake Success is located in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. North Success Road is located farther south in Plumsted Township.

SUSQUEHANNA (Warren County). Lake Susquehanna was formed by excavations conducted to provide spoil for the New York, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad's adjacent high line running across the lowlands above Lake Hopatcong (see above in New Jersey South in Part 1).

TACONIC (Burlington and Essex counties). Roads bearing this transplanted name from New York are located in the cities of Bordentown and Livingston.

TACONY (Cape May County). West Tacony Road is a transplant from the west bank of the Delaware River in Pennsylvania relocated farther eastward to the City of Cape May.

TAPPAN (Essex and Union counties). Roads bearing this name to the south of Tappan country in the northern part of the state are located in the cities of Kearny and North Plainfield.

TIOGA (Burlington, Mercer, and Monmouth counties). This Iroquois name of a place associated with Delawares in Pennsylvania occurs as an imported street name in the City of Trenton and the townships of Howell and Willingboro.

TUCCAMIRGAN (Hunterdon County). Tuccamirgan Park in the Borough of Flemington is named for a mythical figure (see in Grumet 2013:237-238) celebrated as the friend of a local settler who buried his body in his family cemetery in 1750.

TUCKAHOE (Cape May County). The name of the Tuckahoe River and many places along its banks (D. Becker 1964:81-82) comes from the Chesapeake Bay Eastern Algonquian word for the swamp plant known to European colonists as "Indian turnip or potato."

TULPEHOCKEN (Burlington County). Tulpehocken Creek was imported into New Jersey from Pennsylvania as early as 1859 in the form of Tulpehocking.

UNAMI (Union and Warren counties). Unami Park, a sprawling recreational facility extending across several Union County townships opened in 1930, and Unami Lane in the Warren County hamlet of Harmony Station, are two of several locales located in parts of the state where Unami occupations are not yet documented.

WANTAGE (Sussex County). Locally regarded as a Delaware Indian name, the name of Wantage Township comes from England.

WAPALANNE (Sussex County). Lake Wapalanne, and the Civilian Conservation Corps camp built on its banks in Stokes State Forest in 1931, bear a Delaware Indian word for "bald eagle" almost certainly drawn from a Delaware-English dictionary.

WARAMAUG (Sussex County). Waramaug Trail in Byram Township is a transplant from Connecticut.

WASIGAN (Warren County). Lake Wasigan and Camp Wasigan Road bear the name of a private coed Jewish summer camp operated in the area until 1966. Identified as a Delaware Indian word meaning "sunset" in a Bureau of American Ethnology (1926) list of popular Indian names compiled for summer camps, the name was selected by Camp Wasigan's founders in 1936.

WEEHAWKEN (Monmouth County). Weehawken Avenue in the City of Middletown is a transfer name from the more northerly part of the state.

WHIPPANY (Monmouth and Ocean counties). Roads bearing this northern New Jersey Delaware Indian place name are also located in more southerly locales in the state such as Barnegat and Ocean townships and the Borough of Allentown.

WISSAHICKEN (Cape May and Passaic counties). Wissahicken Brook is a small stream that flows into the Ramapo River that bears a slightly respelled variant of the Delaware Indian place name Wissahickon imported from Pennsylvania. Farther south, Wissahickon Avenue is located in the City of Cape May.

WYOMING (Essex County). A street and a neighborhood in the City of Millburn bear this imported Delaware Indian place name.

YOCK WOCK (Cumberland County). Locally regarded as a Delaware place name, the name of Yock Wock Road may come from the Dutch or Swedish languages. The name first appeared a swamp called the Yock Wock tract within a 10,000-acre piece of land surveyed by John Budd for James Wasse in 1691.

NEW MEXICO

CHEMUNG (Sandoval County). Chemung Road is an import from New York located in the City of Rio Rancho.

DELAWARE (Chaves, Lea, and Otero counties). The 10,000-square-mile Delaware Basin portion of the oil rich Permian Basin is located astride New Mexico's southern border with western Texas. Delaware also occurs as a street name in the City of Roswell in Chaves County.

MANHATTAN (Bernalillo, Grant, Los Alamos, and Santa Fe counties). This place name, which adorns a neighborhood in Santa Fe and several streets elsewhere in the state, is most closely associated with the World War II Manhattan Project research center at Los Alamos whose streetscape includes Manhattan Loop.

MUNCIE (Catron, Chaves, and Socorro counties). Muncie Draw and the Muncie Ranch bear non-Indian family names.

MUNCY. See **MUNCIE**

POCONO (Bernalillo County). Pocono Road is a transfer name from Pennsylvania located in the City of Albuquerque.

RARITAN (Doña Ana County). Raritan Avenue's location near Aberdeen Road in the White Sands Missile Range indicates that it is a transfer name imported from the Aberdeen Proving Ground (see Raritan in Maryland above).

ROCKAWAY (Sandoval County). Rockaway Boulevard and Rockaway Loop are names from New York located in the City of Rio Rancho.

TOWANDA (Union County). Towanda Flat shares a name with a creek and community bearing a Delaware name in Pennsylvania.

WYALUSING (Sandoval County). Wyalusing is a transfer name from Pennsylvania that adorns a road in the City of Rio Rancho.

WYOMING (Bernalillo, Chaves, Doña Anna, and Edy counties). Streets named for this state occur in Albuquerque, Carlsbad, Lake Arthur, Las Cruces, and Roswell.

NEW YORK

ABSECON (New York County). Absecon Road is an import from New Jersey located on Governors Island in New York Harbor.

AMBOY (Kings, Onondaga, Oswego, and Suffolk counties). The community of Amboy just west of the City of Syracuse was established as an Erie Canal town during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The nearby Town of Amboy located north of Syracuse was established on land split off from the Town of Williamstown in Oswego County in 1830. Named localities within the town retaining its original imported name include Amboy Center and East, North, and West Amboy. The name also adorns roadways elsewhere in the state in the hamlet of Oakdale and the Borough of Brooklyn.

ASPETONG (Orange and Westchester counties). This version of the Connecticut place name Aspetuck became very popular in and around northern Westchester County in New York during the late 1800s. It survives there today as Aspetong Road in Bedford, Old Aspetong Road in Katonah (see above in New York in Part 1), Mount Aspetong in the Town of North Salem, and the still-remembered though since subdivided Aspetong Farm estate built in 1899 just across the Hudson River in the Orange County community of New Windsor.

BASHER (Orange and Sullivan counties). Although often regarded as a Delaware Indian name, the etymological origins of Basher Kill are uncertain. See Grumet (2013:195) for a summary of the evidence.

CADOSIA (Delaware County). Another name regarded as Delaware, Cadosia probably commemorates the Battle of Qaddasiyyah (Cedosia in Gibbon's account in his *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*) in present-day Iraq where an Arab army decisively defeated their Persian opponents in a bloody five-day-long battle in 636.

CANARSIE (Suffolk County). Canarsie Trail is located in the hamlet of Ridge many miles to the east of Canarsie's original location in Brooklyn.

CASTLE HILL (Bronx County). Robert Bolton (1881 2:264) probably started the local and wholly undocumented tradition identifying Castle Hill Neck as the site of an Indian fort seen by Dutch voyager Adriaen Block in 1614 or 1615. See Grumet (2013:197) for further information.

CATATONK (Tioga County). Several sources translate the name of the present-day community of Catatonk and the Catatonk Creek that flows into Owego Creek just below the hamlet as an Algonquian word meaning "principal creek." Catatonk is actually a much altered form of the Iroquois name of Ganontachorage Creek, crossed by a party of Moravian missionaries on June 15, 1745, while on their way to Onondaga and recrossed on their return on July 1 (*in* Beauchamp 1916:12, 14).

CHILOWAY (Delaware County). Chiloway is a hamlet located on the banks of the Beaver Kill in the Town of Hancock. The community was named for Job Chilloway, a Unami Delaware Indian translator and frontier diplomat who, as far as the historic record indicates, never set foot in the community named for him in Delaware County. Job Chilloway was born in southern New Jersey, was converted to Christianity by the Moravian brethren at Wyalusing (see in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2 above), in 1770, and died in Ohio in 1791. The name of one of his sons, Tom Jelloway, graces several places in central Ohio.

CROTON (Richmond County). Croton Avenue on Staten Island is an import from the Hudson River valley.

HACKENSACK (Dutchess and Warren Counties). Originally from the valley straddling the New York–New Jersey line, the name spread beyond its original location fairly early on. Residents of a little crossroads community south of Poughkeepsie named their post office New Hackensack when it opened in 1836 (Kaiser 1965). Farther upstate, a 1,348-foot-high promontory overlooking the forks of the Hudson and Schroon rivers in Warrensburg was later given the name of Hackensack Mountain.

HOMOWACK (Ulster and Sullivan counties). Folklorist Charles Gilbert Hine (1908:101) held that Homowack was an Indian word for "the water runs out." Other writers have suggested different Delaware and Iroquois etymologies. See Grumet (2013:203-204) for a discussion of the available information.

HOPATCONG (Nassau County). Hopatcong Road is an import from New Jersey relocated to the hamlet of West Hempstead.

JAMAICA (Queens County). Identified by Tooker (1911:75) as a name based on the Delaware words *tamaqua* or *tamaque,* "beaver," the name probably celebrates lucrative connections to the island of Jamaica. See Grumet (2013:206) for further information.

KENSICO (Rockland County). Kensico Court in the Village of Suffern is an import from Westchester County.

KITCHAWAN (Suffolk County). Kitchawan Lane in Hampton Bays is a transfer name from Westchester.

KOWAWESE (Orange County). Kowawese State Unique Area is a state owned 102-acre park managed by the Orange County New York Department of Parks, Recreation, and Conservation at Plum Point in New Windsor. The name comes from the Narragansett word *kowawese,* "young or small pine," that Ruttenber (1906a:90) suggested was a cognate for Gowanus (see above in New York in Part 1).

LACKAWANNA (Columbia, Erie, and Livingston counties). The place name Lackawanna from Pennsylvania adorns a city in the Greater Buffalo area and streets in Copake and Dansville.

LEHIGH (Oswego County). The hamlet of Lehigh bears the name of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Headquartered in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the line's tracks passed through the locality.

LENNI LENAPE (Warren County). Lenni Lenape Island in Lake George is located in the northern portion of the state where Delawares never lived.

MAHOPAC (Nassau County). Mahopac Road in the community of West Hempstead is an import from Westchester County.

MANHATTAN (Kings County). Manhattan Beach in Coney Island, transferred to the area during the nineteenth century, was soon associated with luxurious resort living.

MASPETH (Suffolk County). Maspeth Drive is a relocation of this western Long Island place name to the hamlet of Melville in the eastern part of the island.

MASSAPEQUA (Franklin and Onondaga counties). This Long Island Delaware Indian place name adorns streets in the Village of Saranac Lake and the City of Syracuse.

MATINECOCK (Suffolk County). Matinecock Trail bears a name from Nassau County transferred to the community of Ridge.

MEENAGHA (Ulster County). Mount Meenagha is a 1,750-foot-high Shawangunk Ridge mountain (see above in New York in Part 1) located in the community of Cragsmoor in the Town of Wawarsing (also see in New York in Part 1). Ellenville businessman Uriah E. Terwilliger adopted the name from Longfellow's poem, *Song of Hiawatha*, for the resort he operated there from 1882 to 1922. The name in the poem, Meenh'ge, from the Ojibwa word *miinagaaswansh,* "blueberry," advertised one of the resort's and the region's premier summer attractions. The name also survives as a street name at the locale.

MEROKE (Suffolk County). Streets named Meroke Trail, an early spelling of Merrick farther west in Queens and Nassau counties, are located in subdivisions in the City of Port Jefferson and the community of Ridge.

METAUQUE (Sullivan County). Metauque Lake in the hamlet of Glen Spey was created by a dam built across a brook flowing into the Mongaup River's (see above in New York in Part 1) Rio Reservoir one mile to the southwest. Metauque Lake has been on local maps at least since French (1860:646) published his gazetteer. Efforts to track down the history of the name have thus far only found that Metauque sounds much like a Munsee word, *míhtukw,* "tree," listed in Delaware Indian language dictionaries such as O'Meara (1996).

MINEOLA (Monroe and Nassau counties). Most New Yorkers associate the name Mineola with the Long Island village in the Town of North Hempstead. The place given the name in 1858 was incorporated as a village in 1906. Local traditions hold that Mineola is a shortened version the name of a Delaware chief named Miniolagameka. Meniolagameka (Whritenour suggests it is a Munsee word for "oasis," earlier translated by Heckewelder as a Delaware word for a "rich or good spot within that which is bad or barren") was actually a mostly Munsee Delaware Indian town in a part of Pennsylvania's Lehigh Valley abandoned during the 1750s. The name, which in New York also adorns a street in the City of Rochester, is a Lakota word meaning "many waters."

MINETTO (Oswego County). Similar in appearance to the Delaware Indian place name originally located in downstate New York, the name of the Town of Minetto in Oswego County probably acknowledges members of a local non-Indian family bearing the surname.

MINNEWASKA (Ulster County). The name of Lake Minnewaska is a Lakota word meaning "good water" imported from a namesake in Minnesota. See Grumet (2013:215-216) for additional information.

MOHANSIC (Westchester County). The name Mohansic that presently adorns a road and golf course in the Town of Yorktown is not known from colonial records. See Grumet (2013:216) for a discussion of the available evidence.

MOHICAN (Otsego, Sullivan, and Warren counties). Locales in New York bearing this name where records fail to document the presence of Indian people called Mohicans include a canyon in Otsego County, a lake in Sullivan County, and a camp and an island in Warren County.

MOMBASHA (Orange County). Mombasha High Point, a 1,282 foot tall peak in Sterling Forest State Park in the Town of Tuxedo, and Mombasha Lake, Mombasha Creek, and the Village of Mombasha in the adjacent Town of Monroe, bear the name Mount Bachon first recorded in George Clinton's 1735 field survey book for the Cheesecocks (see above in New York in Part 1) Patent (Freeland 1898:13). The name probably alludes to the hills and country of Bashan where the biblical city of Golan stood along the present-day border separating Israel, Syria, and Lebanon.

MONHAGEN (Orange County). Although it closely resembles Mohegan, Monhagen Creek and several other locales bearing the name in the City of Middletown is an imported county name from Ireland.

MONSEY (Rockland County). The names Monsey, Monsey Station, and Monsey Lake were borrowed by a developer to inspire romantic images of Indians for buyers. While Indian people speaking Munsee lived in the area, the name was never documented in or near the Hudson River valley.

MOSHOLU (Bronx County). Regarded as a Delaware Indian word since Robert Bolton (1881 2:446) first identified Tibbetts Brook as "the *Mosholu* of the Indians" in 1848, the name instead honors the prominent Choctaw leader Mushulatubbee (sometimes called Mashula) whose name combined the words *amoshuli,* "to persevere," and *ubi,* "to kill" (*in* Bright 2004:270). See Grumet (2013:219) for further information.

MUNSEY (Nassau County). The Village of Munsey Park was named for its non-Indian developer.

MUSKINGUM (Erie County). Muskingum Street is a transplant

from Ohio located in the Village of Depew.

NETCONG (Suffolk County). Netcong Place in the community of Elwood is an import from New Jersey.

NIANQUE (Sullivan County). The name of Nianque Lake in the Ten Mile River Scout Camp comes from a dictionary listing the Delaware Indian word, *niankwe,* as a term for "wildcat" or "bobcat."

NORWALK (Erie, Richmond, and Suffolk counties). The Delaware Indian place name Norwalk from Connecticut adorns avenues in the City of Buffalo, the Borough of Staten Island, and the hamlet of Medford.

NOYACK (Suffolk County). Noyack Bay is a Montauk language equivalent of the Delaware place name Nyack in Rockland County (see above in New York in Part 1).

OCCANUM (Broome County). Sometimes identified as names of Delaware origin, Occanum Creek and the hamlet of Occanum in the Town of Windsor are respelled variants of the name of the Hockanum River brought to the area during the 1790s by Connecticut immigrants.

PERKIOMEN (Richmond County). Perkiomen Avenue in the Borough of Staten Island is adorned with a transfer name from Pennsylvania.

POCONO (Westchester County). The Pennsylvania import Pocono graces an avenue in the City of Yonkers.

POTIC (Greene County). Potic is a Mahican Indian place name that closely resembles its Delaware cognate, Potake (see above in New York and New Jersey South in Part 1).
RAHWAY (Monroe County). Rahway Lane is an import from New Jersey located in the City of Rochester.

RAMAPO (Dutchess and Richmond counties). This Hudson Highland Delaware place name occurs elsewhere in New York as a street name farther north in the City of Rhinebeck and south of the Highlands in the Borough of Staten Island.

ROA HOOK (Westchester County). Although it looks somewhat like the Delaware Indian place name Rahway (see above in New Jersey North in Part 1), Roa Hook (also called Royer's Point) at the mouth of Peekskill Creek on the Hudson River is unrelated.

ROCKAWAY (Chemung and Suffolk counties). This place name from Long Island occurs as the transfer names of Far Rockaway Road in the Golden Glow neighborhood of the City of Elmira and Rockaway Trail in a Ridge community subdivision.

SCHAGHTICOKE (Dutchess and Rensselaer counties). Names of localities called Schaghticoke in New York preserve a Mahican word similar to it Delaware equivalent in Connecticut.

SECAUCUS (Suffolk County). The New Jersey Delaware place name Secaucus adorns a lane in the community of East Islip.

SHAMOKIN (Erie and Suffolk counties). This import from Pennsylvania occurs as a drive in the City of Lackawanna and a lane in East Islip.

SHAUPENEAK (Ulster County). Recently, Scenic Hudson (a preservation organization first formed to stop planned development at Storm King Mountain in 1963) imported a revised spelling of the earliest documented form of the Delaware Indian place name Shapnack in New Jersey for their 700-acre Shaupeneak Ridge Cooperative Recreation Area. The latter locale is situated along a small tributary of Black Brook at the northern end of Marlboro Mountain in the Town of Ulster more than 40 miles from the Delaware River.

SHAWANGUNK (Dutchess County). This name from the west side of the Hudson River in New York, has been given to the Shawangunk Ridge School on the River's west bank in Hyde Park.

STISSING (Dutchess County). Stissing View Drive is located near the Hudson River many miles to the west of Stissing Mountain.

SYOSSET (Madison County). This Long Island Delaware Indian place name adorns Syosset Drive in the City of Cazenovia.

TAKANASSEE (Delaware County). Takanassee Drive in the Village of Fleischmanns commemorates the memory of the former local resort named for its famous predecessor in New Jersey.

TAMMANY (Ulster County). The place name Tammany originally from Pennsylvania adorns Tammany Street in the City of Kingston.

TAPPAN (Suffolk and Sullivan counties). Roads bearing this name located many miles from the traditional territory of the Delaware-speaking Tappan Indian community are located in the cities of Babylon and Monticello.

TAUGHANNOCK (Tompkins County). This respelled variant of the Delaware Indian place name Taconic was adopted during the nineteenth century by a resort developer near Ithaca who gave it to his hotel, the nearby creek, and the waterfall that continues to draw visitors to the Taughannock Falls State Park.

TEKENI (Herkimer County). Tekeni Lake in the Adirondack State Park bears a name that resembles Taconic in New York and Tacony in Pennsylvania.

TIOGA (Clinton, Nassau, Richmond, and Westchester counties). This Iroquois name of a place associated with Delawares in Pennsylvania occurs as an imported street name in the communities of Atlantic Beach, Jericho, and Pleasantville, the City of Plattsburgh, and the boroughs of Queens and Staten Island in New York City.

TOBEHANNA (Yates County). Tobehanna and Little Tobehanna creeks in Dundee are transfer names of Tobyhanna in Pennsylvania.

TUCKAHOE (Suffolk and Westchester counties). The Chesapeake

Bay Eastern Algonquian name for *Peltranda virginica,* commonly called "Indian potato" and "Arrow Arum," adorns a hamlet in Suffolk County and a village in Westchester County.

TUXEDO (Rockland County). Tuxedo Lane is located in the hamlet of Congers.

WANAKSINK (Rockland and Sullivan counties). Wanaksink has been a place name in the Catskills at least since Ruttenber (1872:388-389) noted that the Reverend Charles Scott mentioned Wanoksink as a major Esopus settlement in a paper delivered to the Ulster County Historical Society. The origin of the name remains obscure. See Grumet (2013:240) for additional details.

WATCHUNG (Hamilton County). Watchung Council Road is the approach road to the Sabattis Adventure Camp operated by the Boy Scout council from northern New Jersey on the shores of Bear Pond in the Town of Long Lake.

WEEHAWKEN (New York County). A street name running from the shore of the Hudson River on Manhattan where the ferry from Weehawken, New Jersey formerly docked.

WINAKI (Rockland County). A spelling of the Delaware Indian place name Wanaque from New Jersey adorns Camp Winaki Road in Harriman State Park.

WINNISOOK (Ulster County). The name Winnisook was given to a club and its nearby artificially dammed lake in Big Indian in 1888. See Grumet (2013:243) for the particulars.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALLEGHANY (Alleghany County). Alleghany County (established in 1859) bears the name of the Allegheny River in Pennsylvania.

AMBOY (Buncombe, Cumberland, and Mecklenberg counties). Amboy is an imported name from New Jersey that adorns streets in the cities of Asheville, Fayetteville, Charlotte, and several other locales in the state.

APPALACHIN (Mecklenberg County). Appalachin Drive is an import from the New York-Pennsylvania border moved to the City of Charlotte.

HOBUCKEN (Pamlico County). The City of Hobucken at the mouth of the Pamlico River bears a respelled version of the place name Hoboken from New Jersey.

KATONAH (Mecklenberg County). The New York Delaware place name Katonah adorns an avenue in the City of Charlotte.

KINDERKAMACK (Franklin County). The Kinderkamack neighborhood and a road that runs through it in the Town of Youngsville are adorned by this imported place name from New Jersey.

MAHOPAC (Mecklenberg County). Mahopac Street in the City of Charlotte bears the name of Mahopac from New York.

MANAHAWKIN (Vance County). The Delaware place name Manahawkin from New Jersey graces a lane in the City of Henderson.

MANHATTAN (Davidson, Forsythe, Mecklenberg, Nash, Randolph, and Surry counties). Streets named Manhattan are located in Charlotte, Mt. Airy, Randleman, Rocky Mt., and Winston-Salem.

METEDECONK (Wake County). Metedeconk Lane (see above in New Jersey South in Part 1) is located in the City of Raleigh.

MINEOLA (Horry County). Mineola (see above in New York) is the name of an avenue in the community of Little River.

MOHICAN (New Hanover County). Mohican Trail bears a name popularized by the novel *Last of the Mohicans* (Cooper 1826).

NAAMAN (Davie County). Naaman Lane in the Town of Mocksville is adorned by a place name from Delaware.

NORWALK (Guilford County). The Connecticut Delaware place name Norwalk graces a street in the City of Greensboro.

POCONO (Mecklenberg and Wake counties). Roads named Pocono Lane (see above in Pennsylvania North in Part 1) are located in the towns of Cary and Cornelius.

ROCKAWAY (Henderson and Mecklenberg counties). This transplanted Delaware Indian place from New York name adorns roads in the cities of Charlotte and Hendersonville.

SANDUSKY (Wake County). Sandusky Lane in the City of Raleigh is adorned by an Iroquois name of a place where many Delawares lived in Ohio.

SHANNOPIN (Mecklenberg County). The Pennsylvania Delaware place name Shannopin adorns a drive in the City of Charlotte.

TAMAQUA (Wake County). This import from Pennsylvania adorns Tamaqua Lane in the Town of Holly Springs.

TAMMANY (Warren County). St. Tammany Road in the Town of Norlina bears the name of the organization that adopted a prominent Delaware sachem, first documented in Pennsylvania, as its patron saint.

TAPPAN (Mecklenberg County). The New York place name Tappan graces a Tappan Place in the City of Charlotte.

TUXEDO (Henderson County). The Tuxedo Hydroelectric Plant was created by a dam built across the Green River in 1920 near in the unincorporated community of Tuxedo south of the City of Asheville.

WANAMASSA (Mecklenberg County). Wanamassa Lane in the City of Charlotte is a transfer name from New Jersey.

WYOMING (Catawba, Mecklenberg, Rutherford, and Wake counties). Roads bearing this state name occur in Asheville, Charlotte, Newton, Raleigh, and Spindale.

WYSOCKING (Hyde County). The name of Wysocking Bay closely resembles the Delaware Indian place name Wysox in Pennsylvania.

NORTH DAKOTA

ALLEGHANY (Ransom County). Alleghany Township bears the name of the Allegheny River in Pennsylvania and New York.

ASHTABULA (Barnes County). Immigrants from Ohio moving to present-day North Dakota gave the name Ashtabula first to the village and later to the township they established along a stretch of the Sheyenne River. The name was subsequently given to Ashtabula Lake, an impoundment created by the Baldhill Dam built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1951.

RARITAN (Barnes County). Raritan Township in Barnes County is adorned by the Delaware place name Raritan from New Jersey.

TIOGA (Williams County). The City of Tioga bears an Iroquois name of a place where Delawares lived in Pennsylvania.

WASSAIC (Mountrail County). Wassaic is the name of a locality in the Town of James Hill imported from New York.

WYOMING (Burke, Hettinger, and McLean counties). Roads named for this state are located in the communities of Lignite, Mott, and Riverdale.

NOVA SCOTIA

MANHATTAN (Pictou County). Manhattan Avenue is located near Pennsylvania Avenue in the coal-mining town of Stellarton settled by Loyalist refugees in 1790.

ROCKAWAY (Kings County). Rockaway Place is located in the hamlet of Aylesford near Brooklyn Road. Both bear the names of fondly remembered former places on Long Island's King County in New York left by United Empire Loyalists following the end of the Revolutionary War.

OHIO

ALLEGHENY (Carroll County). Allegheny Street in the City of Carrollton is adorned by a place name from Pennsylvania.

AMBOY (Ashtabula and Fulton counties). The place name Amboy from New Jersey is an imported township name in Fulton County and a street name in the City of Conneaut in the county of Ashtabula (see above in Ohio in Part 2).

APPLE (Wayne County). A tributary of Killbuck Creek (see above in Ohio in Part 2) called Apple Creek, and a nearby street named Apple Orchard Drive on the campus of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station in the City of Wooster, preserve the memory of a place that local tradition identifies as *Apple chauquecake*, "apple orchard" (Howe 1907-1908 2:831). The name, evidently collected from a published Delaware word list, was thought to be the residence of a man named Beaver Hat, *Pappellelond*, one of the Munsee or Delaware signatories to the July 4, 1805 Treaty of Fort Industry that surrendered the area to United States (Oklahoma State University Library 1999-2000). Other local traditions celebrating Johnny Appleseed may have encouraged linkage of Pappellelond's name with the English term apple that occurs in the same general form as a loan word in Delaware.

ARMSTRONG (Knox County). Armstrong Run is a stream that flows into the Kokosing River (see above in Ohio in Part 2) just across from the City of Mount Vernon. The creek, which is paralleled by the Old Delaware Road, bears the name of a prominent Ohio Delaware Indian family tracing descent to the early nineteenth-century Green Town Indian community (see above in Ohio in Part 2) leader Thomas Steene Armstrong reportedly also known by his Delaware name, *Pamoxet.* Despite these facts, neither the stream nor the nearby road are located near historically chronicled Delaware communities. The run instead was named for a non-Indian family that bears the commonly occurring Armstrong surname.

ASHTABULA (Franklin and Hamilton counties). Ashtabula Street in Cincinnati and Ashtabula Court in Columbus bear this name imported from the northeastern corner of the state.

COMPO (Defiance County). Compo Park evidently bears an unrelated non-Indian family name. For the Delaware Indian place name Compo, see Connecticut.

CROSSWICKS (Warren County). The name of the hamlet of Crosswicks in the Greater Cincinnati area (first platted in 1821) was imported by immigrants from New Jersey.

CROTON (Licking County). Croton Road in the Village of Johnstown bears a Delaware Indian place name from New York.

CUYAHOGA (Allen, Erie, and Franklin counties). Roads named Cuyahoga Drive, located in the City of Huron and the Village of Fort Shawnee, and Cuyahoga Court, in the City of Columbus bear the Iroquois name of the place where many Delawares lived at and around present-day Cleveland.

HOBOKEN (Franklin and Hamilton counties). Roadways bearing this import from New Jersey are located in the City of Cincinnati and the community of Blacklick.

HOCKING (Hamilton County). Hocking Drive in the City of Cincinnati bears a Delaware Indian place name adorning locales in the south-central part of the state.

LACKAWANNA (Lucas County). The Pennsylvania Delaware place name Lackawanna graces an avenue in the City of Oregon.

MANHATTAN (Cuyahoga, Clark, Lucas, and Montgomery counties). The imported name Manhattan Beach from Brooklyn, New York is located along the Lake Erie shore in the City of Cleveland. The name also adorns streets in Dayton, Toledo, and several other places in Ohio.

MAXANTAWNEY (Gallia County). This subdivision name was recently imported from its original locale in Pennsylvania to the Ohio River Town of Gallipolis.

METUCHEN (Fairfield County). Metuchen Place is a transfer name from New Jersey located in the City of Reynoldville.

MINEOLA (Summit County). This Lakota name attributed to Delaware Indians in New York adorns Mineola Avenue in the City of Akron.

MONONGAHELA (Hamilton County). Monongahela Drive is an import from Pennsylvania located in the City of Cincinnati.

MOXAHOLA (Muskingum and Perry counties). Moxahola Creek is a 29-mile-long tributary of the Muskingum River (see above in Ohio in Part 2) that flows from its headwaters just above the hamlet of Moxahala in the Wayne National Forest, north to its junction with Jonathan Creek at Moxahala Park. From there, it runs on to South Zanesville where it debouches into the Muskingum River. Immigrants originally referred to the entire present-day Moxahola watershed as Jonathan Creek, named for Jonathan Evans, an American militiaman separated from his unit who managed to hide from an Indian war party near its banks in 1794. Moxahola appeared as early as 1819 as the Indian name of Jonathan's Creek (Kilbourn 1819:110). Iron-makers drawn to the area's coalfields gave the name Moxahala to the furnace and the settlement they built along its banks around 1873. Both Moxahola and Moxahala appear to be a slightly respelled imported version of Mocholoha, the name of a Delaware sachem (thought by some to be a Susquehannock leader) who signed several deeds to lands around Philadelphia (see above in Pennsylvania South in Part 1) during the last quarter of the seventeenth century (e.g., State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:67-68). Poet Charles Edgar Spencer subsequently romanticized the name and its place in Ohio heritage in his *Legend of the Moxahala*, published in 1878.

NORWALK (Huron and Medina counties). Norwalk is a Wampano Delaware transfer name that currently adorns a creek and a city located in the Firelands or Sufferers' Lands tract originally set aside for residents of Connecticut whose homes were burnt by British

raiders during the Revolutionary War. A road named for Norwalk in the Firelands joins the communities of Litchfield and Medina elsewhere in the state.

OLENTANGY (Montgomery and Summit counties). Roads named Olentangy Drive in the cities of Akron and Dayton carry the name far from its original location in the Olentangy River valley.

PATASKALA (Licking County). Mahr (1957:148-149) suggested that Pataskala resembled a Munsee word, **pendaskitquehelleu,* "a rising river which swells the water of a creek," that he thought may have been equivalent to the Delaware Indian word, *petapsqui,* "bank or tide water." Heckewelder (1834:378) thought the latter word was the basis for the name of Petapsco Creek in Maryland. Pataskala first appeared sometime between the years it was not included in Kilbourn's (1819) Gazetteer and 1833, when it was identified as the Indian name of the Licking River in the posthumously published gazetteer's 11th edition (A Citizen of Columbus 1833:274). In 1851, the name was given to the post office that opened at what was then called the village of Conine, named for its earliest mill owner, Richard Conine. Although the name no longer identifies the Licking River, Pataskala continues as the name of what is now a city on the banks of the South Fork of the Licking River.

PIPE (Knox County). The Pipesville Road running just south of the Walhonding Valley (see above in Ohio in Part 2) Village of Gambier bears the same name as influential Delaware sachem, Captain Pipe (also see above in Ohio in Part 2). The road is also located just a few miles south and west of the Hell Town expatriate Indian community on the Clear Fork of the Mohican River (see above in Ohio in Part 2) led by Captain Pipe during the early years of the American Revolution. Despite these facts, Pipesville Road bears the name of a non-Indian, Warren Pipes, who served the now-defunct Pipesville community in the area as its second postmaster during the 1850s.

POCANTICO (Summit County). The name of Pocantico Avenue in the City of Akron is an import from New York.

ROCKAWAY (Hamilton, Seneca, and Summit counties). The New York place name Rockaway adorns a locality in the hamlet of Scipio in Seneca County and serves as a street name in Akron, Cincinnati, and several other places in Ohio.

SHAMOKIN (Summit County). Shamokin Drive is an import from Pennsylvania in the City of Akron.

SUCCESS (Summit County). Success Road is located in the City of Akron.

TIONESTA (Wayne County). Tionesta Drive in the community of Dalton is an import from western Pennsylvania.

WEEHAWKEN (Summit County). Weehawken Place in the City of Akron bears a transfer name from New Jersey.

WHEELING (Belmont and Guernsey counties). Wheeling Creek is a 30-mile-long easterly flowing stream that pours into the Ohio River across from the mouth of westerly-running Wheeling Creek at the City of Wheeling (see above in West Virginia in Part 1).

WYOMING (Hamilton and Montgomery counties). Formally selected for its association with the scenic Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania at a town meeting in 1851, the community of Wyoming was incorporated as a city in 1874. Wyoming also occurs as a street name in the Village of Lockland and the cities of Dayton and Cincinnati.

OKLAHOMA

CONNERVILLE (Johnston County). The community of Connerville bears the same surname as that borne by the colonial trader Richard Conner and his Delaware Indian descendants. The place is also located in a part of the former Indian Territory where Absentee Delawares from Texas lived between 1839 and 1843. Connerville, however, is named for George B. Conner, an immigrant from the Midwest who became the first postmaster of the post office opened at the locale in 1897.

MANHATTAN (Cleveland County). Manhattan Drive is located in the City of Moore.

MUNSEY (Garfield County). Located within the old Cherokee Strip opened for non-Indian settlement in 1893, Munsey Street in the City of Enid bears a widespread non-Indian family name.

NITTANY (Oklahoma County). Nittany Drive is a transfer name from Pennsylvania located in Oklahoma City.

SKIATOOK (Osage and Tulsa counties). Although somewhat similar to the Delaware and Mahican Indian place name Schaghticoke in New York and Connecticut, the name adorning the City of Skiatook is instead a word from the Siouan-language marking the memory of a prominent nineteenth-century Osage leader.

TALALA (Rogers County). Often thought to be named for Civil War Cherokee officer Captain Talala. Whritenour thinks this name sounds and spells exactly like a Northern Unami word for "white cedar." Jim Rementer (*in* Bright 2004:473) proposes a Southern Unami cognate, *talalakw,* "white cedar tree." The possibility that it may come from Tallulah, the Cherokee name of a falls in Georgia (the inspiration for the name of the film star Tallulah Bankhead) or Tallula, a Choctaw place name in Mississippi (Bright 2004:476), is less likely.

TUXEDO (Washington County). Tuxedo Road is located in the City of Bartlesville.

WYOMING (Caddo, Cotton, and Garfield). Streets named for this state occur in the communities of Cyril, North Enid, and Walters.

ONTARIO

CATAWISSA (Regional Municipality of Durham). The transfer name Catawissa from Pennsylvania adorns a lane in the Township of Uxbridge.

DELAWARE (Middlesex County). American Loyalist refugees from the Delaware River valley who had been living refugee camps at Niagara first established the community they nostalgically christened Delaware on the banks of the Thames River sometime around 1796. The community straddles both banks of the river a few miles from the City of London, and is perhaps most widely known today as the site of the Delaware Speedway, one of the oldest courses of its type in Canada. The name Delaware also graces streets in Toronto, Hamilton, and several other places in the province not historically linked to Delaware Indian people.

HOCKING (Algoma District). Hocking Avenue is an import from Ohio located in the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

MINESING (Simcoe County). This otherwise unrelated Ojibwa cognate of the Delaware Indian word Minisink (see above in New York, New Jersey North, and Pennsylvania North in Part 1) adorns a wetlands and a community in the Nottawasaga Valley near the City of Barrie.

MOHICAN (Oxford County). Mohican Drive is one of several roads given Indian names located in the Lakeside Estates subdivision in the community of Woodstock many miles upriver from the Munsee-Delaware First Nation Reserve.
MUNCEY (City of Toronto). Muncey Avenue bears the name of a non-Indian.

PREAKNESS (City of Niagara Falls). The name Preakness (see above in New Jersey North in Part 1) adorns a park and a street located near other roads named for races and races horses in City of Niagara Falls.

ROCKAWAY (Regional Municipality of York). The New York Delaware place name Rockaway Road is located near the shore of Lake Simcoe in the community of Willow Beach in the Town of Georgina.

SHAMOKIN (City of Toronto). Shamokin Drive bears a transfer name from Pennsylvania relocated to the City of Toronto.

TUXEDO (Brant County, City of Hamilton, and Thunder Bay District). Roads named Tuxedo adorn avenues in Brantford and Hamilton and a drive in Thunder Bay.

OREGON

ALLEGANY (Coos County). Allegany is the name of a small community in Coos County. Its spelling suggests that New York is the name's point of origin.

DELAWARE (Coos, Deschutes, and Multnomah counties). Roads bearing this name in the cities of Brandon and Bend in Coos County, Bend in Deschutes County, and Portland in Multnomah located near others bearing state or city names celebrate the State of Delaware.

KINZUA (Morrow and Wheeler counties). This Delaware Indian name from Pennsylvania was first given to the present-day ghost town in Wheeler County by the nostalgic lumberman who established the Kinzua Pine Mills Company in 1927. Formerly adorning the 30-mile-long Kinzua and Southern Railroad (1929-1976) that carried logs and lumber to the Union Pacific mainline, the name currently graces a golf course and a private airport in the old company town as well as a nearby mountain. The name also adorns Kinzua Lane in the Morrow County City of Heppner.

LEHIGH (Linn County). Lehigh Park is a transfer name from Pennsylvania in the community of Albany.

MANHATTAN (Tillamook County). The community of Manhattan Beach and Manhattan Beach State Park are Pacific shore beach resorts named for Manhattan Beach in Brooklyn, New York.

MUNCEY (Baker and Harney counties). Muncey Creek in Baker County and Munsey Lake in the county of Harney are adorned with non-Indian family names.

MUNSEY. See **MUNCEY**

RARITAN (Washington County). Raritan Court is a road named for the New Jersey locale in the City of Tualatin.

ROCKAWAY (Tillamook County). Rockaway Beach, a shorefront community located just south of Manhattan Beach, bears the name of the popular Long Island, New York resort.

WYOMING (Lincoln County). N. E. Wyoming Street in Yachats celebrates the state.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY (Berks, Fayette, Lebanon, Lycoming, Northampton, Philadelphia, Somerset, and Westmoreland counties). This spelling of the Delaware Indian place in the western part of the state also widely occurs as a transfer name attached to creeks, streets, trails, and many other features in other parts of Pennsylvania celebrating the wealth that has poured into the commonwealth from the region.

AQUETONG (Bucks County). Aquetong Creek, Aquetong Lake, Aquetong Road, and the hamlet of Aquetong are all located in Solebury Township. Local historian William Davis (1876:295) claimed that Acquetong was the Delaware Indian name of the Great Spring located on land in the area purchased by William Penn's secretary James Logan in 1702. MacReynolds (1976:12-14) thought that local residents called it both Aquetong Spring and Logan Spring before referring to the place as Ingham Spring after New England immigrant Jonathan Ingham purchased land at the locale in 1747.

I have not been able to find primary records confirming either of these identifications. The name apparently began to appear on modern-day maps around the time that people living in the nearby hamlet of Paxon's Corners named their new post office Aquetong when it opened in 1884. Aquetong Lake was created by damming part of the creek in 1900.

ATCO (Wayne County). The small community of Atco in the Pocono Mountains resort area just west of Narrowsburg, New York is probably a transplant from New Jersey.

CHEMUNG (Lycoming County). Patriotic Pennsylvanians gave the battlefield names Chemung and Yorktown to adjoining hamlets in the Lycoming Valley. See the listing for the name in New York for information on Chemung's etymology and early historical associations.

CINNAMINSON (Philadelphia County). The name of this New Jersey township was adopted as a street name in nearby Philadelphia sometime during the twentieth century.

CODORUS (Schuylkill and York counties). Donehoo (1928:32) thinks that Codorus may be a much-garbled presently indecipherable Delaware or Shawnee Indian place name. It may also be a more intact rendering of Cadorus, the Christian name of the Duke of Cornwall who was the father of King Arthur's Queen Guinevere. Cadorus figured prominently in the widely read Arthurian legends written during the 1500s. Codorus Creek was first mentioned in a petition for land in the area made on July 6, 1732 (State of Pennsylvania 1838-1935, Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series 1:333-335). Codoras Creek was depicted at its current locale in York County on the 1749 Evans map. Howell subsequently included Codoras Creek and Codorus Township on his map published in 1792. Today, the headwaters of the 42-mile-long Codorus Creek and its South and West Branch tributaries gather together at Lake Marburg (created by completion of the Lake Marburg Dam in 1966) in Codorus State Park. From there, the stream bends past the community of Codorus in North Codorus Township that split off from Codorus Township (established in 1747) in 1838, the same year that the *Cadorus,* the nation's first iron steamboat, was launched on the Susquehanna River. Passing through Indian Rock Reservoir and Dam, the stream flows through the City of York before winding its last miles through rolling country to its junction with the Susquehanna River just below the hamlet of Saginaw.

Another stream known by the same name in the adjoining Schuylkill River valley flows from its headwaters below Broad Mountain through the Codorus Reservoir to its junction with Locust Creek. The conjoined waters of Locust Creek continue east to the place where they fall into the Schuylkill River midway between Hometown and the Borough of Tamaqua (see above in Pennsylvania North in Part 1).

CONASHAUGH (Pike County). This place name marks the locale locally identified as the site of the Battle of Conashaugh, during which a number of local militiamen were killed and wounded in a fight with a mixed Tory and Indian raiding column from Niagara on April 20, 1780. Contemporary records noting that the battle took place three miles south of Milford, however, do not mention its location by name. The present-day name adorning Conashaugh Creek and the Conashaugh Creek Road may come from the Conasauga region on the Georgia–Tennessee border. Union Army deserters moving into the remote creek valley evidently brought the name with them to the Delaware Valley. If this is the case, the name Conashaugh may come from a Cherokee word, *kanesega,* "grass" (*in* Bright 2004:117).

CONEMAUGH (Allegheny County). Conemaugh Avenue in Pittsburgh is located to the south and west of the Conemaugh Valley.

CONOQUENESSING (Monroe County). Conoquenessing Drive is one of the many imported Delaware Indian place names in the Arrowhead Lake development.

CROSSWICKS (Berks and Montgomery counties). This import from New Jersey adorns a hamlet and road near Jenkintown and a drive in the City of Reading.

CROTON (Delaware County). The name Croton given to a road in the Village of Wayne is a transfer name from New York.

CUTTALOSSA (Bucks County). Cuttalossa (officially spelled Cuttalosa by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names) is the name of a creek, a road, and an unincorporated hamlet in Solebury Township. Local historian William Davis (1876:296nn.) wrote that his name was first mentioned in an uncited 1702 survey return mentioning lands "at Quaticlassy." Davis may have based the spelling of the stream's current name on references to a place in New Jersey called Cutlosses Plantation (see Cutlass in New Jersey North in Part 1 above). Colonial maps of the area around Solebury do not identify the small stream at the present location of Cuttalossa Creek by name. I have been unable to locate either the 1702 survey or any other primary document mentioning the name in the area.

Remote, secluded, and too small to support heavy industry, the four-mile-long Cuttalossa Creek valley escaped major development. The stone mills built along the creek's banks during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries seem only to have added to the scenic valley's rustic charm that drew nineteenth-century poets such

as John Greenleaf Whittier and twentieth-century artists such as the New Hope School Bucks County impressionist painter Daniel Garber to the locale. Lumberton, Hard Times, and a succession of ferry family surnames such as Rose, Thorne, and Warner have graced the hamlet now called Cuttalossa at the stream's mouth at various times.

HOCKING (Centre and Somerset counties). The small hamlet of Hocking that grew around the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot of Hocking Station took its name from the nearby Hocking Coal Mine (opened in 1898) both bear a name imported from Ohio. The name also adorns Hocking Lane in the Borough of Centre Hall.

HOLICONG (Bucks County). Holicong is the name of a hamlet, a road, a municipal park, and several other places in upper Bucks County. I have not been able to find a primary source mentioning Holicong during colonial times. The area today known as Holicong was called Grinville during the early nineteenth century. The place was decorously renamed Greenville in 1881 at the same time that the community's first post office was named Holicong. Local historian George MacReynolds (1976:195-197) identifies Holicong as a respelled version of a traditional name of a local spring variously called Konkey Hole and Hollekonk Well. Whatever the name's origins, Greenville residents chose the new post office name Holicong to adorn their community by the beginning of the twentieth century.

INDIANTOWN (Chester County). Discovery of archaeological remains in and around the East Branch of the Brandywine River valley community of Glenmoore that many local collectors think come from historically undocumented Delaware occupations is the probable source of the names of present-day Indiantown Road and nearby Indian Run.

KIPPACK. See **SKIPPACK**

KITTANNING (Allegheny, Blair, and Butler, and Clarion counties). National pride in the colonial victory over the Delawares at their town of Kittanning (see above in Pennsylvania West in Part 2) on September 8, 1756 helped propel the name far from its original location. The name clusters most densely 50 miles east of the Delaware town at and around Kittanning Gap, a high pass through Allegheny Mountain where the Pennsylvania Railroad constructed the broad loop known as the Horseshoe Curve in 1854. Places also bearing the name at the locale include Kittanning Point, a dominating height that overlooks the Horseshoe Curve, and Kittanning Run, a small stream that flows through the Kittanning Gap into Upper Kittanning Lake and larger adjacent Kittanning Lake to Lake Altoona, where it joins with Scotch Gap Run to form Burgoon Run, a headwater of the Juniata River. Kittanning Point Road runs parallel to Kittanning Run. Other roads named for Kittanning far from its original location include Kittanning Hollow Road in East Brady and streets bearing the name in the cities of Butler and Pittsburgh.

LACKAWANNA (Lebanon County). Lackawanna Drive adorns a street in the City of Lebanon many miles from the Lackawanna Valley.

LAHASKA (Bucks County). Whritenour thinks that Laoskeek, the earliest identifiable occurrence of Lahaska, sounds much like a Northern Unami word, **lawaskeek,* "the middle of the swamp." Today, Lahaska is the name of a creek, a hill, and a hamlet most widely known as a popular market center and tourist destination. The locality draws its name from Lahaska Creek, one of the uppermost branches of the Neshaminy Creek (see in Pennsylvania South in Part 1 above) whose headwaters rise just west of the village.

Local tradition holds that the community of Lahaska was originally known as Hentown (MacReynolds 1976:217). Lahaska Creek and its lower course, today called Mill Creek, were respectively known as Randalls Creek and Randalls Run. The name Lahaska began to come to widespread attention following the 1842 publication of a newspaper article recalling how the father of local resident John Watson mentioned a place he called Laoskeek in a poem written in 1805 (MacReynolds 1976:218). Thomas Gordon (1832:227), who evidently read the 1805 poem, included Lackawissa Hill (present-day Buckingham Mountain) in his gazetteer. Another poem penned 40 years later spelled the name Lahasaka (MacReynolds 1976:219). Residents in the area finally adopted name Lahaska in its present form to adorn their community's post office in 1855.

LAHAWA (Chester County). This slightly respelled version of Lahaway from New Jersey adorns a drive in the community of Glenmoore.

LENAPE (Monroe County). Lenape Lane is one of the many Delaware Indian names in the Arrowhead Lake development.

LINGOHOCKING (Bucks County). The name of the Lingohocking Fire Department in the community of Penns Park is a slightly respelled variant of Wingohocking transferred to Bucks County.

LYCOMING (Philadelphia County). Lycoming Street in the City of Philadelphia bears an imported name from the valley of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River.

MAHANTANGO (Franklin and Schuylkill counties). The Susquehanna Valley place name Mahantango adorns a major road in the City of Pottsville and a drive in the Borough of Chambersburg.

MAHONING (Allegheny, Monroe, and Schuylkill counties). A lane in the City of Pittsburgh and a drive in the Arrowhead Lake development bear this imported Delaware Indian place name from elsewhere in the state. Two streams named Mahonney Creek and Mahannon Creek flowing into the upper Schuylkill River just east of Schuylkill Haven bear similar-looking, but otherwise unrelated, Irish surnames.

MANATAWNA (Philadelphia County). A slightly respelled form of Manatawny borrowed from its original location in Pennsylvania's Berks County given to a nineteenth-century Fairmont Park estate in the Roxborough neighborhood of Philadelphia and preserved as a neighborhood street name today.

MANAYUNK (Dauphin and Luzerne counties). Streets given this name far from the Schuylkill River are located in the cities of Harrisburg and Hazleton.

MANHATTAN (Allegheny, Delaware, and Luzerne counties). Manhattan serves as a street name in the City of Pittsburgh, in the hamlet of Ashley in Luzerne County, and in Tinicum Township in Delaware County.

MATTAWANA (Mifflin County). This version of Matteawan originally from New York was given to a railroad station and the community that grew around it during the early 1850s along the Juniata River across from the Borough of Mcveytown.

MAUCH CHUNK (Carbon County). Mauch Chunk Ridge, creek, lake, and road bear a Delaware Indian word that Heckewelder (1834:358) identified as *machtschúnk,* "the bear's mountain." Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company founder Josiah Wright probably obtained the name from Heckewelder sometime between 1815 and 1818 as an appropriate Indian name for the prominent local feature called Bear Mountain. See Grumet (2013:213-214) for a discussion of the particulars.

MAUNATOME (Susquehanna County). Although it may appear Delaware, the name of Maunatome Mountain, located just east of the Borough of Hallstead at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna River, is another of many transplanted place names from New England brought to the region during the last decades of the eighteenth century. Maunatome is a somewhat respelled version of Miantonomo, the name of a prominent seventeenth-century Rhode Island Narragansett sachem.

MAXATAWNY (Monroe County). Maxatawny Drive is one of the many Delaware Indian place names imported from other locales in Pennsylvania relocated to the Arrowhead Lake development.

MINEOLA (Monroe County). Local traditions hold that Mineola is a shortened version of the name of a Delaware chief named Miniolagameka. Meniolagameka (Whritenour suggests it is a Munsee word for "oasis," earlier translated by Heckewelder as a Delaware word for a "rich or good spot within that which is bad or barren") was actually a mostly Munsee Delaware Indian town in a part of the Lehigh Valley that they were forced to abandon after violence brought on by the final French and Indian War struck the area in 1755. The locale subsequently became a popular tourist destination during the 1830s. Lake Mineola (a glacial kettle hole) and the nearby hamlet of Neola in the Poconos still mark the places where New Yorkers from Hempstead first discovered the name they later adopted for their community. As mentioned earlier, Mineola is a Lakota word meaning "many waters."

MINISINK (Monroe County). The name Minisink, given to a court and a drive in the Arrowhead Lake development, are among the many Delaware Indian place names from elsewhere in Pennsylvania transferred to the locale.

MOHANSIC (Monroe County). Mohansic Court (see above in New York) is one of the many imported place names in the Arrowhead Lake development thought to have originally come from the Delaware Indian language.

MOHICAN (Luzerne and Monroe counties). Mohican Trail in the Arrowhead Lake development in Coolbaugh Township and Mohican Falls in Luzerne County are among the many commemorative applications of this name applied to places where Mohican Indians never lived in Pennsylvania.

MONONGAHELA (Snyder County). Monongahela Creek in the Susquehanna Valley bears the imported name of the river located at the western end of the state.

MONTOUR (Allegheny, Blair, Dauphin, Northumberland, and Philadelphia counties). Although several leaders bearing this surname have risen to prominence among the Delaware Indian people (see the entry for Montour in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2), places in Pennsylvania given the name of Montour family members not directly associated with Delawares include a creek in the Borough of Tyrone, Montour Run and Montour Road in Moon Township, other roads in the Northumberland County communities of Elysburg and Gibsonia, and streets in the cities of Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

NAMANOCK (Monroe County). Namanock Trail (see Namanock in New Jersey North in Part 1 above) is one of the many imported Delaware Indian place names in the Arrowhead Lake development.

NAY-AUG (Lackawanna County). Local tradition (Donehoo 1928:126) holds that Nay-Aug Park and the Nay-Aug Gorge within its borders in the City of Scranton both bear the Indian name of Roaring Brook. The brook runs through Nay-Aug Park as it courses from its headwaters just across from the upper reaches of the West Branch of the Lehigh River atop Moosic Mountain (see above in Pennsylvania North in Part 1) north and west to its junction with the Lackawanna River (see above in Pennsylvania Central in Part 2) in Scranton at the Steamtown National Historic Site.

NETCONG (Monroe County). Roads named Netcong Circle and Netcong Drive bear a name imported from New Jersey located in the Arrowhead Lake Community in Coolbaugh Township.

NEVERSINK (Berks County). This much-traveled Delaware Indian place name from New York began its first journey a few years before it appeared in Gordon's (1832:377) gazetteer as Neversink Mountain at the south end of the City of Reading. Neversink Mountain became the site of a popular mountaintop resort that was served by an inclined railroad that operated from 1884 to 1930. Today, the Berks County Conservancy manages a 500-acre section of former resort land as the Neversink Mountain Preserve. The name also continues to grace the Neversink Reservoir to the west of the preserve, the hamlet of Neversink to its southwest, and several streets and other places on and around Neversink Mountain.

NITTANY (Cumberland, Dauphin, and York counties). Roadways adorned with this name in places in Pennsylvania far from its original location occur in the City of Harrisburg and the boroughs of Dover and Mechanicsburg.

NORWALK (Philadelphia County). The Connecticut place name Norwalk adorns a road in the City of Philadelphia.

NYACK (Delaware County). Nyack Avenue is a Delaware place name from New York located in the Borough of Lansdowne.

OHIOPYLE (Allegheny County). Ohiopyle Drive in the City of Pittsburgh is an import from farther south in the state.

OUGHOUGHTON (Northampton County). Oughoughton Creek is a seven-mile-long stream that flows into the Delaware River just south of Foul Rift. James and Linda Wright (1988:178-179) noted that the name first appeared at its present locale as O. Quartin's Creek on an early plat map of the area drafted in 1805 (in the Northampton County Hall of Records). The stream was subsequently identified as Richmond Creek on several documents penned between 1820 and 1840. Benjamin Miller (1939:69-70) wrote that the creek's name appeared as Oughquogton and Oquiston in otherwise uncited documents. The Wrights reported finding other records that spelled the name as Oquachton and Oquirton. The closest possible Delaware cognate seems to be Oghotakan, the name of a tract of land on the Wallkill River in New York identified in a colonist's petition claiming the land dated June 4, 1699 (New York State Library, Indorsed Land Papers, Book 3:60).

PACKANACK (Wayne County). This Delaware Indian place name from New Jersey adorns a drive in the community of Gouldsboro.

PAHAGACO (York County). Although it resembles Pahaquarra at the Delaware Water Gap in New Jersey, artificial Lake Pahagaco near Harrisburg is an acronym for the P. H. Glatfelter Company that built the lake and established the Pahagaco Hill development around its banks in 1956.

PAUNACUSSING (Bucks County). Paunacussing Creek is a three-mile-long tributary of the Delaware River located in Buckingham Township. I have not been able to find this place name in primary records. Local historian William Davis (et al. 1905 1:243) identified Paunacussing Creek's Indian name as Paunaucusinck Creek in an uncited footnote entry. He further stated that Paunacussing was the original name of Bull's Island, located where the creek flows into the Delaware River (Davis et al. 1905 1:288). A later local historian, George MacReynolds (1976:288-289) wrote that the name first appeared as Paunnaucusinck Creek in an otherwise uncited 1703 survey. He also noted that the stream and the small community near its head were known as Milton's Creek during the early nineteenth century. MacReynolds went on to observe that local residents gave what they thought was the creek's Indian to the stream around the time they gave the name Carversville to the Milton's Creek community. Today, the name Paunacussing graces the creek and the 102-acre Paunacussing Creek Preserve managed by the Natural Lands Trust along the stream's lower course.

PACHWECHEN (Berks County). Zeisberger (*in* Horsford 1887:121) first presented what Whritenour identifies as Northern Unami word, *packquéchen,* "meadow." Pachwechen Run is the name of a tiny stream that flows into Valley Run just before the latter stream falls into Perkiomen Creek (see above in Pennsylvania South in Part 1) near the community of Chapel in Hereford Township. Although maps dating as far back as the mid-nineteenth century show an unnamed stream at the run's location, the absence of references identifying Pachwechen Run in subsequent maps strongly indicates that it is a recent introduction drawn from a Delaware-English dictionary.

PEQUEST (Lackawanna County). Drives bearing this import from New Jersey are located in developments in the City of Scranton and the nearby Borough of Clarks Summit.

PERKASIE (Berks County). Perkasie Avenue is an import from Bucks County in the City of Reading.

PERKIOMEN (Berks County). Perkiomen Avenue in the City of Reading is located outside of the borders of the Perkiomen River valley.

POCONO (Allegheny and Philadelphia counties). Streets bearing this name are located far from the Pocono Mountains in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

RAMAPO (Monroe County). Ramapo Drive is one of the many imported Delaware Indian place names in the Arrowhead Lake development.

ROCKAWAY (Butler, Cumberland, and Wayne counties). The name Rockaway originally from New York has been grafted onto roads in Butler, Camp Hill, and Lake Ariel.

SANKANAC (Chester County). Heckewelder (1834:358) thought that Sankanac was a Delaware Indian word, *sankhanne,* "firestone creek or the stream on which flint stones are found." Whritenour thinks that the name sounds more like a Delaware Indian word, *sankhoneck,* "noisy sounding stream." Moravian bishop Nicolaus Ludwig, Graf von Zinzendorf, first noted Sankinack in 1747 as the name of a creek situated at the present locale of Tar Run. Tar Run flows into the Lehigh River (see above in Pennsylvania South in Part 1) two miles below the Moravian mission town of Gnadenhutten founded a year earlier in modern-day Lehighton. Falling from use after Gnadenhutten was destroyed by Indian raiders in 1755, the name was revived and relocated much farther south to the Schuylkill River valley during the early 1900s. There, the founders of Camp Sankanac regarded it as the original Indian name for French Creek where they built the camp. Camp Sankanac has been operated by the Bible Club Movement since 1941.

SHACKAMAXON (Monroe County). This famous Delaware Indian place from downstate Pennsylvania has been imported as a street name in the Arrowhead Lake development in Pocono Lake.

SHAMOKIN (Dauphin, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties). This place name from the Forks of the Susquehanna River also occurs in imported form as an avenue in Norristown, a road in Philadelphia, and a street in Harrisburg.

SHAMONA (Chester County). Identified as a Delaware Indian place name by Weslager (1976:xxvi), the name of Shamona that graces a tributary of the East Branch of the Brandywine River, and a nearby park and school in the Borough of Downingtown, originally belonged to an early Syrian Christian martyr.

SHESHEQUIN (Monroe County). Sheshequin Drive is one of the many Delaware Indian place names from other parts of Pennsylvania imported to the Arrowhead Lake development.

SING SING (Union County). Sing Sing Road in the Borough of Mifflinburg bears this notable New York Delaware Indian place name.

SKIPPACK (Monroe County). Skippack Court and slightly differently spelled Kippack Path are among the many Delaware Indian place names from elsewhere in Pennsylvania transferred to the Arrowhead Lake development.

SUCCESS (Allegheny County). Success Street is located in the City of Pittsburgh.

TAMMANY (Monroe County). Tammany Drive in the Arrowhead Lake development bears the name of the Delaware River valley sachem.

TANKHANNEN (Bucks County). Tankhannen Road, a country lane in Tinicum Township (see below), bears a variant spelling of Tunkhannock, a Delaware Indian place name that adorns streams, towns, and other locales elsewhere in Pennsylvania. The spelling of the name in Tinicum indicates that it was almost certainly drawn from Brinton and Anthony's (1888) Delaware-English dictionary.

TATAMY (Monroe County). Tatamy Drive is one of the many imported Delaware Indian place names from elsewhere brought to the Arrowhead Lake development.

TINICUM (Bucks and Monroe counties). Colonists living along present-day Tinicum Creek submitted an unsuccessful petition to incorporate a town at the locale ten years before the 1737 Walking Purchase allowed proprietary authorities to claim title to the area. The petition was subsequently resubmitted in 1738, and what was originally called Tennicunk Township was established (Battle 1887:193). The imported place name Tinicum in Bucks County also adorns several roads, organizations, and a covered bridge in the township. The name in the slightly altered form of Tenicum also graces roadways in the Arrowhead Lake development in Coolbaugh Township.

TIOGA (Allegheny, Monroe, Northampton, and Philadelphia counties). Tioga Street in Pittsburgh, Tioga Avenue in the City of Bethlehem, Tioga Drive in the Arrowhead Lake development in Coolbaugh Township, and Tioga Avenue running from the Delaware River to the heart of the Tioga-Nicetown neighborhood in Philadelphia, bear the imported Iroquois name of the upper Susquehanna River valley place closely associated with Delaware Indian occupation during the eighteenth century. The name is a particularly popular transfer name primarily made famous by Tioga's position as a major railroad junction; the GNIS database contains records for 138 places named Tioga in 22 states.

TOBYHANNA (Centre County). Tobyhanna Road is located in Black Moshannon State Park far from Tobyhanna's original Lehigh Valley location.

TOMHICKON (Monroe County). Tomhickon Trail is one of the many imported Delaware Indian place names from other parts of Pennsylvania in the Arrowhead Lake development.

TOMICO (Monroe County). Although Lake Tomico in the Poconos bears the identically spelled surname of a Munsee family in Ontario, it is more probably a respelling of Lake Tomiko, the Chippewa name of a popular resort imported from the province into Pennsylvania.

TOWAMENSING (Carbon County). Towamensing had already been moved north from its original location of Towamencin north of the City of Philadelphia in Montgomery County by the time Nicholas Scull noted Toamensing on his 1759 map in the area that Zinzendorf had called St. Anthony's Wilderness. William Scull noted Toamensong in the same place in his 1770 revision of his father's map. Today, the name adorns the Township of Towamensing established as a district in 1768, and the Township of Lower Towamensing, which split off from Towamensing in 1841.

TOWANDA (Monroe and Philadelphia counties). Towanda Street in the City of Philadelphia and Towanda Trail in the Arrowhead Lake development both bear this Delaware Indian place name import from the Susquehanna River valley.

TUCKAMONY (Bucks County). The name adorning the present-day locality of Tuckamony in Solebury Township does not appear in colonial records.

TULPEHOCKEN (Philadelphia County). Tulpehocken Street in Philadelphia is located far from the Tulpehocken Valley in Berks County.

TUXEDO (Delaware County). Tuxedo Avenue is located in Newtown Square Township.

VENANGO (Allegheny and Philadelphia counties). Roads bearing this name located outside of the Venango River valley are located in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

WAWA (Delaware County). Although sometimes identified as a Delaware Indian place name, the name of the present-day hamlet of Wawa comes from the Ojibwa word for "goose." Local residents pronounce the name "saw-saw."

WISCONISCO (Monroe County). Wisconisco Drive is one of the many imported Delaware Indian place names from elsewhere in Pennsylvania relocated to the Arrowhead Lake development.

WOPSONONOCK (Blair County). Wopsononock is a place name primarily made up of Delaware language elements *woapeu,* "white," and *ock,* "place" (Donehoo 1928:257). It was evidently invented sometime during the mid-nineteenth-century as an appealing name for a mountain with a spectacular view of Altoona and the Logan Valley. The name was subsequently given to the hotel resort built at the mountain's summit during the 1840s. The Altoona and Wopsononock Railroad (affectionately known as the Wopsy) operated from 1890 to 1921. The line carried passengers to and from the

New Wopsononock Hotel from the time it opened in 1890 until a forest fire destroyed the resort's facilities in 1903. Afterwards, its operations focused on transporting coal and timber across the Allegheny front range. Today, the name adorns 2,552-foot-high Wopsononock Lookout and serves as a general term of reference to the surrounding area.

WYALUSING (Monroe and Philadelphia counties). Wyalusing Avenue in Philadelphia and Wyalusing Drive in the Arrowhead Lake development in Coolbaugh are imports from the Susquehanna Valley.

WYOMING (Cambria, Philadelphia, and Westmoreland counties). The name Wyoming has been given to roads in places in Pennsylvania beyond the borders of the Wyoming Valley such as Allentown, Greensburg, Johnstown, and Philadelphia.

WYOMISSING (Monroe County). Wyomissing Drive is one of the many imported Delaware Indian place names from other parts of Pennsylvania in the Arrowhead Lake development.

WYSOX (Allegheny and Monroe counties). Wysox Street in Pittsburgh and Wysox Trail in the Arrowhead Lake development are imports from the Susquehanna Valley.

QUEBEC

DELAWARE (Regional Municipal County of Rousillon). Rue Delaware is a street name in the Village of Delson south of the City of Montreal where Delaware Indians are not known to have lived.

MOHICAN (City of Laval). The Rue des Mohicans located next to the Rue des Abénakis is the name of a street in the City of Laval just northwest of the City of Montreal that honors the memory of Mohican Indians who did not live at the locale.

RHODE ISLAND

MANHATTAN (Providence County). Manhattan Street is located in the City of Providence.

MASHAPAUG (Providence County). The name of Mashapaug Brook is a Narragansett cognate of the Delaware place name Massapequa (see above in New York in Part 1).

POJAC (Washington County). Pojac Point is derived from a Narragansett cognate of the Delaware Indian place name Pochack in New Jersey.

ROCKAWAY (Providence County). Rockaway is a transfer name from New York applied to a street in East Providence.

SAUGATUCKET (Washington County). This Saugatuck, Connecticut look-alike graces a river, a pond, and a camp in Rhode Island.

TOBYHANNA (Providence County). Tobyhanna Road is a transfer name from Pennsylvania located in the City of Providence.

WYOMING (Kent, Newport, and Providence counties). Roads honoring the State of Wyoming are located in Cumberland, Little Compton, and Warwick.

SOUTH CAROLINA

ASHTABULA (Pickens County). Ashtabula Road is an import from Ohio located in the City of Pickens.

MANHATTAN (Anderson and Sumter counties). Roads bearing the name Manhattan are located in the communities of Piedmont and Sumter.

PEQUANNOCK (Berkeley County). Pequannock Road is an import from New Jersey in the City of Goose Creek.

POCONO (Fairfield County). Pocono Lane in the Town of Ridgeway bears a name transferred from Pennsylvania.

RARITAN (Berkeley County). The New Jersey place name Raritan graces a road in the City of Goose Creek.

SANDUSKY (Greenville County). Sandusky Lane is located in the City of Simpsonville is an import from Ohio.

SHAMOKIN (Kershaw County). This Delaware Indian place name from Pennsylvania serves as a transfer name for a lake and a hamlet in South Carolina.

TACONY (Charleston County). Tacony Road in the City of Charleston is an import from Pennsylvania.

TOTOWA (Horry County). Totowa Lane in the community of Longs is a transfer name from New Jersey.

WYOMING (Anderson, Colleton, Lexington, and Sumter counties). Streets named for the State of Wyoming are located in the communities of Colleton, Lexington, Piedmont, and Sumter.

SOUTH DAKOTA

DELAWARE (Lincoln County). The Township of Delaware is located south of Sioux Falls.

MANHATTAN (Big Stone County). Manhattan Island was formed by the damming of the headwaters of the Minnesota River that created Big Stone Lake in 1937.

RARITAN (Day County). Raritan Township is located just west of Waubay Lake.

SUSQUEHANNA (Hutchinson County). The Township of Susquehanna is located west of Sioux Falls.

WYOMING (Beadle, Charles Mix, and Pennington counties). Roads named for this state are located in Huron, Platte, and Rapid City.

TENNESSEE

ALLEGHENY (Blount County). Allegheny is a street name in the City of Maryville.

DELAWARE (Davidson County). Delaware Avenue in the city of Nashville is only one of several roads bearing this name in various Tennessee municipalities.

MANHATTAN (Anderson, Putnam, and Shelby counties). Manhattan Avenue in the City of Oak Ridge commemorates that part of the Manhattan Project situated in the community during World War II. Other roads bearing this name in Tennessee occur in Cookeville and Memphis.

MUNSEY (Grainger, Washington, and Wilson counties). Munsey Hollow in Grainger, Munsey Memorial Church in Washington, and Munsey-Maple Hill School in Wilson all bear non-Indian names.

NORWALK (Davidson County). The Connecticut Delaware place name Norwalk adorns a drive in the City of Nashville.

PENNSAUKEN (Rutherford County). This place name from New Jersey graces Pennsauken Court in the City of Murfreesboro.

RARITAN (Hamblen County). Raritan Court is located in the City of Morristown.

ROCKAWAY (Hamilton County). Rockaway Drive is located in the City of Chattanooga.

SANDUSKY (Knox County). This Iroquoian name of an Ohio locale where many Delawares lived adorns a road in the City of Knoxville.

SHIPPAN (Shelby County). Shippan Cove is an import from Connecticut given to a road in the community of Cordova at the northeast side of the City of Memphis.

TAMMANY (Nashville County). Tammany Drive is located in the City of Nashville.

TIONESTA (Campbell County). Tionesta Drive in the Town of Jacksboro is an import from western Pennsylvania.

TUXEDO (Hamilton and Tipton counties). Tuxedo is a street name in the cities of Chattanooga and Covington.

WYOMING (Davidson and Robertson counties). Roads named for the State of Wyoming are located in Nashville and White House.

TEXAS

CROSSWICKS (Tarrant County). This import from New Jersey adorns Crosswicks Court in the City of Fort Worth.

CROTON (Brewster, Dickens, Kent, Knox, and Stonewall counties). The name Croton adorns a creek that flows through the Texas Panhandle and the Croton locality along its banks in Dickens County. These particular occurrences may refer to the croton plant, a desert-loving spurge species found widely in the state.

DELAWARE (Burnet, Culberson, El Paso, Gillespie, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Loving, and Reeves counties). A substantial portion of the10,000-square-mile Delaware Basin, the Delaware Mountains, an intermittent stream variously called the Delaware River, Delaware Creek, Delaware Springs, and Delaware Avenue in the City of El Paso, are located at the far western end of Texas. Farther east, six-mile-long Delaware Creek flows through central Burnet County north and west of the City of Austin. Another stream bearing the same name is located farther south in Gillespie County. Most of these commemorate the Absentee Delaware Indian community, whose members lived elsewhere in the state from the early decades of the 1800s to 1859, when most moved north with the Caddos and Wichitas they lived with on the Brazos River to Indian Territory (today's Oklahoma). Today, most Absentee Delaware descendants belong to the Western Delaware Indian Nation, whose center is located on their reservation in Anadarko.

MAHONING (Harris County). Mahoning Drive in the City of Houston bears a transfer name from Pennsylvania or Ohio.

MANADA (Webb County). The name of Manadas Creek Lake closely resembles the Delaware place name Manada in Pennsylvania.

MANHATTAN (Collin, Harris, Neuces, and Potter counties). Streets named for Manhattan in Texas are located in Amarillo, Corpus Christi, Houston, and Plano.

MINEOLA (El Paso and Wood counties). The transfer name Mineola (see New York above) adorns a city in Wood County and a drive in the City of El Paso.

MUNCY (Floyd and Oldham counties). The Muncy Cemetery and the community of Muncy bear names of non-Indian origin.

MUSKINGUM (Ector, Ellis, and Harris counties). Muskingum is a transfer name from Ohio given to a draw in Ector County and roadways in the cities of Houston and Odessa and the Town of Waxahachie.

NAAMAN (Dallas County). Naaman Forest Boulevard in the City of Garland bears a name spelled the same way as Naaman in Delaware.

NORWALK (Bexar and Tarant counties). Roadways given the Connecticut place name Norwalk are located in the cities of Colleyville and San Antonio.

NYACK (Bexar and Tarant counties). Nyack streets in the cities of Colleyville and San Antonio bear a place name from New York.

OLENTANGY (Harris County). Olentangy Street in the City of Houston is named for the Olentangy River in Ohio.

RARITAN (Bexar and Harris counties). Streets bearing the New Jersey place name Raritan are located in the cities of Houston and San Antonio.

ROCKAWAY (Bexar and Dallas counties). The place name Rockaway from New York serves as a street name in the cities of San Antonio and Dallas.

SUSQUEHANNA (Travis County). Susquehanna Lane is located in the City of Austin.

TAMMANY (Harris County). This name originally from Pennsylvania adorns Tammany Street in the City of Houston and Tammany Manor Lane in the community of Spring.

TIOGA (Bexar County). The Pennsylvania place name Tioga Drive is located in the City of San Antonio.

TOWANDA (Collin County). Towanda Drive in the City of Plano bears a place name first documented in Pennsylvania.

TUXEDO (Jones County). Bright (2004:526) observed that people living in this Texas community pronounce the name as *tuk' si dō*.

WYOMING (Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, and Wichita). Places in Texas containing streets named for the State of Wyoming include Baytown, Dallas, El Paso, Houston, San Antonio, and Wichita Falls.

UTAH

CROTON (Kane County). Although the names of Croton Canyon and a nearby plateau known as Croton Bench in nearby Kanab both hearken back to Croton in New York, they more probably refer to the croton plant that thrives in the state's arid climate.

LACKAWAXEN (Wasatch County). Lackawaxen Lake, an import from Pennsylvania given to what was earlier called Glacier Lake, is located in the Wasatch Mountains.

MANHATTAN (Salt Lake and Tooele counties). Manhattan is a street name in Salt Lake City and the City of Tooele.

TUXEDO (Salt Lake County). Tuxedo Circle is a street in Sandy City.

WYOMING (Salt Lake City County). A road honoring the state is located in Salt Lake City.

VERMONT

COMPO (Washington County). The name of Compo Road in the City of Barre originated in Connecticut.

PONUS (Windsor County). Ponus Road in the Town of Ludlow is another import from Connecticut.

WICKOPEE (Windham County). Wickopee Road in Brattleboro bears a closely related Abenaki cognate of the Delaware Indian place name Wiccopee (see above in New York in Part 1).

VIRGINIA

ALLEGHANY (Alleghany and Prince William counties). Alleghany is the name of a county (founded in 1822) and a number of locales within its bounds. It also occurs as a street name in the City of Manassas and several other places in the state.

CUYAHOGA (Independent City of Manassas). This Iroquois place name associated with Delaware Indians in Ohio adorns a roadway in the City of Manassas.

DELAWARE (Arlington County and the Independent City of Salem). Delaware occurs as a street name in Arlington and the Roanoke region community of Salem.

HACKENSACK (The Independent City of Virginia Beach). Hackensack Road is an import from New Jersey located in Virginia Beach.

HOCKING (Buchanan County). Hocking Hills Road in the community of Vansant bears a transfer name from Ohio.

KILLBUCK (The Independent City of Winchester). The Killbuck Trail in the City of Winchester has no known associations with people bearing the Delaware surname.

KITTANNING (Loudoun County). The Pennsylvania place name Kittanning adorns a lane in the community of Ashburn.

LACKAWANNA (Fairfax County). The name Lackawanna from Pennsylvania graces a drive in the community of Springfield.

MATTAWAN (Hanover County). Although it exactly matches the Delaware place name in New Jersey, the name of the hamlet of Mattawan and Mattawan Trail in Mechanicsville is probably an abbreviated form of the Powhatan place name Mattawoman.

MINEOLA (Independent Cities of Staunton and Virginia Beach and Chesterfield County). Mineola (see above in New York) adorns roads in Chester, Staunton, and Virginia Beach.

NITTANY (Independent City of Manassas). This import from Pennsylvania graces Nittany Drive in the City of Manassas.

POMPTON (Chesterfield County). Pompton Lane is an import from New Jersey relocated in the community of Chester.

POUGHKEEPSIE (Independent City of Virginia Beach). Poughkeepsie Court in Virginia Beach bears a transfer name from New York.

ROCKAWAY (Chesterfield, Fluvanna, and Spotsylvania counties and the Independent Cities of Fairfax and Galax). The small community of Rockaway is located in Fluvanna County. Bon Air, Fairfax, Galax, and Spotsylvania Court House are among localities in Virginia containing roads also bearing this Delaware place name from New York.

SANDUSKY (Independent City of Lynchburg). Sandusky Drive in the City of Lynchburg bears an Iroquoian name for a Delaware place in Ohio.

SHENANDOAH (Augusta, Clark, Frederick, Page, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Shenandoah, and Warren counties). Heckewelder (1834:377) wrote that a Nanticoke chief told him that Shenandoah came from *schindhandowik,* a Delaware Indian word meaning "the sprucy stream, a stream passing by spruce pines." Present-day scholars, however, are not sure where the name comes from or what it means. The name first appeared nearly simultaneously in upstate New York and Virginia. In 1712, New York settlers began purchasing land from Indians along Shenondohawah, the Mohawk name for the lower Mohawk River valley above Albany (O'Callaghan 1864:118). That same year, Swiss colony builder Baron Christoph von Graffenried mentioned a mountain called Senantona while searching for a site for Palatine German colonists beyond Virginia's Blue Ridge (Todd and Goebel 1920:384). Western Iroquois people referred to Pennsylvania's Wyoming Valley by such names as Chanandowa and Tsanandowan during the eighteenth century (Donehoo 1928:232). The word entered English as the name of Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. The existence of 209 entries for places named Shenandoah in 21 states listed in the GNIS database provides only one indication of the name's widespread popularity.

SUCCESS (Hanover County). Success Street is located in the Town of Ashland.

TACONY (Independent City of Richmond). The Pennsylvania place name Tacony adorns a drive in the City of Richmond.

TAMMANY (Fluvanna and Mecklenberg counties). St. Tammany Road runs between Bracey and La Crosse in Mecklenberg County. The name of Tammany, first documented in Pennsylvania, also adorns a street in the Town of Columbia.

TOBYHANNA (Washington County). Tobyhanna Road in the Town of Abingdon bears a place name from Pennsylvania.

TOWANDA (Independent Cities of Alexandria and Chesapeake). Roadways named Towanda in Alexandria and Chesapeake are imports from Pennsylvania.

TUXEDO (Prince William County). Tuxedo Lane is located in the hamlet of Gainesville.

VENANGO (Independent City of Richmond). Venango Lane in the City of Richmond is a reminder of Virginia's former claims to the Allegheny Valley in Pennsylvania.

WEYANOKE (Charles City County). The name of the Weyanoke community and several other places in the Norfolk area is not directly related to the Delaware Indian place name Wanaque in New Jersey.

WHEELING (Montgomery County). Wheeling Road is a thoroughfare in the City of Mechanicsville.

WYOMING (Independent Cities of Arlington, Norfolk, and Portsmouth). Streets named for the State of Wyoming occur in the cities of Arlington, Norfolk, and Portsmouth.

WASHINGTON

AMBOY (Clark County). The community of Amboy bears a name originally from New Jersey.

DELAWARE (Benton, Cowlitz, and Mason counties). Delaware streets, located near others given state names in the cities of Kennewick in Benton County and Longview in Cowlitz County, almost certainly do not refer to the Delaware Indian nation. Another road bearing the same name close to Wyandotte Street in the City of Shelton indicates that both commemorate Indian nations that did not live in or around Mason County.

LACKAWANNA (Jefferson County). Lackawanna Beach bears another well-traveled Delaware place name from Pennsylvania.

LEHIGH (Pend Oreille County). This Pennsylvania Delaware place name graces Lehigh Hill Road in the Colville National Forest.

RAMAPO (Clallam County). Ramapo is a name from New York that now graces a small crossroads community and one of the roads that passes through it west of the City of Port Angeles.

ROCKAWAY (Island County). The Rockaway Beach community is located on Camano Island.

SUCCESS (Grays Harbor County). Lake Success is located in Olympic National Park.

WYOMING (Clark and Pacific counties). Wyoming Streets are located in the cities of Raymond and Vancouver.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

DELAWARE. Delaware Street, N. E. and S. E., is one of 50 major thoroughfares in the city named for a state. The street runs in a generally southern direction from Union Station and across the Mall to its lowermost terminus in the Buzzard Point neighborhood.

WYOMING. Wyoming Avenue, N. W. is a relatively short street located in the Kalorama neighborhood.

WEST VIRGINIA

ALLEGHENY (Monroe and Pocahontas counties). Streets named Allegheny occur in the community of Wayside in Monroe County, in Cass in the county of Pocahontas, and several other places in the state far to the south of the Allegheny River or Allegheny Mountains in Pennsylvania.

AMBOY (Preston County). This small West Virginia community almost certainly bears a transfer name from New Jersey.

LEHIGH (Barbour County). The place name Lehigh from Pennsylvania graces a small community in the north central part of the state.

MANNINGTON (Marion County). Although it is spelling the same way as the anglicized Delaware Indian place name Mannington (see above in New Jersey South in Part 1), the City of Mannington is named for a civil engineer named Charles Manning.

MATEWAN (Mingo County). In 1890, a Norfolk and Western Railroad civil engineer from Beacon named Erskine Hazard gave the New York Delaware Indian place name Matteawan to a coal mining town he laid out in West Virginia. Locals soon abbreviated it to Matewan. The feature movie named for the community brought a 1920 incident pitting miners against detectives hired by mine owners to national attention when it was released in 1987.

MUNCY (Mingo County). The Big and Little Muncy Branch bear a non-Indian name.

ROCKAWAY (Jefferson and Kanawha counties). Roads named Rockaway in the City of Charleston and the Town of Harpers Ferry bear a name that originally came from New York.

SHENANDOAH. See in **VIRGINIA**

WYOMING (Kanawha, McDowell, Raleigh, and Wyoming counties). A county and roads in such communities as Beckley, Charleston, Laeger, and Mullens bear the name of this state.

WISCONSIN

ALLOUEZ (Douglas County). The name of the Allouez community resembles the Delaware Indian place name Alloway in New Jersey. Allouez, however, is located in a place where Delawares never lived. The name probably instead marks the place settled by immigrants bearing the French Allouez family name notably associated with French Jesuit frontier missionary Claude-Jean Allouez (1622-1689).

HOBOKEN (Madison County). Hoboken Road from New Jersey is located in the City of Madison.

HOCKING (Lafayette County). Hocking Lane in the City of Shullsburg bears a Delaware Indian place name from Ohio.

LACKAWANNA (Douglas County). Lackawanna Avenue in the Town of Superior bears a Delaware place name from Pennsylvania.

MANHATTAN (Calumet, Lincoln, Monroe, Racine, Waukesha, Wood counties). Streets named Manhattan are located in Chilton, Menominee Falls, Racine, Tomahawk, Verona, Waukesha, and Wisconsin Rapids.

MANITOWAC (Manitowac County). The name of the City of Manitowac, the Manitowac River, and much else in and around Manitowac County comes from an Ojibwa cognate of the Delaware word Manitou (see in New York in Part 1).

MEQUON (Ozaukee County). Looking much like the Delaware Indian place names Miquon in Pennsylvania and Miquin in New Jersey, the name of the City of Mequon means "ladle or spoon" in Ho-Chunk. The name may honor the memory of the Ho-Chunk leaders belonging to the Decorah family, whose surname comes from an entirely different Siouan Ho-Chunk word that also means "ladle, or spoon."

MINITO (Langlade County). Minito Lake and State Natural Area come from the same source as Manitowac (see above).

MINNISUING (Douglas County). Lake Minnisuing probably bears a local Central Algonquian cognate of the Delaware place name Minisink in Pennsylvania and New York.

NESHONOC (La Crosse County). Although similar in appearance to the Delaware Indian place names Neshanic in New Jersey and Neshannock in Pennsylvania, this place name is thought to derive from an etymologically unrelated component of the local Ho-Chunk place name, *Nupe-Wausau-Neshonoc-Rau*.

NORWALK (Monroe County). The Village of Norwalk in Wisconsin was named by its founder for his hometown of Norwalk, Ohio.

RARITAN (Dane County). Raritan Road (originally from New Jersey) is located in the City of Fitchburg.

ROCKAWAY (Calumet and Winnebago counties). Resort communities named Rockaway Beach located on opposite shores of Lake Winnebago are adorned by this Delaware Indian place name from New York.

TOWANDA (Vilas County). Lake Towanda is named for the Pennsylvania locale in the upper Susquehanna Valley.

TUXEDO (Fond du Lac County). Tuxedo Lane is located in the City of Fond du Lac.

WYALUSING (Dane and Grant counties). The Town of Wyalusing (laid out in 1854) and nearby Wyalusing State Park bears imported names from the Susquehanna Valley in Pennsylvania. The name also adorns Wyalusing Drive in the City of Madison.

WYOMING (Dane, Douglas, Madison, and Rock counties). Streets named Wyoming occur in Janesville, Madison, Milwaukee, Sun Prairie, and Superior.

WYOMING

CROTON (Campbell County). The community of Croton may be named for the croton plant (see Texas and Utah above).

MANHATTAN (Cooke and Laramie counties). Manhattan Gulch and a road named Manhattan Lane in the City of Cheyenne are two of several transfers of this Delaware place name to Wyoming. Although Laramie is not a Delaware Indian place name, the man for whom it is named, French Canadian trader Louis Lorimer (1748-1812), numbered many Delawares among customers who frequented his trading post in Shawnee territory in western Ohio between 1769 and 1782. He evidently continued to trade with Delawares and other Indians at his relocated store at Ste. Genevieve in present-day Missouri after the Revolutionary War. Places still bearing Lorimer's name back east in Ohio include Fort Loramie, built on the site of his trading store burned by American troops in 1782, and Loramie Creek, a stream that runs through the area.

WYOMING. Places bearing this transplanted Delaware Indian place name occur throughout the state.

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Addendum To:

BEYOND MANHATTAN: A GAZETTEER OF DELAWARE INDIAN HISTORY REFLECTED IN MODERN-DAY PLACE NAMES

by
Robert S. Grumet
Munsee and Northern Unami Interpretations by Ray Whritenour

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AMAWALK

Replace the first sentence of the entry on page 7 with:

Whritenour thinks Appamaghpogh, the name of a place mentioned in the August 24 1683 Indian deed to land in the present-day town of Somers (in Robert Bolton 1881 1:86-87), sounds similar to the Munsee words **apaamaapoxkw*, “rock here and there,” and **ahpeemaapoxkw*, “upon the overlying rock.”

Delete the sentence beginning “Ruttenber (1906a:34)... ” beginning the second paragraph

APAWAMIS

Insert this new entry between AMAWALK and AQUEHONGA on page 7:

APAWAMIS (Westchester County). Apawamis first appeared as the name of a tract identified as Appawameis in the present-day city of Rye purchased from local Indians on November 8, 1661 (in Robert Bolton 1881 2:150-151). Today, the name Apawamis adorns a local street and a country club in the area. The long prominent Apawamis Golf and Country Club adopted the spelling of the name that initially appeared in Bolton’s county history. Apawamis Avenue, several miles farther east, is the location of the place where the club was first founded in 1890. The cachet generated by the club’s associations with major golf, squash, and tennis competitions, has resulted in its adoption as a residential street name in California and North Carolina.

NORTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA

CONASHAUGH

New entry on between COCHECTON and EQUINUNK on page 8:

CONASHAUGH (Pike County). Whritenour thinks that Coneshaw, an early spelling of the name (see below) sounds like a Munsee word **kwunahchuw*, “long hill.” The name’s modern orthography presently graces a local road that crosses the upper reaches of its three mile-long namesake creek in Dingman Township. Situated just below the larger Raymondskill, Conashaugh Creek flows in the Delaware River midway between Namanock and Minisink islands. Most of the stream is located within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Local tradition holds that Union Army deserters taking refuge in the area gave it the Cherokee Indian name of the Conasauga Valley (Bright 2004:117 suggests that the word comes from *kanasega*, “grass”) in the Georgia-Tennessee uplands where federal forces engaged Confederate units during the war (see Grumet 2013:199). Local historian Kurt Wolfskeil brought my attention to depositions made in 1846 referring to a small but deadly Revolutionary War skirmish since called the Battle of Conashaugh. An affidavit made by a veteran of the April 20, 1780 engagement noted that the fighting occurred near “a small stream called the Connesook... [near] Remans Kill

[Raymondskill].” The widow of another participant identified the stream as Coneshaw (Minisink Valley Genealogy 2013). The name formerly identified a now-extinct settlement near the stream’s mouth.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

Enter the following sentence at the end of the last sentence in the first paragraph of the entry for LACKAWANNA on page 102:

Moravian missionary Johann Schmick identified Lechawachneckin his journal as a locale situated above Wyoming visited between April 26 and 30, 1765 by Indians belonging to his party while en route to present-day Wyalusing (in Wheeler and Hahn-Bruckart 2015:73).

Revise the sentence beginning “Thirty-one-mile-long...” in the first paragraph of the entry for MESHOPPEN on page 104 to read:

Moravian missionary Johann Schmick first mentioned present-day thirty-one-mile-long Meshoppen Creek as “the creek Mahohapinck” in his May 7, 1765 journal entry (Wheeler and Hahn-Bruckart 2015:77). He further noted that the name meant “corral.” Whritenour points out that the somewhat garbled transliteration of the orthography Mahohapinck (it should probably be Mashohapinck) almost certainly translates as coral, a word often used by colonists to identify wampum shell beads. The name next appeared as a stream named Machapendaawe located at the current location of Meshoppen Creek in William Scull’s map of 1770.

CALIFORNIA

Insert the following entry between ALLEGHENY and ASHTABULA on page 163:

APAWAMIS (Riverside California). Apawamis Road in the self-identified spa destination city of Desert Hot Springs is an import intended to spark favorable associations with the famous Apawamis country club in New York.

NORTH CAROLINA

Insert the following entry between APALACHIN and HOBUCKEN on page 204:

APAWAMIS (Moore County). Apawamis Circle in the village of Pinehurst is a Delaware Indian transfer name from New York.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC ADDENDUM

Insert the following bibliographic citation at the bottom of page 240 between S. Miller 1989 and Missouri State University 1999-2005:

Minisink Valley Genealogy. 2013. The Battle of Conashaugh Affidavits. In http://minisinkvalleygenealogy.blogspot.com/2013/the-battle-of-conashaugh-depositions.html. Last accessed January 28, 2016.

Insert the following bibliographic citation at the bottom of p. 243 between Wetherill 1856 and White 1959:

Wheeler, Rachel, and Thomas Hahn-Bruckart. 2015. On an Eighteenth-Century Trail of Tears: The Travel Diary of Johann Jacob Schmick of the Moravian Indian Congregation Journey to the Susquehanna, 1765. *Moravian Journal of History* 15:44-88.