

Hamilton Thomas Kenny Ph. D. 1950

The Origin and Meaning of the Indian Place-names of Maryland

Thesis and Abstract Approved: Susan E. Harman
Professor in charge of thesis

Date: April 17, 1951.

THE ORIGIN AND MEANING OF THE INDIAN PLACE-NAMES
OF MARYLAND

by
Hamill Kenny

Thesis submitted to the faculty of the Graduate School
of the University of Maryland in partial ful-
fillment of the requirements for the degree
of Doctor of Philosophy

1950

UMI Number: DP70427

All rights reserved

INFORMATION TO ALL USERS

The quality of this reproduction is dependent upon the quality of the copy submitted.

In the unlikely event that the author did not send a complete manuscript and there are missing pages, these will be noted. Also, if material had to be removed, a note will indicate the deletion.



UMI DP70427

Published by ProQuest LLC (2015). Copyright in the Dissertation held by the Author.

Microform Edition © ProQuest LLC.

All rights reserved. This work is protected against unauthorized copying under Title 17, United States Code



ProQuest LLC.
789 East Eisenhower Parkway
P.O. Box 1346
Ann Arbor, MI 48106 - 1346

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	page i .
List of Abbreviations	xii .
List of Maryland Maps and Atlases Consulted	xvii .
Part One: Introductory Essay	xxxix .
I. Ethnology	xxxix .
II. Migration	xlvi .
A. The Piscataway (Conoy)	xlix .
B. The Shawnee	liii .
C. The Tuscarora	lviii .
D. The Nanticoke, Matapeake, Delaware	lx .
a. The Nanticoke	lx .
b. The Matapeake	lxi .
c. The Delaware	lxiii .
E. The Seneca	lxiv .
F. Miscellaneous	lxv .
III. What the Translations Reveal	lxvii .
IV. Some Maryland Indian Place-name Folk Etymologies	lxviii .
Part Two: The Dictionary	1 .
A - Accokeek <u>to</u> Assawoman	1 .
B - Big Annemessex <u>to</u> Brockatonorton	42 .
C - Cacaway <u>to</u> Cutmaptico	45 .
D - Delaware Run <u>to</u> Dry Seneca Creek	94 .
G - Geanquakin <u>to</u> Great Tonoloway	96 .
H - Half Pone Point <u>to</u> Hungrytown	100 .
I - Indian Creek <u>to</u> Indiantown Wharf	110 .
J - Jamaica Point <u>to</u> *Journeycake Town	115 .
K - Kent Island <u>to</u> *Kus: Flu:	122 .
L - Linganore <u>to</u> *Long Old Fields	129 .
M - Magothy <u>to</u> *Monoponson	140 .
N - Nanjemoy <u>to</u> North Branch of the Potomac	181 .
O - Octoraro <u>to</u> Oregon	195 .
P - Pasadena <u>to</u> *Powhatan	213 .
Q - Quantico <u>to</u> Quirauk	259 .
R - *Rapahanock River <u>to</u> Romancoke	268 .
S - Saratoga <u>to</u> Swan Gut	275 .
T - Takoma Park <u>to</u> Tyaskin	289 .
W - Wango <u>to</u> Wyanoke	320 .
Y - Yough <u>to</u> Youghiogheny	338 .
Z - Zekiah	341 .
Bibliography of Writings Consulted	343 .
Abstract and Vita	371 .

PREFACE

During the preparation of a similar book, West Virginia Place Names, their Origin and Meaning,¹ I frequently regretted my inability to pay more than fleeting attention to the American Indian names I encountered. Such names, our oldest and most exotic, are the product of complicated primitive languages, and require and deserve specialized study. But when they are thrown into the cosmopolitan maelstrom of other American place-names, they cannot be given this attention, and indeed are likely to seem less important than they are. To do full justice to a regional body of American Indian place-names, one must study them as a group, largely by themselves, not neglecting local history, but giving greatest attention to the grammar and comparative philology of the particular Indian tongue involved.

The present work is a special study of the Indian place-names of Maryland. Though an investigation of America's Algonquin place-names in their entirety would yield more complete results, yet the Indian place-names of Maryland are typical and comprise a large but workable group. In several regards,

1. Piedmont, W. Va.: The Place Name Press, 1945.

really, the state is an auspicious region for the project: she has an ancient colonial history; she has a big variety of bays, islands, necks, points, and swamps; and within her borders there are 770 streams!²

In the works of Heckewelder³ and Lindestrom⁴, in Hodge's Handbook,⁵ and in William Wallace Tooker's Algonquian Series,⁶ a few of Maryland's Indian place-names have already been considered. Charles Weathers Bump⁷ wrote an article in 1907 on Patapsco; and J. Louise Kuethe,⁸ without giving etymologies, has dealt more recently with certain Maryland Indian place-names in his magazine and newspaper articles. The interesting essays contributed by William B. Marye⁹ to the

-
2. J. Louis Kuethe, "Runs, Creeks, and Branches in Maryland," American Speech, 10: pp. 256-59. December, 1935.
 3. Reverend John Heckewelder, Names Which the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians Gave to Rivers, Streams and Localities, within ... Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia ... Edited by William C. Reichel. Bethlehem: ... 1872.
 4. Amandus Johnson, translator, Geographia Americae with an Account of the Delaware Indians Based on Surveys and Notes Made in 1654-1656 by Peter Lindestrom ... Philadelphia: Swedish Colonial Society, 1925.
 5. Frederick Webb Hodge, ed., Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico ... Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 30 ... Part I, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907. Part II ... 910.
 6. Consult the Bibliography for the location and dates of his articles on Anacostia, the *Bocootawwonauke, *Chauhis Temoatan, Chesapeake, Smith's *Kuskarawoakes, Susquehanna, etc.
 7. "Indian Place-names in Maryland", Maryland Historical Magazine, 2: pp. 287-293. December, 1907.
 8. See the Bibliography for the titles and dates of his articles in American Speech, the Maryland Historical Magazine, and the Baltimore Sun.
 9. Consult the Bibliography for titles and data.

Maryland Historical Magazine during 1918-1945 discuss some Harford and Baltimore County Indian place-names, some Shawnee place-names, and the map spellings and vicissitudes of a number of Maryland's early Indian roads and towns. But no exclusively Indian Maryland place-name book has yet appeared. Since earlier lexicographers and place-name students had few linguistic resources, the scientific value of what has already been done needs a re-examination in the light of the comparative Algonquian studies of Truman Michelson, Leonard Bloomfield, Father James A. Geary, and others, since 1916.

That these pages constitute such a re-examination is really secondary, for my point of view is that of a student of the English language in America, and my primary purpose is to add to that language a further chapter, however small, by exploring the origin and vicissitudes of an obscure part of its vocabulary. To this end I have undertaken to find out the Indian etymology and English pronunciation of every aboriginal stream, mountain, town, and street name in Maryland, and, viewing these names as a body, to describe their ethnical, historical, and linguistic significance. Though no concession has been made to popularization, and the etymological discussion may seem on occasion to be a trifle technical, yet the book is intended for the general reader who desires to learn what the Indian place-names of Maryland meant in the original, and who has sufficient intellectual respect to want to know also

whether what he is reading is the truth.

Methods

Broadly classified, there are two kinds of Indian place-names in the United States: those that are part of the living speech of contemporary Indians, and have not reached the white man's maps or joined his vocabulary, and those that no longer constitute a part of any living Indian language, but have ceased to be spoken or used in the Indian way and survive only as names on the white man's maps and as words in his vocabulary. From the standpoint of etymological correctness the most accurate Indian place-name investigations are likely to be those of the current place-names of native Indian language speakers, such as the Tewa, whose ethnogeography has been studied by Harrington,¹⁰ or the Kwakiutl, whose geographical names have been analyzed by Franz Boas.¹¹ For though most of the place-names of Indians such as the Tewa and Kwakiutl are not on the white man's maps or in his vocabulary, yet these people and their languages are living, and it is quite possible on field trips to verify precisely what their place-names mean. The situation in Maryland differs sharply: here, although many of the Indian names have

-
10. John Peabody Harrington, The Ethnogeography of the Tewa Indians... (In U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology, Twenty-ninth Annual Report, 1907-08. Washington, 1916 ...).
11. Geographical Names of the Kwakiutl Indians ... New York: Columbia University Press, 1934.

become a part of our vocabulary, the particular Algonquian languages they are from are virtually extinct, and no first-hand verification of results can any longer be made. Field work, then, is of no avail, local history is too short; rather must one place almost sole reliance on a comparative linguistic study of the earliest place-name spellings. Yet if, as Nils Holmer contends,¹² the mode of place-naming is the same among all the Indians of North America, then some idea of the correctness of the meanings reached for place-names in the relatively "dead" languages of Maryland, can perhaps be gotten by comparison with the real translated ones of living tribes and speakers.

I have not neglected the pertinent books and articles on early Maryland history, and have interviewed many local informants to ascertain current pronunciations, but my methods, dictated by the foregoing considerations, and by the fact that the study of the Algonquian languages is now on a scientific basis, have been principally: (1) to assemble as accurate and as complete a set as possible of the earliest forms of each Indian place-name studied; (2) to consult appropriate Algonquian dictionaries, place-name studies, and linguistic essays, and to ascertain parallel forms in the

12. Indian Place Names in North America. [The American Institute in the University of Upsala. Essays and Studies on American Language and Literature, p. 7] . . .
Cambridge: Harvard University Press (1948).

other Algonquian languages which may reasonably be thought to have come from the same Proto-Algonquian archetype; and (3) to compare the Maryland etymologies arrived at with other analogous Algonquian place-name etymologies, particularly those of living Indian speakers, such as the Fox, Ojibwa, Shawnee, Abnaki, and Cree.

Though recent researches¹³ have advanced the comparative

13. I have in mind the following milestones in recent Algonquian research:

(1) By Leonard Bloomfield: "On the Sound-System of Central Algonquin" (Language, December, 1925, pp. 130-56); and "Algonquin" (In Linguistic Structures of Native America, New York, 1946, pp. 85-129).

(2) By Father James A. Geary: "Proto-Algonquian *ck: Further Examples" (Language, 17:4, October-December 1941); "The Proto-Algonquian Form for 'I-Thee'" (Language, 19:2, April-June, 1943); "Algonquian nasaump and napopi: French Loan-words" (Language, 21:1, January-March, 1945); "The Changed Conjunct Verb Without -Ni) in Fox" (International Journal of American Linguistics, XI: 3, July, 1945); "The Changed Conjunct (With -Ni) and the Interrogative in Fox" (International Journal of American Linguistics, XII:2, April, 1946); "The Subjunctive in Fox" (International Journal of American Linguistics, XII:4, October, 1946).

(3) By Truman Michelson: "Preliminary Report on the Linguistic Classification of Algonquian Tribes" (In 28th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, 1924, pp. 221-290); "The Fundamental Principles of Algonquian Languages" (Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, Vol. 16, pp. 369-71, Washington, 1926); "The Linguistic Classification of Powhatan" (American Anthropologist, n. s., vol. 35, p. 549, 1933); "Phonetic Shifts in Algonquian Languages". (International Journal of American Linguistics, Vol. 8, N. Y., 1935, pp. 131-171).

(4) By Frank T. Siebert: "Certain Proto-Algonquian Consonant Clusters" (Reprinted from Language, 17:4, October-December, 1941, pp. 298-303).

(5) By C. F. Voegelin: "Shawnee Phonemes" (Language, XI, 1935, pp. 23-27); "Shawnee Stems and the Jacob P. Dunn Miami Dictionary" (Prehistory Research Series, I, No. 3, January, 1938 ... Indiana Historical Society ...); "The Lenape and Munsee Dialects of Delaware, an Algonquian Language" (Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science, 49: 34-37, 1939); "Bibliography of American Indian Linguistics 1938-41" (Language, v. 18, pp. 133-39, Baltimore, 1942); "Delaware, an Eastern Algonquian Language" (In Linguistic Structures of Native America, N.Y., 1946, pp. 130-157).

study of the Algonquian languages to the status of a linguistic science, yet the subject is still in its infancy. Information, unfortunately, on the phonology and dialects of the Algonquian languages of Maryland and Delaware is fragmentary, and many place-names have emerged crudely and mistakenly spelled. One can but take heart from the assurance of Truman Michelson that: "... in almost all cases we may show by comparative methods what originally existed."¹⁴ I have endeavored to be accurate and thorough, and I feel that the conclusions reached in the present work -- based, as they are, on the dictionaries and researches of reputable linguists, and on approved comparative methods -- are as trustworthy as the present state of the subject will allow.

Results

After investigating the legitimacy of both, I have separated Maryland's genuine Indian names from those that are questionable and spurious. In this way I have established a corpus of authentic Eastern Algonquian place-names. They and their meanings illustrate the dictionaries of Zeisberger, Brinton and Anthony, and Trumbull, somewhat complement the lists of Smith, Strachey, Lawson (Pamptico), Vans Murray (Nanticoke), and Holm, and provide a

14. "The Fundamental Principles of Algonquian Languages," Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, Vol. 16, pp. 369-71, Washington, 1926.

kind of proving ground wherein to apply the developments that give a technical status to the emerging science of comparative Algonquian linguistics.

A survey of the bona fide names as a whole warrants such conclusions as:

(1) That the etymologies of the names illustrate the grammar and phonology of the local Algonquian dialects; and the meanings reveal the Indian's mental processes, and provide data about his racial origins, migrations, and customs.

- (a) In the[✓]etymological relation of Nanticoke to Unáchtigo one sees, for instance, the evidence of an l-dialect, and the treatment of the glottal stop. /[✓]
- (b) One notes, for example, that Brockatonorton Creek is related to *Bocootawwonauke, the name of the "Fire Indians."
- (c) One can trace by place-names the paths across Maryland of the Piscataway (Conoy), the Shawnee, the Tuscarora, the Nanticoke, and the Seneca.
- (d) In particular, one sees from the meanings that, in Maryland at least, all the river names are topographically descriptive, and could not have been given for tribes. When tribal names and place-names coincide, the tribal names must have originated from the place-names and are secondary.

(2) That -- though one cannot always be sure of its presence -- folk-etymology has transformed many difficult Indian words into comparable easier English ones.

- (a) Thus, perhaps influenced by the ^{Swiss}~~Swedish~~ consonants of Count DeGraffenried, *Canawese became *Canavest.
- (b) On the same principle, *Sasquesahanough has become Susquehanna, a word so simply pronounced that people have explained it as, "The pig and Hannah."

- (c) And it seems likely that the folk explained *Sepus, as in *Sepus town, by its analogy to the English possessive ('s), rather than as the diminutive of sepu (Sepus = little river), which it really is.

If the settlers had not been able to wrest these Indian sounds into similar English sounds, they would no doubt have replaced them by English names. Many Maryland Indian place-names owe their survival, then, to a susceptibility to folk-etymology. It would be interesting to determine whether there are some languages whose names would have been harder to mold than Algonquian. It does not appear that many Algonquian names have been lost in Maryland on this account; but I do believe that the form of every surviving one has been touched in some degree by the folk. This has disguised the true composition of many names, and makes it more difficult to trace their origin. Yet folk-etymology has probably done a service by simplifying the pronunciations of what were once difficult Algonquian syllables.

(3) That the early map spellings illustrate colonial orthography and phonology; and the modern pronunciations of surviving names illustrate the phonetics of the contemporary speech of southern Maryland, the Alleghenies, and the Eastern Shore.

- (a) In turpin for t errapin one sees the contemporary Delmarva.
- (b) In Swansicut and Patapsico a folk vowel has perhaps been generated [əɪ].
- (c) 'Tomac, 'Tuxent, 'Hanikan, 'Tip(i)quin, etc. evince a shortening typical of some Southern speakers.

These findings are set forth fully in the Introduction, where the names are discussed from the standpoint of ethnology, folk-etymology, and linguistic significance, and in the Glossary, which gives for each name its pronunciation, its location, its early variants on map and record, the conclusions earlier students have reached about its meaning, and my own etymological commentary and conclusions. I have used the

International Phonetic Alphabet to record the pronunciations. The United States Geological Survey Quadrangles for Maryland are my criteria for the modern spellings of the names, and their present-day locations. In a few instances, well-known names that are not on the Quadrangles, such as ROMANCOKE, have been included. This applies, also, to extinct names of historical interest, such as *ASKIMINIKONSON, Street names, moribund names, names of undetermined origin, and names that are only apparent Indian names are studied in the Introduction. Each entry in the Glossary carries its own separately numbered set of footnotes. The apparatus consists of Modern Maryland maps, a Table of Abbreviations, a List of the Maps of Maryland, and a Bibliography.

My heart goes out to the American Indians whose language and descriptive acumen gave to the English tongue these place-names and their meanings. Little did the primitive tribes of early Maryland ever dream that their unsophisticated syllables would some day appear on elaborate maps and become known from sea to sea! I hope that this book -- a fabric of Algonquian linguistic and ethnical data -- will be a suitable tribute to those vanished people whose whispers still linger. One seldom hears an American Indian place-name spoken of as "ugly." The present study shows, in addition, that such names are not meaningless. Though we gave the Indian a bitter cup, he left us many good things. Perhaps

his greatest gift is this rich heritage of euphonious and significant place-names!

The success I have had in working out the etymologies and translations of the names is almost entirely owing to the assistance of my patient and erudite teacher, Father James A. Geary, Catholic University professor and Algonquin scholar. I am also indebted to the learning, wise counsel, and guidance of Dr. Susan Emolyn Harman, of the Department of English, University of Maryland. Mr. Peter Petcoff of the Division of Maps, Library of Congress, has given me valuable bibliographical aid. Where I succeed, may they share the credit! Where I falter, I alone am to blame!

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Here are the abbreviations and short titles of the books, articles and maps that are referred to most often. The first part of the list contains books and articles, the second part, maps. The full description of these and all other works used throughout the book will be found in the Classified Bibliography, pp.

Books and Articles

- Arber Travels and Works of Captain John Smith, two parts, 1910.
- Archives Archives of Maryland ... William Hand Browne, ed., ... Maryland Historical Society, 1883. Vol. I - .
- BAE Bureau of American Ethnology.
- Baldwin The Maryland Calendar of Wills, three volumes, 1904-1907.
- Baraga
1853 A Dictionary of the Otchipwe Language, 1853.
- Baraga
1879 A Grammar and Dictionary of the Otchipwe Language, 1879.
- Baraga
1880 A Dictionary of the Otchipwe Language, part two, 1880.
- Beauchamp Aboriginal Place Names of New York, 1907.
- Boas Handbook of American Indian Languages, Part I, 1911.

- Boyd Indian Local Names with their Interpretations, 1885.
- B & A Brinton and Anthony, a Lenape-English Dictionary, 1888.
- Cuog Lexique de la Langue Algonquine, 1886.
- Donehoo A History of the Indian Villages and Place Names in Pennsylvania, 1928.
- DAE A Dictionary of American English on Historical Principles, edited by Sir William Craigie and James R. Hulbert. Four volumes. Chicago, 1938 - 44.
- Douglas-Lithgow Dictionary of American-Indian Place and Proper Names in New England, 1909.
- Gannett 1902 Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States.
- Gannett 1905 Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States, second edition.
- Gazetteer Md.
1852 Fisher's Gazetteer of Maryland.
- Gazetteer Md.
1904 Gannett's Gazetteer of Maryland.
- Gazetteer Va.
1904 Gannett's Gazetteer of Virginia.
- Gazetteer Md.
1941 State Planning Commission's Gazetteer.
- Gerard Tapehanek William R. Gerard's Tapehanek Dialect of Virginia, 1904.
- Gerard 1905 William R. Gerard's Some Virginia Indian Words, 1905.

- Gerard 1907 William R. Gerard's Virginia's Indian Contributions to English, 1907.
- Green Word-Book of Virginia Folk-Speech, 1912.
- Heckewelder's Account An Account of the History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Natives who once Inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighboring States, 1819.
- Heckewelder's Memorandum Memorandum of the Names and Significations which the Lenni Lenape, otherwise called the Delawares, had given to Rivers, etc., in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, 1848.
- Heckewelder's Names Which Names which the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians gave to Rivers, Streams and Localities within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, with their Significations, William C. Reichel, ed., 1872.
- Hodge's Handbook Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico, two parts, 1907, 1910.
- Holm's Vocabulary Vocabulary and Phrases in the American Language, pp. 144-156, Holm's Description of the Province of New Sweden, 1834.
- Horden A Grammar of the Cree, 1934.
- Howse A Grammar of the Cree, 1844.
- Johnson's Lindestrom Amandus Johnson's translation of Peter Lindestrom's Geographia Americae, 1925.
- Jones 1867 The Rev. N. W. Jones's No. I. Indian Bulletin for 1867.

- Jones 1868 The Rev. N. W. Jones's No. II. Indian Bulletin for 1868.
- Lacombe Dictionnaire et Grammaire de la Langue des Cris, 1874.
- Lemoine 1901 Dictionnaire Francais - Montagnais avec un Vocabulaire Montagnais-Anglais, etc., 1901.
- Lemoine 1909 Dictionnaire Francais-Algonquin. (Chicoutimi) 1909.
- Martin's Gazetteer[^] Joseph Martin's New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia, 1835. 14
- MHM Maryland Historical Magazine, 1906, Vol. I - .
- NED A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, ten volumes, 1888 - 1928.
- Michelson's Stems Michelson's list of Fox stems on pp. 616 - 658, Fortieth Annual Report, Bureau of American Ethnology (1918-19), 1925.
- PG United States Official Postal Guide.
- Rand Dictionary of the Micmac Indians.
- Rand-Clark Rand's Micmac Dictionary from Phonographic Word-lists, Prepared by Jeremiah S. Clark, 1902.
- Rasles A Dictionary of the Abnaki Language, in North America, 1833.
- Ruttenber Footprints of the Red Men, 1906.
- Scharf's Maryland History of Maryland from the Earliest Period to the Present Day, three volumes, 1879.

- Scharf's Baltimore History of Baltimore City and County, 1881.
- Scharf's Western Maryland History of Western Maryland, two volumes, 1882.
- Sixth USGB Sixth Report of The U. S. Geographic Board (1933).
- Tooker's Brooklyn Indian Names of Places in the Borough of Brooklyn, 1901.
- Tooker's Long Island The Indian Place-Names on Long Island and Islands Adjacent, 1911.
- Trumbull Indian Names of Places ... in ... Connecticut, 1881.
- Trumbull's Natick Natick Dictionary, 1903.
- Tyler's Narratives John Gardiner Tyler, ed., Narratives of Early Virginia, 1606-1625, 1907.
- Watkin's Cree A Dictionary of the Cree Language, ed. by Ven B. Faries, 1938.
- Webster 1938 Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, fifth edition, 1938.
- Zeisberger Zeisberger's Indian Dictionary, 1887.

* When it stands before a place-name, the asterisk indicates that the name is no longer in use; when it appears in etymological discussions it signifies an archaic or reconstructed form.

II. A Chronological List of Maryland
Maps and Atlases Consulted in the Division
of Maps, Library of Congress, Washington,
D. C. I have quoted the folder descriptions
of the Division of Maps

- Virginia 1585 With On Folder: "Virginia 1585 John With.
De Bry, eng. Photostat ..." Typed on
Photostat: "From: De Bry, Theodor [Col-
lectiones peregrinationum] Frankfurt, 1590-
1602. 3 vols. Vol. I, pt. I."
- Va. 1597 Wytfliet On Folder: "North America 1597. Repro-
duction from Amer. Geog. Soc. Bul. 1885,
from Wytfliet's Histoire Universelle des
Indes 1605, p. 121." On Map: "Norumbega
et Virginia. 1597."
- Virginia 1608 Smith In Pencil: "Reproduction from:- Vol. I,
1819 edition of 'The True Travels, Advent-
tures and Observations of Captain John
Smith, in Europe, Asia, Africke, and Amer-
ica' from the London edition of 1629, pub-
lished in Richmond, Va. by the Franklin
Press." On Map: "Reproduced from original
in Library of Congress. By Capt. John Smith,
1606."
- Md. 1635 Lord Balt. On Folder: "Maryland 1635 Reproduced from
A Relation &c. ..." In Pencil: "Lord Bal-
timore Map." On Map: "Nova Terrae-Mariae tab-
ula/ This northerne part of Virginia (the
limits whereof extend many degrees farther
southwards) is heere inserted for the Better
description of the entrance into the Bay of
Chesapeack." "T. Cecil sculp."
- Maryland 1666 Alsop On Folder: "Maryland 1666 Alsop ..."
On Map: "A Land-skip of the Province of Mary-
land or the Lord Baltimore Plantation neere
Virginia By Geo: Alsop Gent: 1666"
- Md. 1670 Herrman On Folder: "Virginia & Maryland 1670 --
pub. 1673. ... Augustin Herrman B. F. Stev-
ens Facsimile" On Map: "Virginia and Mary-
land as it is Planted and Inhabited this Pre-
sent Year 1670/ Surveyed and Exactly Drawne
by the Only Labour & Endeavor of Augustin Herr-
man Bohemiensis"

Maryland 1676 Speed

On Folder: "Virginia Maryland 1676 From Speed's Theatre of Gt. Brit. ... Swem # 93 'Sold by Thos Basset in Fleetstreet, etc. ...'" On Map: "A Map of Virginia and Maryland. Sold by Thomas Basset in Fleetstreet. and Richard Chiswell in St. Pauls Churchyard. F. Lamb sculp."

N. Am. 1680 Thornton

On Folder: "North America 1680 on Thornton. Photostat from Stokes' 'Iconography ...'" On Map: "John Thornton. C. 1680. from I. N. Phelps Stokes' 'Iconography of Manhattan Island,' Vol. 2 ..." NOTE: The full title of this book is "The Iconography of Manhattan Island 1498-1909 ..." By I. N. Phelps Stokes. New York: Robert H. Dodd, 1916.

Maryland 1682 Bowden

A Map of Maryland and Virginia in 1682 IN: "The History of the Society of Friends in America," by James Bowden, Vol. I (London: Charles Gilpin, 1850).

Maryland 1684 Thornton

On Map: "A New Chart of the Sea Coast of Newfoundland, new England, new Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania. and part of Carolina. By John Thornton ..." IN: "Maps of America" (London: 1684, etc.)

N. Eng. 1690 Thornton

Map # 16. Thornton (J.) & others. A New Map of New England and New York etc. ab. 1690. IN: "Maps of America ..." London, 1684, etc. On Map: "Sold by John Thornton ... By Robt. Morden ... and by Phillip Lea ... London [ca. 1690]."

Maryland 1690 Thornton

On Folder: "North America 1690? Thornton." On Map: "A Mapp of Virginia Maryland, New Jersey, New York & New England. By John Thornton ... and by Robert Greene ... London."

Md. 1690 Th. & Fisher

In Phillips: "Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, east & west New Jersey. By John Thornton and Will Fisher. London 1690? [American maps. v. 4. no. 8]"

Maryland 1717 Moll

On Map: "A New Map of Virginia, and Maryland. By H. Moll, Geographer." IN: Atlas geographus: or, a compleat system of geography ... for America. ... Vol. V. ... Savoy: E. Nutt, for J. Nicholson ... MDCCXVII ...

Maryland 1719 Senex

On Folder: "Virginia, Md., Pa. 1719 ... Senex ..." On Map: "A New Map of Virginia Maryland and the Improved Parts of Pennsylvania & New Jersey ... 1719 Revised by I. Senex."

Ches. Bay 1735 Hoxton

On Folder: "Chesapeake Bay 1735 or Later ... Hoxton/ Photostat from copy in Brit. Museum" On Map: "To the Merchants of London Trading to Virginia and Maryland, This Mapp of the Bay of Chesepeack, with the Rivers Potomack, Patapsco North East, and part of Chester, is humbly dedicated & presented, by Walter Hoxton ... "

Maryland 1736 Moll

In Phillips: "Virginia and Maryland. By H. Moll ... [London 1736?]. Note - From his Atlas Minor. 1736?" On Map: "Virginia and Maryland By H. Moll Geographer." IN "Atlas Minor: or a new curious set of sixty two maps" ... By Herman Moll Geographer ... London ... [1736?].

Virginia 1737 Mayo

On Folder: "Virginia (Northern Neck) 1737 Mayo/ Photostat from Public Record Office." On Map: "A Map of the Northern Neck in Virginia, The Territory of the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax; Situate betwixt the Rivers Patomack and Rappahanock, -- according to a late Survey; Drawn in the Year 1737 by Wm. Mayo."

Md. 1751 Fry & Jeff.

On Folder: "Virginia & Maryland 1751 ... Fry & Jefferson/ Photostat of Copy in New York Public Library." On Map: "A Map of the Most Inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole Province of Maryland with Part of Pensilvania, New Jersey and North Carolina Drawn by Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson in 1751."

Maryland 1752 Bowen

On Map: "A New and Accurate Map of Virginia & Maryland Laid Down from Surveys and Regulated by Astronl Observations By Eman. Bowen." IN: "A Complete Atlas, or Distinct View of the Known World; ..." By Emanuel Bowen ... London, MDCCLII.

Maryland 1753 Evans

On Folder: "Pennsylvania Boundary (with Maryland) 1753 ... Lewis Evans facs. in Gipson's 'Lewis Evans' ... "

Potomac 1753 Cresap

On Folder: "Potomac River/ Sources/ 1753-1757/ Col. Thomas Cresap/ Photostat from Arch. of Md. Corres. of Gov. Horatio Sharpe, Vol. I, 1753-57. Md. Hist. Soc. 1888. fac. p. 72." On Map: "Facsimile of Col. Thomas Cresap's Map of the Sources of the Potomac."

Md. 1755 Vaugondy

On Folder: "Va. 1755 Vaugondy from Fry & Jefferson." On Map: "Carte de la Virginie et du Maryland Dressè sur le grande carte Angloise de Mrs. Josuè Fry & Pierre Jefferson, par le Sr. Robert de Vaugondy Géographe ordinaire du Roi. Aven Privilege 1755."

N. Am. 1755 Evans

On Folder: "North America 'Middle British Colonies' 1755 Evans Facsimile from Map in Penna. Archives." On Map: "A General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America; viz. Virginia, Mariland, Delaware, Pensilvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: ... wherein is also shewn the antient and present seats of the Indian Nations. By Lewis Evans. 1755."

Md. 1757 Kitchin

On Folder: "Maryland/ parte Del., N. J. & Penna 1757 Kitchin for London Mag." On Map: "A Map of Maryland with the Delaware Counties and the Southern Part of New Jersey &c. By T. Kitchin Geogr. ..."

Md. 1759 Homann

"Virginia Marylandia et Carolina in America Septentrionali Britannorum industria excoltae repraesentates a Ioh. Bapt. Homann. S. C. M. Geog. Norimbergae" IN: "Atlas Geographicus Maior exhibens tellurem seu Globum terraqueum in mappis generalibus & Specialibus per Iohannem Baptistam Hommanum .. Tomus I. ... Curantibus Homannianis Heredibus. Norimbergae A. MDCCLIX. [1759-86] "

Virginia 1754 Baldwin

On Folder: "Virginia - (Colony incl. N. Y., Pa., Ohio) Western Parts 1754 Printed for R. Baldwin for the London Magazine." On Map: "For the London Magazine 1754 . . . A Map of the Western Parts of the Colony of Virginia . . . Printed for R. Baldwin, in Pater Noster Row."

Maryland 1762 Gibson

On Map: "A New and Accurate Map of the Provinces of Pensilvania, Virginia, Maryland, and New Jersey. . . J. Gibson Sculpt." IN: The American Gazetteer. Containing A distinct Account of all the part of the New World: . . . Illustrated with Proper Maps. In Three Volumes. Vol. III. London: . . . Millar, and . . . Tonson. . . 1762.

Maryland 1764 Bellin

On Map: "Carte de la Virginie Mari-Lan & [c] Trois des Meilleures Cartes Angloise . . . IN: Le Petit Atlas Maritime recueil de Cartes et Plans des Quatres Parties du Monde en Cinq Volumes. . . Par le S. Bellin. Ingenieur de la Marine 1764 . . ."

Md. 1775 Fry & Jeff.

On Folder: "Virginia & Maryland 1775 . . . Fry & Jefferson." On Map: "A Map of the most Inhabited Part of Virginia Containing the whole Province of Maryland with Part of Pensilvania, New Jersey, and North Carolina Drawn by Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson in 1775"

Md. 1778 Hutchins

On Folder: "United States Virginia, Tenn. Md. & N. C. 1778 . . . Hutchins." On Map: "A New Map of the Western Parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina; Comprehending the River Ohio, and all the Rivers, which fall into it; . . . By Thos. Hutchins .. London . . . 1778"

Maryland 1780 Erskine

On Folder: "Pennsylvania - Maryland Boundary 1780 Erskine No. 127 Photo-stat." On Map: "No. 127 The Line between Pennsylvania & Maryland."

Md. 1780 Mt. & Page

"Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, East & West New Jersey. Sold by Jno. Mount & Thos. Page Tower Hill." IN: The English Pilot. The Fourth Book. Describing the West-India Navigation, from Hudson's Bay to the River Amazonas. ... London ... for J. Mount, T. Page. W. Mount and T. Page, on Tower-Hill. M, DCC, LXXX.

Delaware 1787 Churchman

On Folder: "Delaware 1787 ... Churchman facsimile by U. S. G. S., 1937 Issued by U. S. Const. Sesqui-Comm." On Map: "To the American Philosophical Society This Map of the Peninsula Between Delaware & Chesopeak Bays with the said Bays and Shores adjacent drawn from the most Accurate Surveys is humbly inscribed by John Churchman."

Baltimore 1792 Folie

On Folder: "Maryland Baltimore 1792 Folie." On Map: "Plan of the Town of Baltimore and its Environs Dedicated to the Citizens of Baltimore Taken upon the Spot by their most Humble Servant A. P. Folie. ... 1792. James Poupard sculptit Philadelphia. ..."

Maryland 1794 Griffith

On Folder: "Maryland 1794 ... Griffith facsimile by U. S. G. S. Issued by Const. Sesqui. Cent. Comm." On Map: "Map of the State of Maryland ... ; as also a Sketch of the State of Delaware; shewing the probable Connexion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays; By Dennis Griffith, June 20th 1794. ... "

Maryland 1795 Lewis

On Folder: "Maryland [1795] ... Lewis." On Map: "The State of Maryland from the best authorities. By Samuel Lewis [1795]."

Maryland 1795 Griffith

On Container: "Maryland 1795 ... Griffith." On Map: "Map of the State of Maryland...; as also a Sketch of the State of Delaware; shewing the probable Connexion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays; By Dennis Griffith. June 20th 1794."

NOTE: The scale of the "1794" map is one inch to ten miles; this map is on the scale of one inch to five miles.

- Baltimore 1799 On Folder: "Maryland Baltimore (City of) 1799. Probably from Balt. directory 1799. By Warner & Hanna." THAT IS: Improved Plan of the City of Baltimore. Baltimore Engrav'd for Warner & Hanna.
- Baltimore 1801 On Folder: "Maryland Baltimore 1801 Warner & Hanna Reproduction." THAT IS: Warner & Hanna's Plan of the City and Environs of Baltimore. Respectfully dedicated to the Mayor, City Council, & Citizens thereof, by the Proprietors, 1801 ... [Original].
- Maryland 1804 Lewis "Maryland [Incl. Western Part of Maryland Continued ...]. [Drawn by S. Lewis] ..." IN: A New and Elegant General Atlas, Comprising all the New Discoveries, To the Present Time; Containing SixtyThree Maps, Drawn by Arrow-smith and Lewis. Published by John Conrad & Co. Philadelphia ... 1804.
- Maryland 1818 Carey On Folder: "Maryland [1818] From Carey's General Atlas, 1818." On Map: "Maryland ..." Insert: Western Part of Maryland.
- Baltimore 1822 Lucas On Folder: "Maryland Baltimore 1822 Lucas." On Map: "Plan of the City of Baltimore Compiled from Actual Survey Made under the Direction of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Maryland and by Lewis Brant ... under the Authority of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore by Fielding Lucas, Jr. ... [Entered Aug. 1822] ..."
- Baltimore 1823 Poppleton On Folder: "Maryland Baltimore 1823 ... Poppleton." On Map: "This Plan of the City of Baltimore as Enlarged & Laid Out under the Direction of the Commissioners Appointed by the General Assembly of Maryland in Feby. 1818 is Respectfully Dedicated to the Citizens Thereof by ... T. H. Poppleton Surveyor to the Board. C. P. Harrison ... New York, 1823."
- Maryland 1833 Tanner On Folder: "Virginia, Maryland & Delaware 1833 ... Tanner, H. S." On Map: "Virginia Maryland and Delaware Exhibiting the Route of the James River & Kanawha Improvement" "The principal mountains in the state of Virginia ... are a part of the great chain, which stretches through the United States, in a South West direction from Maine to Allabama, to which generally the name of Allegheny should be applied."

Maryland 1834 Sumner

On Folder: "Maryland, Virginia & Del. 1834 ... Sumner." On Map: "Map of Maryland, Virginia and Delaware. Published by H. F. Sumner & Co. Hartford, Ct. 1834."

D. Col. 1835 Bradford

IN: A Comprehensive Atlas Geographical, Historical & Commercial By T. G. Bradford. Boston ... [1835]. P. 37: Map of the District of Columbia ...

Baltimore 1836 Lucas

On Folder: "Maryland Baltimore (City of) 1836 ... Lucas, F. Jr." On Map: "Plan of the City of Baltimore Compiled from Actual Survey by Fielding Lucas, Jr. ... Improved to 1836 ..."

Maryland 1836 Tanner

On Folder: "Maryland and Delaware 1836 ... Tanner - from Universal Atlas Inserts Baltimore." On Map: "A New Map of Maryland and Delaware with their Canals, Roads & Distances by H. S. Tanner"

Maryland 1838 Bradford

On Folder: "Maryland 1838 ..." On Map: "Maryland Entered According to Act of Congress in the year 1838 by T. G. Bradford in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts."

Balt. 1838 Bradford

Baltimore. Map 24 IN: An Illustrated Atlas, Geographical, Statistical and Historical, of the United States, and the adjacent countries by T. G. Bradford. Weeks, Jordan & Company, Boston [1838].

Maryland 1839 Burr

On Folder: "Virginia, Maryland and Delaware 1839... Burr." On Map: "Map of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware Exhibiting the Post offices, Post Roads, Canals, Rail Roads, &c. By David H. Burr. ..."

Maryland 1841 Lucas

On Folder: "Maryland 1841 Lucas." On Map: "A Map of the State of Maryland Constructed from the best authorities By Fielding Lucas Jr. Baltimore. Engraved by John Warr Philadelphia. Published by F. Lucas Jr."

Baltimore 1845 Lucas

On Folder: "Maryland Baltimore (City) 1845 ... Lucas." On Map: "Plan of the City of Baltimore Compiled from Actual Survey By Fielding Lucas Jr. ... Improved to 1845 ..."

Cumberland 1851 Bevan

On Folder: "Maryland Cumberland [1851] Bevan." On Map: "Map of Cumberland Alleghany Co. Maryland."

Ann Ar. 1860 Martenet

On Folder: "Ann Arundel County 1860 ... Martenet." On Map: "Martenet's Map of Ann Arundel County Maryland ... Simon J. Martenet, C. E. ... Baltimore."

Maryland 1866 Martenet

Martenet's Map of Maryland, Atlas Edition Under the Patronage of the Legislature By Simon J. Martenet, Baltimore [1866].

Delaware 1869

On Folder: "Delaware 1869 ... Boughman, Thomas & Co." On Map: Boughman, Thomas & Co's Map of the Peninsula embracing Delaware and the Eastern shores of Maryland & Virginia Completed from United States Coast Surveys and other actual surveys and recent information gathered on the ground by D. C. Beers & Co. Boughman, Thomas & Co. Publishers Wilmington, Del. 1869. ..."

Fred. 1873 Lake

Atlas of Frederick County Maryland from Actual Surveys by and under the Directions of D. J. Lake, C. E. ... Philadelphia, 1873.

Maryland 1873 Martenet

New Topographical Atlas of the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, with Descriptions, Historical, Scientific, and Statistical, together with Maps of the United States and Territories. By S. J. Martenet, H. F. Walling, and O. W. Gray, Civil and Topographical Engineers. ... Baltimore, 1873.

Martenet 1876 Gray

On Folder: "Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia. 1876 Gray." On Map: "New Railroad Map of the States of Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia ... By Frank Arnold Gray."

- Balt. 1876 Hopkins
 City Atlas of Baltimore and Environs. From Official Records, Private Plans and Actual Surveys, Based upon plans deposited in the Department of Surveys. Surveyed & Published under the Direction of G. M. Hopkins, C. E. ... Philadelphia, 1876 [Vol. I]
- Balt. 1877 Hopkins
 Atlas of Baltimore Maryland and Environs Vol. 2. From Official Records, private plans and Actual Surveys. Based upon Plans Deposited in the Department of Surveys. Surveyed & Published under the Direction of G. M. Hopkins, C. E. ... Philadelphia, 1877 ...
- Atlas 1877 L., G. & S.
 An Illustrated Atlas of Talbot & Dorchester Counties, Maryland. Compiled, Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys By Lake, Griffing & Stevenson. ... Philadelphia, Pa. 1877 ...
- Carroll 1877 L., G. & S.
 An Illustrated Atlas of ... Carroll County, Maryland. Compiled, Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys By Lake, Griffing & Stevenson. ... Philadelphia ... 1877. ...
- Md. 1877 Rand-McN.
 Rand, McNally & Co.'s Indexed Map of Maryland, D. C. and Delaware showing the Railroads in those states and the express company doing business over each. also. Counties, Islands and Rivers, Together with every Post Office, Railroad Station or Town, Carefully indexed, referring to the exact location where each may be found on the Map. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co., ... 1877.
- Wicomico, &c. 1877
 Atlas of ... Wicomico, Somerset & Worcester Cos., Md. Compiled, Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys by Lake, Griffing & Stevenson. ... Philadelphia ... 1877. ...
- Balt. & Ann Ar. 1878
 Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Baltimore Including Anne Arundel County Maryland Compiled and Published from Actual Surveys. By G. M. Hopkins, C. E. ... Philadelphia. 1878.

D. Col. 1878 Hopkins

Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington Including the County of Prince George Maryland Compiled, Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys. By G. M. Hopkins, C. E. ... Philadelphia. 1878 ...

Balt. & Howard 1878

Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Baltimore Including Howard Co., Maryland Compiled, Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys. By G. M. Hopkins, C. E. ... Philadelphia, 1878 ...

Maryland 1883 Colton

On Folder: "Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, & Delaware 1883 ... Colton."
On Map: "Colton's New Topographical Map of the States of Virginia, Maryland & Delaware and Portions of other Adjoining States, Published by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. ... New York, 1883."

Md. 1883 P. O. Dept.

On Folder: "Maryland 1883? Post Office Dept." Stamped on Map: "Geological Survey Library/ 5978 / 1883."

Maryland 1884 Postal

On Map: "Post Route Map of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and of the District of Columbia, with Adjacent Parts of New York, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia. Showing Post Offices, with the Intermediate distances Between them and mail routes in operation on 1st June 1884. Published by order of Postmaster General ... 1884."

Md. 1884 Rand-McN

On Folder: "Maryland DC & Delaware 1884 Rand McNally." IN: Rand McNally & Co.'s Indexed County and Township Pocket Map and Shippers Guide of Maryland and District of Columbia ... Chicago ... Rand, McNally & Co ... [1884].

Md. 1888 Rand-McN.

Rand McNally & Co. 's Indexed County and Township Pocket Map and Shippers Guide of Maryland and District of Columbia ... Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co., Map Publishers and Engravers [Copyright in 1888; Published in 1892].

Md. 1892 Rand-McN.

On Folder: "Maryland Delaware 1892 Rand, McNally & Co." THAT IS: Rand, McNally & Co.'s Universal Atlas Map of Maryland and Delaware. Copyright, 1892, by Rand, McNally & Co.

Maryland 1893 M.-N.

On Folder: "Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia. 1893. Matthews-Northrup. ..." THAT IS: The Matthews-Northrup Up-to-Date Map of Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia ... Copyright 1893 ... The Matthews-Northrup Co. ... Buffalo ...

Baltimore 1894 Lange

On Folder: "Maryland. Baltimore (City of & Vicinity Road Map. 1894. Lange." THAT IS: A Good Road Map of Baltimore and Vicinity. For the Use of Wheelmen, Business Men, Pleasure Seekers. Wm. H. A. Lange, M. E. Draughtsman. ... Balto., Md. Copyrighted. ... 1894.

Balt. 1896 Bromley

Atlas of the City of Baltimore, Maryland. From Actual Surveys and Official Plans, by George W. and Walter S. Bromley ... Published by G. W. Bromley and Co. ... Philadelphia, 1896 ...

Baltimore 1897

On Folder: "Maryland Baltimore Roads -- 1897 League of American Wheelmen." THAT IS: The City of Baltimore ... Copyright, 1897 By Conway W. Sams, Chief Consul Maryland Div. L. A. W. ALSO: The City of Washington and Environs ... Copyright, 1897 By Conway W. Sams ...

Maryland 1897 Century

On Folder: "Maryland and Delaware, 1897. Century Atlas." THAT IS: The Century Atlas. Maryland and Delaware. Copyright, 1897, by The Century Co., New York.

Balt. 1898 Bromley

Atlas of Baltimore County Maryland. From an Actual Survey and Official Plans by George W. and Walter S. Bromley ... Published by G. W. Bromley and Co. ... Philadelphia, 1898 ...

Hagerstown 19 --

On Folder: "Maryland Hagerstown Wards 19-- ... Md. Geol. Survey." THAT IS: Maryland Geological Survey Wm. Bullock Clark, State Geologist ... Hagerstown ...

Maryland 1902 Century

On Folder: "Maryland Delaware 1902 Century Co. ..." THAT IS: Maryland and Delaware ... Copyright, 1897 and 1902, by the Century Co.

Maryland 1902 Matthews

On Folder: "Maryland & District of Columbia 1902 J. V. Matthews Co. ..." THAT IS: Maryland and District of Columbia, R. S. Peale, Publisher, New York. Copyright, 1899, By The Matthews-Northrup Co. Copyright, 1902, by the J. N. Matthews Co., Buffalo ...

Maryland 1902 Peale

On Folder: "Maryland & D. C. 1902 ... Peale." THAT IS: Maryland and District of Columbia, R. S. Peale, Publisher, New York. Copyright, 1899, By the Matthews-Northrup Co. Copyright, 1902, by the J. N. Matthews Co., Buffalo...

Cumberland 1906 Fowler

On Folder: "Maryland Cumberland (City of) View 1906 Fowler." THAT IS: Birds Eye View of Cumberland, Maryland 1906 ...

Md. 1906 Rand-McNally

On Folder: "Maryland 1906 ... Rand McNally Large Scale." THAT IS: The Rand McNally New Map of Maryland Compiled from the most recent surveys ... Published for Wm. J. C. Dulany Company, Baltimore, Md. ... Copyright, 1906, by Rand McNally & Co.

Virginia (1907) Sams

On Folder: "Virginia Historical/ Territory Ruled by Powhatan/ C. Whittle Sams, 1907." On Map: "The Principle Portion of the Territory Ruled by Powhatan/ Authorities Relied on:--. . Smith's History of Virginia, 148, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Chart 376. By C. Whittle Sams, 1907."

Cumberland 1912 Rizer

On Folder: "Maryland Cumberland (City of) ... 1912 Rizer." THAT IS: Directory Map of Cumberland, Md., and Vicinity 1912 ... Ralph L. Rizer, Cartographer ...

Hagerstown 192? Dagmar

On Folder: "Maryland Hagerstown 192? Adv. for Dagmar Hotel ..."
On MAP: The Dagmar Map of Auto Routes, and Railways in Vicinity of Hagerstown, Md.

Maryland 1937

On Folder: "Maryland (Transportation) 1937 ... U. S. Bur. of Pub. Roads." THAT IS: U. S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Public Roads Maryland Transportation Map ...

III. Abbreviations Used in the Etymological Discussions

A, Algonkin; Abn, Abnaki; C, Cree; Del, Delaware; F, Fox; M, Menominee; Nat, Natick; O, Ojibwa; PA, Proto-Algonquian; Powh, Powhatan; > Glottal Stop; < Aspirate; * Hypothetical, or Proto-Algonquian.

PART ONE: INTRODUCTORY ESSAY

I. Ethnology

In addition to factory sites, artifacts, ossuaries, shell banks,¹ kitchen middens,² the sites of old towns,³ and dusky descendants such as the "We-sorts,"⁴ the American Indian is represented in Maryland by 150 native

-
- 1.) Thomas J. Scharf, History of Maryland from the
 - 2.) Earliest Period to the Present Day (Baltimore:
 - 3.) John B. Piet, 1879, I, 84): "All down the bay, from the mouth of Sassafras River to Dorchester, we find shellbanks, 'kitchen-middens,' and sites of old villages. These relics are not the remains of hunters' camps but of permanent settlements long kept up. Deposits of this kind, from six to fifteen feet deep, with great trees growing on them, often in from three to five feet of soil of later accumulation, are found at the mouth of Fairlee Creek and at Swann Point in Kent, up the Chester, on both sides of the river, on Wye Island, Spaniard's neck, and other places."
 4. C.A. Weslager, Delaware's Forgotten Folk, The Story of the Moors and Nanticokes (Philadelphia, 1943), p. 156: "A little-known community called the Wesorts is found on the western shore of Maryland."

place-names. These Algonquian words are now a part of the vocabulary of the English speaking people who today populate and use the state's mountains and streams. Just as the early Maryland settlers⁵ interspersed their English with matchacomico,⁶ roanoke,⁷ matchcoate,⁸ and pokoone,⁹ so today do people use Potomac, Chesapeake, terrapin,¹⁰ Anacostia, Allegheny. And these surviving names constitute a linguistic cenotaph to the savages whose place in the sun in this locality is now empty.

Within fifty years after the arrival of Leonard Calvert in 1634, the American Indian in Maryland had "dwindled" into insignificance.¹¹ But the little stock of

5. Archives of Maryland, Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1671-1681 (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1896), XV, p. 238, pp. 364, 74.

6.) Loc. cit.

7.)

8.)

9.)

10. The football players of the University of Maryland are called "Terps" from Terrapin.

11. Scharf, loc. cit.: "Within fifty years after the Calverts' arrival, they had dwindled into insignificance, and with the exception of the Nanticoques, the Piscataways, and perhaps one or two more, their names scarcely appear in the pages of history, though perpetuated in many a mountain, valley and stream."

Maryland place-names, taking nourishment from the alphabet and records of the whites, had meanwhile increased. On the maps of John With¹² (Virginia 1585) and Wytfliet¹³ (Norumbega et Virginia 1597) there is only one indubitable Maryland Indian place-name, Chesepiooc (Chesipoooc)Sinus. In Percy's Observations (1607) there are merely Chesupiooc Bay and Pomonkies.¹⁴ On Captain Smith's map (Virginia 1606),¹⁵ however, there are at least twelve Indian names that are today in the Maryland place name canon. And in Smith's prose writings¹⁶ one finds twelve words and seventeen Virginia place and tribal names, each a congener of some modern Maryland place-name. The "Lord Baltimore Map" (1635?), engraved at about the time of the arrival of Leonard Calvert (1634), charts thirteen names, all of which have survived; and the map of Augustin Herrman (Virginia & Maryland, 1670)

-
12. With's map has Chawanook and Cwareu(?)uc, suggestive of the present day SHAWAN and QUIRAUK.
 13. Wytfliet's map has Aquscogoc and Tramasquecooc, comparable respectively to AQUASCO and TRANSQUAKING.
 14. With Pomonkies compare POMONKEY.
 15. Presumably not published until the appearance of A Map of Virginia: ... 1612. It allocates and charts nine Indian tribal names, fifteen Indian river names, 163 Indian village names, several Indian tribal names ending in English s, and some hybrid names such as Chesapeack Bay. Here Smith also maps forty-eight English names.
 16. A Map of Virginia: With a Description of the Countrey, ... Written by Captaine Smith, ... At Oxford ... 1612 in Original Narratives of Early American History Narratives of Early Virginia and Admiral of New England 1580 - 1631 Edited by Edward Arber ... A New Edition... In Two Parts (Edinburgh: John Grant ... 1910), Passim.

-- some forty years later -- contains about thirty-five.¹⁷
 The Archives of Maryland,¹⁸ Volume One of which has General Assembly records that are as early as 1637-38, makes no systematic enumerations of Maryland's Indian names -- but a study of the first five volumes shows an occurrence of parallel and surviving Maryland Indian place-names, as follows: Volume I, four; Volume II, fourteen; Volume III, twenty-three; Volume IV, four; and Volume V, twenty-one. Many modern Maryland Indian place-names must have had at first only an oral existence; they failed to reach the early records, or were given later, and cannot therefore be traced to Smith, Herrman or the Archives. In 1904, three hundred and nineteen years after Wytfliet's map, the Indian place-names of Maryland numbered 162.¹⁹ Today there are 160.²⁰

The colonial records of Maryland are packed with such tribal references as "... the Kings of Pokomoke, Yingo-teague, Acquintica, Morumsco..."²¹ and "Indians of Pascattoway,

17. J. Louis Kuethe calls this map, published in London in 1673, "A Gazetteer of Maryland, A. C. 1673," Maryland Historical Magazine, XXX, 310-325, 1935.

18. Archives of Maryland Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland January 1637/38 - September 1664 Published by Authority of the State, under the Direction of the Maryland Historical Society, William Hand Browne Editor (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1883, Vol. 1 -- .

19. Henry Gannett, A Gazetteer of Maryland (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904).

20. *This statement is necessarily approximate.*

21. Archives of Maryland Proceedings of the Council of Maryland 1671-1681... (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1896), XV, 213 (1678-79).

Anacostaub, Doags, Mibibiwomans, Masquestend, Mattawomans, Chingwawaters, Nangemaick, Portobackes, Sacayo, Pangayo and Choptico."²² On first thought one therefore supposes, nay assumes, that the related Maryland water names -- Pocomoke River, Chincoteague Bay, Quantico Creek, Mattawoman Creek, Nanjemoy Creek, Port Tobacco Creek, Zekiah Swamp and Chaptico Creek -- take their names from them. The belief is supported by James Mooney, who declares: "... almost all the large rivers of the Atlantic slope bore the Indian tribal names of the tribes upon their banks."²³

Yet in Maryland this is not true! Each of Maryland's river names has an appropriate river meaning in itself! And it is more accurate to conclude that here almost all the native tribes bore the names of the rivers on whose banks they lived.* Thus when the Maryland Archives²⁴ speaks

22. Ibid., p. 289 (1666).

23. Frederick Webb Hodge, Ed., Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 30 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907), II, 532.

24. I, 329 (1651).

* Indeed, Captain John Smith himself says so: "The most of these rivers are inhabited by several nations, or rather families, of the names of the rivers." See p. 13, note 39.

of "Certain Indians of several nations ... the Mattapanians, the Wicomocons, the Patuxents ... and the Chopticons," one understands that these are tribes named for the Maryland streams, Mataponi Creek, Wicomico River, Patuxent River, Chaptico Creek. The Potomac Indians were named from either the village, - *Potomac, or the stream²⁵ -- for the word, appropriate for either settlement or river, means Where something is brought. The Pascattowayes were named for Piscataway Creek, since the word has the purely local meaning of, High passable bank around a river bend. Where one finds what appears to be -anough, -anock, the generic formative plural for men, folk, people, as in Sasquesahanock, the name may well apply to an Indian nation, but Susquehanna's river meaning, Smooth stream, is as grammatically possible as Tooker's²⁶ People of booty obtained in

25. Hodge, Ed., op. cit., II, 294, where W. R. Gerard indicates that Potomac, which he distinguishes as the early name, and Patawomeck, the early name of the river and creek, are two different words, which the settlers "erroneously" levelled. But the two words cannot be separated either phonetically, or etymologically; and Algonquian patawomeck gives modern potomac. It seems likely to the present writer that the Potomac River takes its name from the smaller Potomac Creek. Cf.:

* Chesapeake River/ Chesapeake Bay ...
NOTE: (Sams, Conquest 351) The Chesapeake River is today the Elizabeth.

26. See Susquehanna River in the Text.

war, with the -ock (-ak; modern Fox-aki²⁷ of early spellings being perhaps intended as the plural.

The only Maryland Indian names that, apart from their use as the name of some local feature, are primarily tribal, are names that became connected with a tribe elsewhere and were brought into their new environs from that earlier place. When the Piscataways ("... the Conocois or Pascattowayes"²⁸) migrated from the creek of that name in 1634, their second later location,²⁹ * Coney Island,³⁰ was primarily a tribal name. Likewise are Mingo Branch, Shawan and * Shawneys Run, and Tuscarora Creek tribal names, with really no roots in Maryland. All the Maryland Seneca streams are in this group -- though there are "extensive quarries" at the mouth of Seneca Creek, Montgomery County,³¹ and

-
27. Franz Boas, Handbook of American Indian Languages ... Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 40 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1911), I, 850. Modern Fox-aki is used to express animate plurality, e.g., neniw^a, man, neniwakⁱ, men.
28. Archives of Maryland, XVI, 367.
29. Hodge, Ed., op. cit., II, 8. The first location was the region of the District of Columbia, 1673.
30. Found here by Baron Graffenried in 1711 (James Mooney and Cyrus Thomas give this and other details in Hodge, Ed., op. cit., I, 339-40).
31. State of Maryland Bureau of Immigration, (Baltimore ... 1913) p. 68.

seneca can mean "stony," the tribal purport is the correct one, since it is known that the Seneca Indians once had a village here.³² Allegheny, as in Allegheny County, is not tribal; for if it does mean Allegheny Indians, as some may contend, they were a late geographical group rather than a tribe.³³

To realize that Maryland's Indian stream words are primarily topographical adjectives, and that tribal names are derived from them, and not vice versa, prevents the mistake of identifying them with the remote tribes and tribal names of colonial Virginia that they phonetically resemble. Though in some phonetically similar pairs, such as Monacan-Manokin, there may be the same Algonquian word, one will not make an ethnographical connection between:

<u>Colonial Virginia Tribes</u>		<u>Maryland Place Name</u>
(Va. 1606 Smith)		
CHAWONS, ³⁴ an Algonquian	AND	Shawan, *Shawneys Run,
tribe of the Chowan		from the Shawano of
River, Virginia		Savannah River

-
32. Gerard Fowke, Archeologic Investigations in James and Potomac Valleys ... (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1894), p. 72.
33. Hodge, Ed., op. cit., I, 45.
34. James Mooney, The Siouan Tribes of the East, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 22 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1894), p. 7.

KUSKARAWAOKS, ³⁵ of the <u>Kus</u>	AND	Tuscarora Creek, for the
flu,* now the Nanticoke		Iroquoian tribe, first
River, a Powhatan tribe		met in North Carolina
MANNAHOACKS, ³⁶ a Siouan	"	**Manahowickes Neck, ³⁷
tribe		Manahowic Creek
MASSAWOMECKS	"	Mattawoman Creek
MONACANS, ³⁸ a Siouan tribe	"	Manokin River

And though they are all Algonquian and probably have identical meanings when regarded as mere words, one will not make a tribal connection between the following phonetically similar Maryland and Colonial Virginia river³⁹ and village names:

-
35. This is an early Eastern Shore tribe, not to be confused with the Tuscarora.
36. Mooney, op. cit., p. 21.
37. Archives of Maryland, XV, 238 (1678).
38. Mooney, op. cit., p. 21, p. 23, pp. 26-27.
- * Doubtless an abbreviation of ** Kuskarawaoks (or Kuskarawa) fluvius.
39. Captain John Smith (Tyler, ed., Narratives of Early Virginia 1606-1625, A Map of Virginia ...), p. 84: "The most of these rivers are inhabited by several nations, or rather families, of the names of the rivers."

Colonial Virginia and NorthMarylandCarolina (Va. 1606 Smith)

Accoqueck (village)

Accokeek

Aquascogoc "

Aquasco

(1) Near Roanoke⁴⁰(2) Hyde County, N.C.⁴¹Bocootawwonaucke(s)⁴²

Brockatonorton Bay, Creek

N.W. of the Fall of

The James River

Chaptico⁴³

Chaptico, Chaptico Creek

In Lunenburg Co., Va.

Cinquack

Geanquaking Creek

Cinquateck

*Cinquaeteck (in Md. on
Virginia 1606 Smith)

40. Conway Whittle Sams, The Conquest of Virginia, the Forest Primeval, An Account Based on Original Documents of the Indians in that Portion of the Continent in which was Established the First English Colony in America ... (New York and London: G.P. Putnam's Sons ..., 1916), p. 41.

41. Hodge, ed., op. cit., I, 71.

42. Hodge, ed., op. cit., I, 157.

43. Sams, op. cit., p. 319.

Cinquoteck ⁴⁴	Chincoteague Bay
Now West Point, Va.	
Cuttatawomen (2)	Mattawoman Creek
Both on the Rappahannock	*
Massawomeck	Mattawoman Creek
Mattapanient (village)	Mataponi Creek (S. Md.)
Mattapanient flu	Mattaponi Landing (E. Sh.)
Mattawoman Cr. ⁴⁵	Mattawoman Creek
(Northampton Co.)	
Ozatawomen (on Potomac)	Mattawoman Creek
Pamaunk flu	Pomonkey Creek
Pamacocack (village)	* Pamacocack
	Pomonkey?
Pasaughtacock	Passerdyke Creek
(On the Pamaunk Flue)	

44. Ibid., p. 317.

45. MAP entitled: "The Principal Portion of the Territory ruled by Powhatan Authorities relied on ... Smith's History of Virginia, 148, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Chart 376. By C. Whittle Sams, 1907."

Powhatan (village)	Powhatan
Powhatan Flu	(Woodlawn, Balt. Co.)
Quiyough (village)	Quirauk Mt.
Quiyough flu	Quirauk School
Quiyonghcohanock	
Romancoke ⁴⁶	Romancoke
(E. Va. in King Wm. Co.)	
Shackaconia (village)	Chicone Branch
Tanxnitania (village)	Tonytank ?
Tramasquecock ⁴⁷	Transquaking Creek
(A Secotan village, Alligator R., N.C.)	

The phonetic similarity and frequent spelling duplication of these village and stream names indicate that, as with us, the Algonquians overworked certain words and combinations of words to describe distant but topographically similar places. Today, when one compares a gazetteer of Virginia with a gazetteer of Maryland, one

46. Sams, Conquest, p. 319.

47. Hodge, ed., op. cit., II, 301.

finds that these similarities -- though they apply to places miles apart -- are numerous and rather exact.

It is not only of interest but of importance to make a table of these modern correspondences -- for it can hardly be doubted that a name had the same meaning in every place it occurred, and one may therefore use the comparative topography of the locations to test the correctness of the translation.

TABLE OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND INDIAN
PLACE-NAME DUPLICATES

Virginia (From Gannett's <u>Gazetteer of Virginia</u> , 1904)	Maryland (From <u>Gazetteer</u> Maryland 1904, <u>Gazetteer</u> <u>Maryland</u> 1941)
Accakeek Creek (Stafford County)	Accokeek (Prince George's County)
Alleghany County Alleghany Front Mt.	Alleghany County, village, Mountains
Assawoman (village) (Accomac County)	Assawoman Bay (Worcester County)
Catoctin Creek, Mts.	Catoctin Creek, Mt. (Frederick County)
Little Oregon Creek (Craig County)	Oregon Branch (Also village and school)

Little Seneca River

Little Seneca Creek
(Montgomery County)

Maggoty Creek, Gap
(Roanoke River)

Magothy River

Marumsco Creek
(Prince William County)

Marumsco Creek, village
(Somerset County)

Mattaponi River

Mataponi Creek
(Prince George's County)

Mattaponi Landing
(Worcester County)

Mesongo (village)
(Accomac County)

*Mesongo Creek, hamlet
(See W. Va., Md., Del.
1883, Colton)

Cf.: Naseongo Creek, a branch
of Pocomoke River, two miles
south of Snow Hill, Worcester
County (See Fisher's
Gazetteer of Maryland, 1952)

Mingo (village)
(Franklin County)

Mingo Branch
(Baltimore County)

(Big) Moccasin Creek

Moccasin Pond

Moccasin Ridge
(Scott and Russell Counties)

(Worcester County)

Nassawadox

(Northampton County)

Opossum Branch, Creek, Hollow

(Holston River; James
River; New River)

Oriskany (village)

(Botetourt County)

Pamunky River (village)

(Orange County)

Paw Paw Creek

(Buchanan County)

Possam Creek

Possam Run

Possam Jaw Creek

(Hanover County; James
River; Smyth County)

Powhatan County

Quantico Creek

(Prince William County)

Nasawadux

(Worcester County)

Opossum Hill (Island, Point)

Cf.: Orish(k?) any Road,

Cumberland (See Martenet
1873)

Pomonkey Creek, village

Pawpaw Cove, Point, Creek

(Talbot, St. Mary's and
Worcester Counties)

Possam Point

(Anne Arundel County)

Powhatan (Woodlawn)

(Baltimore County)

Quantico Creek

(Wicomico County)

Raccoon Creek	Raccoon Creek
Raccoon Run	(Dorchester County)
Raccoon Ford (village)	Raccoon Point
(Fluvanna, Rockingham and Culpeper Counties)	(Somerset County)
Saratoga (village)	Cf.: Saratoga Street,
(Scott County)	Baltimore City
Savannah (village)	Savannah Lake
(Alleghany County)	(Dorchester County)
Seneca River	Seneca Creek
(A branch of the Roanoke River, Campbell County)	Seneca Point
	Seneca Creek, village
	(Baltimore, Cecil and Montgomery Counties)
Terrapin Creek, Mt.	Terrapin Sand Cove, Point
(Bedford County)	(Somerset County)
Tobacco Creek	Tobacco Stick Creek, village
Tobacco (village)	Tobacco Run
Tobacco Row Mts. and Summit	(Hartford County)
Tobaccoville	
(Caroline, Brunswick, Amherst and Powhatan Counties)	

Tuckahoe Creek	Tuckahoe Creek
Tuckahoe (village)	(Queen Anne, Caroline
(Henrico County)	and Talbot Counties)
	Tuckahoe (village)
	(Caroline County)
Turpin Creek	Turpin Cove
(Rockingham County)	(Worcester County)
Tuscarora Creek	Tuscarora Creek (2), village
(Loudoun County)	(Frederick County)
Wicomico (village)	Wicomico County
(Gloucester County)	Wicomico River
	(Wicomico County)
	Wicomico River
	Wicomico River
	(Charles and St. Mary's
	Counties)
	Wicomico (village)
	(Charles County)

II. Migration

Closely related to the Maryland Indian place-names that denote tribes are the Maryland Indian place-names that mark tribal wanderings. Though many Maryland place-names that

have this significance are extinct (*), they and a number of surviving names corroborate what history tells⁴⁸ of the northward treks of the Piscataway (Conoy), Shawnee and Tuscarora, and give intimations of the journeys of the Seneca (Mingo ?), Matapeake, Nanticoke and small Eastern Shore Nations.

A. The Piscataway (Conoy)⁴⁹

When one motors across the Potomac River from Virginia to Point of Rocks, Maryland, one espies, looking downstream from the bridge, a low, bulky island whose Maryland side during the luxuriant summer months appears to merge with the adjacent mainland. It is then densely verdant, with its meadow and red barn barely visible. This is HEATER'S ISLAND, the erstwhile home of the Conoy (Piscataway)⁴⁹ Indians, whose temporary occupancy in the early eighteenth century on their way from Piscataway Creek to Pennsylvania gave it the name of *CONOY ISLAND, with the villages of

48. Hodge, Ed., op. cit., I, S. V. "Conoy"; II, S. V. "Shawnee," "Tuscarora."

49. In Hodge, Ed., op. cit., S. V. "Conoy," James Mooney and Cyrus Thomas declare that it is "difficult" to explain Conoy, Ganawese, etc. for the Piscataway unless one theorizes that the Piscataway once lived on the banks of the Kanawha River. Heckewelder equated Conoy to Kanawha, but Brinton (The Lenape and their Legends ..., Philadelphia, 1885, p. 25) calls this "a loose guess."

*CANAVEST⁵⁰ and *INDIAN TOWN LANDING.⁵¹

Baron de Graffenried found the Conoy (Piscataway) on *CONOY ISLAND as late as 1711.⁵² They had by that time been assigned lands in Pennsylvania at CONEJOMOLO on the Susquehanna, and were about to move.⁵² Avery McBee, Baltimore journalist, commenting⁵³ on the discovery in 1937 of Indian skeletons and artifacts near Poolesville, some twenty-five miles below *CONOY ISLAND, suggests that the migration of the Conoy (Piscataway), hitherto supposed to have been entirely on the south side of the Potomac, may have involved crossing the river near the present day Poolesville excavations, since here⁵⁴ the waters are favorably shallow.

-
50. Such earlier forms as Canowes (1682) and Canawese suggest that the t of Graffenried's (1711) Canawest and Canavest is either part of a folk etymology based on west or vest, or a misreading, or an inorganic addition comparable to the t, d of dialectical clifft and 'alf-a-crownd. Again, Baron Graffenried's German speech background may account for the v in Canavest.
51. Hodge, Ed., loc. cit.; William Marye, "The Old Indian Road," Maryland Historical Magazine, XV, 1920.
52. Hodge, Ed., loc. cit.
53. "Mysterious Village on Potomac's Shore. Indian Skeletons Lately Discovered Arouse Archaeologists' Interest," The Sun (Baltimore) Magazine Section, October 3, 1937, p. 5, p. 7.
54. Van Devanter's Island, opposite *SYCAMORE LANDING.

That the Conoy really came into Maryland from the Kanawha River, West Virginia, is asserted by Heckewelder, and not denied by Mooney or Thomas. If this migration is true, KANAWHA is one of the earliest of the Conoy place-name tracks. Espenshade (Pennsylvania Place Names ... 1925, p. 335) states that "... Conoys or Ganawese" meant "Corn-shell-ers." And if Kanawha (River) means Conoy, and Espenshade's translation is correct, its meaning must be, "River of the Conoy," i. e., "River of the Corn-shell-ers." Other meanings have been proposed for KANAWHA*, such as "Having whirlpools"; but they seem to have little linguistic support. If KANAWHA RIVER really means "River of the Conoy Indian Nation", it is one of the few Middle Atlantic instances of a river's being named for a tribe and not vice versa.

Frank G. Speck, in The Nanticoke and Conoy Indians, With a Review of the Linguistic Material ... (Wilmington: The Historical Society of Delaware, 1927), passim, studies the Conoy from the standpoint of the ethnologist. He concludes that the Piscataway and Patuxent Indians were "local groups under Conoy identity," and that the mysterious lost dictionary by Father White was of the Conoy dialect.

Though, as Professor Speck points out, the Conoy did not

* See Hamill Kenny, West Virginia Place Names ... (...1945), pp. 342-44.

at first use either their own name (Canawagha) or their synonym (Piscataway) in Southern Maryland, yet present-day Piscataway probably bore a Conoy name, Mayons, and the following other names recorded by Smith and Strachey were probably "Conoy (Piscataway)":

Mayaons (Mayoones)	Sacayo
Cinquateick	Pangayo
Mattawoman	Cecomococomoco (Wiomocomico)
Nussamek	Mononauk
Mataughquamend	Doag
Pamacocack	Masquented
Chingwawateick	Mibibiwomans
Nangemaick	Mangicomoco
Wicomico	Chotike (Cholique, Choaticks)
Potopaco	Lamasconson
Choptic	Kighanixon

And the following, states Speck, again citing Smith and Strachey, were "Conoy (Patuxent)" place-names:

Pawatuxent (Patuxent)	Acquintanacsuck
Oquemocac	Acquascack
Opamient	Wasmacus
Panuatuck	Wasapokent
Wascacup	Macocanoco
Tauscus	Pocatamough
Wepanawomen	Quotough
Guactataugh	Wosameus

Without stopping to point out certain objections to Speck's list, one notes that of the twenty-two Conoy (Piscataway) names listed, about eight are extant in the Maryland place-names of today. And of the sixteen Conoy (Patuxent) place-names, two are extant. These names, supposing the Conoy to have been an integral tribe with a distinctive dialect, all testify, then, to the presence once upon a time of the Conoy in Southern Maryland; and it is supposed that if Father White's dictionary ever turns up it will contain the key to the meanings of those names. That the dictionary has not been found is a great pity.*

B. The Shawnee

In 1677 and for the next thirty years⁵⁵ the Shawnee Indians began passing through Maryland on their trek from the Savannah River,⁵⁶ South Carolina, to Pequea Creek, Pennsylvania. In 1722, so some interesting pages of the Archives of Maryland record,⁵⁷ they "entertained" some "Run-away Negro Slaves" at "the Shawan (Shuano, Shunano) Town upon Potomac" and were offered "a Stroud Match Coat and a

* Dr. Speck states that the late Truman Michelson tried to trace it. And I have myself, under the guidance of Professor Grisar of the Gregorian University, sought for it in vain in Rome. I think that the files of the Bureau of American Ethnology should be searched for possible answers to Dr. Michelson from Italian librarians.

55. Hodge, ed., op. cit., II, 533 (James Mooney).

56. It appears likely that savannah, like shawnee, comes from shawun (south), shawunogⁱ (southerners).

57. Vol. XXV (Baltimore ... 1905), p. 384, pp. 422-43, p. 450.

pair of Silk Stockings..."⁵⁸ by the Provincial Government to release them. The stay of the Shawnees was temporary, but they left two large footprints on Maryland, one in a group of place-names on the Potomac River near Cumberland, another in a group in the central part of the state north of Baltimore.

The Cumberland Shawnee names may be classified as extinct, surviving and doubtful. Early maps record the extinct names as follows:

Shawnee Town	Lloyd 1721
Cacutuck ⁿ	Winslow's Plan 1736
Shawno Indn. Fields deserted	Warner's 1738
Shanno Indian Fields deserted	
Old Fields	Mayo 1737
Old Field	
Shawno Indian Fields deserted	
Shawno Indian Fields, deserted	
Shawno Fields	F & J 1751
Shawno Fields <u>Deserted</u>	

58. Ibid., p. 450: Later increased to "one Dozen Callico Shirts and Shifts Six Match Coats and as much Powder and Shott as his Excellency shall find to be proper."

Caicuctucⁿ

Va. & Md. 1751

Shawno Fields

Shawno Indian Fields Deserted

(Between Wills & Lonaconin Creeks)

Shawno Fields

(Junction of N & S Branches of the
Potomac)

Shawnee fields

Map Country 1787

Shawnee

⁽ⁿ⁾ Site of present-day Cumberland

The surviving names are few -- OLDTOWN, WILLS CREEK AND WILLS MOUNTAIN. The former, the remnant of "Shawanese Oldtown,"⁵⁹ was once the "Shuano Town on Potomack (Commonly called Opessas Town),..."⁶⁰ and the two latter are a relic of Will, a Shawnee Indian who stayed behind.⁶¹

GEORGES CREEK, LONACONING, MONOCACY RIVER, TOWN CREEK and OKONOKO (W. Va.) are the doubtful names. LONACONING

59. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland... (Philadelphia 1882), I, 52, citing Lowdermilk.

60. Archives of Maryland, XXV, 443 (1725); Maryland, A Guide to the Old Line State... (New York: Oxford University Press, 1940) p. 356.

61. Hodge, ed., op. cit., II, 956 (G. P. D.).

is certainly an Indian name and has descended from *
 LONACONIN CREEK. GEORGES CREEK, near whose head it is,
 is said to be from an Indian called George. Both names
 are in the general area of the Shawnee occupancy. Marye⁶²
 thinks that Monocacy is a Shawnee word, not more than 250
 years old and the invention, as he calls it, of the Shawnee
 Indian towns of the upper Potomac. Present-day Town Creek
 enters the Potomac River two and a quarter miles from the
 junction of the north and south branches of the Potomac, a
 point once occupied by * Shawnee Town (Lloyd 1721), *
 Shawno Fields (Va. & Md. 1751): thus it is likely that this
 Maryland stream takes its name from the early Shawnee town.
 Okonoko, in West Virginia, on the other side of the river,
 and a little farther east, may also come from Shawnee times:
 Mr. A. Thomas, the postmaster, states (1936) that he has
 always believed the name to be Indian.

The other Shawnee footprint, north and northwest
 of Baltimore, marks the path* these southern Indians took
 from the Potomac River to Conestoga and Lancaster.

62. "'Patowmeck Above Ye Inhabitants.' A Commentary
 on the subject of an Old Map," MHM., XXX (1935),
 p. 116.

* I have not yet reconciled the inconsistency that
 some of the Shawnee names are just above Baltimore
 and that others are far northwest along the Monocacy --
 the obvious path north is the course of the Monocacy
 River.

Marye⁶³ gives the designations as SHAWAN, OREGON RUN,⁶⁴
 *SHAWAN HUNTING GROUND, *SHAWNEY'S RUN, *SHENESE GLADE,
 *OLACIN (OLACIP, OLICCIN LAND)⁶⁵ and *SEPUS'S TOWN. At
 the present time, according to the State Planning Commis-
 sion's gazetteer,⁶⁶ there are two Oregons, thirty miles
 apart -- one, Marye's village on Oregon Run, near Cockeys-
 ville, Baltimore County, and the other near Taneytown,
 Carrol County. The latter place,⁶⁷ now marked by a bun-
 galow with a commemorative chimney stone ("Oregon School 1867-
 1909") is near the Monocacy River about twenty-miles from
 the *Olacin Land mentioned by Marye. Oregon Run, Baltimore
 County, on the other hand, is some forty miles east of the
Monocacy *Olacin. C. F. Voegelin,⁶⁸ classifying the

-
63. "The Old Indian Road," MHM., XV (1920) pp. 365-369.
64. Earlier known as *Shawan Cabin Branch.
65. One gathers from Marye that this land was near Fred-
 erick where Linganore Creek enters the Monocacy River.
66. Gazetteer of Maryland Prepared Jointly by Maryland
 State Planning Commission and Department of Geology,
 Mines and Water Resources ... October 1941, p. 154.
67. On Big Pipe Creek, a tributary of the Monocacy River,
 and earlier called (Taneytown Quadrangle USGS Ed. 1911)
 OREGON SCHOOL.
68. "Shawnee Phonemes," Language, XI (1935), pp. 23-37.

phonemes of the Shawnee language, lists no r, but states that Shawnee l is "Heard only as 'light'" and is more "loosely articulated" than the l in love. It seems possible, then, in view of this ambiguous quality of Shawnee l, that *Olacin (Olacip, Oloccin Land) and Oregon, especially the Monocacy Oregon,⁶⁹ are phonetic variants of each other.* And going farther west again, to Alleghany County, one notes that LONACONING** is perhaps best translated by regarding the l to be an acoustical error for r -- which suggests that LONACONING is a Shawnee name, not at all unlikely in this area.

C. The Tuscarora

The Tuscarora, who spoke languages cognate with Iroquoian,⁷⁰ spent ninety years on their trek from North Carolina to Tuscarora Valley, Pennsylvania.⁷¹ They were taken into the League of the Iroquois in 1712-15, and reached

69. A folk explanation of the Baltimore County Oregon is seen in the fact that iron ore was once mined in the vicinity. Today the ore pits are used for swimming pools by the "Oregon Swimming Club, Inc."

* (Henry Gannett, Gazetteer of Virginia, 1904, p.88); Little Oregon Creek, Craig County, Va.

** See LONACONING, suo loco infra, in Glossary.

70. Hodge, ed., op. cit., II, 842 (Hewitt).

71. Loc. cit., p. 847.

Tuscarora Valley, Tuscarora Creek and Friedenshuetten, Pennsylvania, in 1755-56.⁷² Like the Shawnee, they left place-name vestiges on both sides of the Potomac, and on the Monocacy River. These names were as follows: Tuscarora Creek, Berkeley County, West Virginia;⁷³ Tuscarora Creek, Loudoun County, Virginia;⁷⁴ and *Tuscarora Indian Town, Tuscarora (hamlet), and Tuscarora Creek (2) Maryland. Concerning the two Maryland streams, Marye declares: "Undoubtedly these creeks owe their name to small contemporary settlements of the Tuscarora Indians."⁷⁵

Marye⁷⁶ states that the extinct Maryland Tuscarora village is given as Ye Tuskarora Indian Town on Philemon Lloyd's map of 1721,⁷⁷ and that it is located on the west side of the Monocacy River where the latter joins the Potomac. A present day hamlet, Tuscarora, stands directly opposite

72. Ibid., p. 846, p. 847.

73. Also *Tuscarora Mt. See the present author's West Virginia Place Names, Their Origin and Meaning ... 1945, pp. 636-37.

74. Henry Gannett, A Gazetteer of Virginia ... Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905, p. 149.

75. "'Patowmack Above ye Inhabitants.' A Commentary on the Subject of an Old Map," MHM., XXX (1935), p. 123.

76.) Op. cit., (The Honorable Philemon Lloyd's map of the Provinces of Maryland and Virginia which lay along the Potomac and its tributaries 'beyond ye inhabitants 1721), p. 123.

the confluence of Tuscarora Creek and the Potomac River, and only about two miles northeast⁷⁸ of Lloyd's vanished *Tuscarora Town and the Monocacy-Potomac junction. One supposes that the hamlet was named from the creek, but it is so close to the site of the old *Tuskarora Town that it may, after all, be a survival of the latter.

Marye⁷⁹ describes the Maryland creeks as: (1) Tuscarora Creek, one and three-quarters of a mile "above the mouth of the Monocacy" -- it there flows into the Potomac; and (2) Tuscarora Creek, which joins the Monocacy about twenty miles north, near Frederick. Frederick Quadrangle (Ed. 1909) adds Little Tuscarora Creek, a tributary of the northerly stream. The fact that all these names are on or near the Monocacy River indicates that the watercourse was the Tuscarora path across Maryland.

D. The Nanticoke, Matapeake, Delaware.

a. The Nanticoke

Though the Nanticoke tribe, the Wiwash, were still in Maryland in 1792,⁸⁰ and though on Indian River, Delaware,

78. U.S.G.S. Seneca, 1908.

79. Op. cit., p. 123.

80. Hodge, ed., op. cit., II, (Unsigned.)

there may still be found "a few mixed bloods,"⁸¹ the majority of these Indians began to go from Maryland in 1722 to the Susquehanna River at the mouth of the Juniata.⁸² Hodge points out that it was a Nanticoke custom, when they emigrated, to take the bones of their dead with them.⁸³ When they left Maryland, Scharf declares, they were "carrying the bones of their ancestors."⁸⁴ Putting aside the definitive place-name, Nanticoke River, we may mark the first line of march of these people by Wetipquin Creek, at the Maryland end, and by Towanda Creek, at the Pennsylvania end. For Donehoo,⁸⁵ giving one of the meanings of Towanda as "where we bury the dead," suggests that the bone-carrying Nanticokes reburied their dead there; and Gannett⁸⁶ declares that the Maryland

81. Loc. cit.

82. Loc. cit.

83. Loc. cit.

84. History of Maryland from the Earliest Period to the Present Day ... (Baltimore: John B. Piet, 1879), I, 96.

85. A History of the Indian Villages and Place Names in Pennsylvania ... (Harrisburg: The Telegraph Press), p. 232 (Citing Heckewelder).

86. The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States (Washington ... 1902), p. 274.
NOTE: On the above subject generally, see C. A. Weslager's Delaware's Buried Past, A Story of Archaeological Adventure ... (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1944) p. 144, pp. 56-57, p. 55, pp. 135-36, p. 159.

Wetipquin (Wilipquin), "Place of interring skulls," was where they had buried their dead in Maryland. There remains the difficulty* of accepting what is practically the same meaning for two apparently different words.

b. The Matapeake

The Matapeake, or Indians of Monoponson (Kent Island), are described by Semmes⁸⁷ as originally being at *Indian Spring, Kent Island. Later they migrated to *Matapex Neck⁸⁸ in the southern part of Kent Island. Matapex, a hamlet lying well below the center of the island, suggests this trek. The tribe is memorialized by the present day

* NOTE: Difficulty, but not impossibility! Latin sonus and Anglo-Saxon (Old Norse) sund have both become English sound. Bury and lay to rest both mean the same thing. Though one would expect to find the two Indian words, Towanda and Wetipquin (Wilipquin) meaning different things, it is possible, owing to euphemism, that they both mean the same thing. This would be more likely, it seems to me, if Towanda were an Iroquoian word.

Father James Geary wonders whether there is any connection between Towanda, 'Where we bury (the dead)' and Fox p̄t-2^u, 'bury.' *P̄tawanda looks like an Ojibwa verb, 'Let us bury him.' But could p̄t contract to p̄t to give T?

87. "Aboriginal Maryland 1603-1639 In Two Parts -- Part I: The Eastern Shore," MMH., XXIV (1929), p. 163.
88. Hodge, ed., op. cit., I, 819: Matapax Neck.

Matapeake Ferry, and by an estate, "Mattapex 1640 A.D." on the road to Romancoke. Doubtless Romancoke, southernmost spot on the island, is of their dialect.

c. The Delaware

Hodge⁸⁹ points out that these Indians, crowded forth by the whites with the sanction of the Iroquois, emigrated to the vicinity of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, in 1742. They then crossed the mountains to the Allegheny River where, in 1724, the first of them had settled. Marye⁹⁰ considers *Delaware Falls, *Delaware Bottom, and *Delaware Hundred evidence that the Delawares used the Old Indian Road from the Susquehanna River to a point on the Potomac. He states: "If this was indeed a Delaware road, an explanation is found for the fact that the South Branch of Patapsco River was called the Delaware Falls."⁹¹ Delaware Run, a stream in the Worthington Valley,⁹² is a surviving relic of these wanderings.

89. Op. cit., I, 385.

90. "The Old Indian Road," Part III, MHM., December, 1920, p. 351.

91. "The Baltimore County Garrison," MHM., XVI (1921) pp. 252-53.

92. U.S.G.S., Ellicott, 1906.

NOTE: (MHM., VI, 1911 Land Notes 1634-1655 Continued from p. 374 (Liber F, Land Office Records) "7th September 1640 Neck on the East Side of ... (Isle of Kent) called Mattax Neck" "25th Sept. 1640... a Neck of land called Mattapax neck bounding on the north with a Creek in Piney Bay called Mattapex Creek."

E. The Seneca

Marye points out that the Old Indian Road in Maryland was not a Seneca trail, but he believes rather firmly that "... a highway of the Seneca Indians passed through the western part, at least, of what is now Baltimore City, and crossed Gwynn's Falls near the mouth of that stream; ..." ⁹³ The following Montgomery County names suggest that this trail led farther west to the Potomac: *SENECA BRIDGE, *SENECA FALLS, *SENECA MILLS, *GREAT SENECA CREEK, *DRY SENECA CREEK, SENECA village and seneca creek. In 1680 in the Gunpowder region, the Seneca were blamed for attacks on the settlers. ⁹⁴ One connects such forays with two more Seneca names, SENECA CREEK, on the Gunpowder Quadrangle, and SENECA POINT, Cecil County. That the Seneca were also on the Monocacy is suggested by the fact that their name for that stream was Cheneoow - Quoquey, ⁹⁵ or Seneca.*

93. "The Old Indian Road," MIM., XV (1920), p. 114.

94. Marye, op. cit., pp. 110-14.

95. William B. Marye, "'Patowmeck Above Ye Inhabitants,' A Commentary on the Subject of an Old Map," MIM., XXX (1935), p. 3.

NOTE: In Virginia (Gannett, Gazetteer of Virginia, p. 113: A small branch of the Roanoke River, Campbell County) there is a Seneca River (also Little Seneca River); and in West Virginia (Gannett, Gazetteer of West Virginia, 1904) there are Seneca Rocks, two Seneca Creeks, and Seneca, a postal village. One supposes that, in a rough way, these places point to a Seneca trail leading south from the Potomac.

* Cheneoow = [sɛnɔw], quoquey = [kwɔj].

F. Miscellaneous

To the various English place-names that point in a general way to the presence of the Indian one attaches some migratory significance. The oldest of these is perhaps PAGAN POINT, St. Mary's County. Though it could be from an English surname,⁹⁶ this early name is probably equivalent to Indian Point: George Alsop, for instance, spoke of the savages as "These Pagan men."⁹⁷ Marye, noting that there were once Indian cabins nearby, ascribes *Pogan's Run and *Pogans Branch, Baltimore County, to Pogan, an Indian.⁹⁸ Other possible explanations, however, are (1) that Pogan is a map maker's mistake for Pagan, and (2) that the name is the Indian word for "the root pocone,"⁹⁹ whence English poke and pokeweed. With names of this sort one compares the Newfoundland Salvage Pt.

-
96. Archives of Maryland, XIX, 263: Cap't. Peter Pagan (Pagan).
97. A Character of the Province of Maryland ... 1666 Maryland Historical Society ... Fund-Publication, No. 15), 1880, p. 81.
98. "The Baltimore County Garrison," MM., XVI (1921), p. 128.
99. Tyler, Ed., ... Narratives of Early Virginia, 1606-1625... (New York: ... 1907), p. 100; Strachey's A Dictionary ... p. 192: "Poughkone, the red paint or dye."

Some of these English names seem to refer to Indian garments, Indian totems, and even Indian pipes. Writing about the Baltimore County garrison, Merye suggests that the Harford County names, *GREEN COAT HILL, and *GREEN COAT CABIN BRANCH, today GREEN COAT BRANCH, were probably named for the green match coats of the Indian scouts of the County garrison.¹⁰⁰ He thinks that Bear Cabbin Branch was the cabin site of Indians whose totem was the bear.¹⁰¹

Pipe Creek (whence Little Pipe Creek, Double Pipe Creek, and the postal village, Double Pipecreek), Carroll County, was probably named from an Indian pipe. One has only to read Fowke's Archaeologic Investigations in James and Potomac Valleys¹⁰² to realize that wherever there were Indians there were pipes.*

-
- 100. "The Baltimore County 'Garrison'", MHM., XVI (1921) pp. 131-22.
 - 101. Ibid., pp. 132-33.
 - 102. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1894.

* NOTE: But see Neslager (Delaware's Buried Past....1944) who declares (p.135): "Smoking pipes in Delaware are extremely rare. The Smithsonian Institution has in its possession two stone effigy pipes purported to have originated in Delaware, but no site location is known"; and (p. 136) "From the pipe fragments found on the surface and excavated, it appears that both clay and stone pipes were used in Delaware."

** Mr. Marx^{ye} calls my attention to a Pipe Spring in Kent County that owes its name to pipe-like stalactites.

7/3

1/4e

A rather large group of English names contains the word Indian. In one instance, a specific Algonquian name, * Askiminikonson (Worcester County) became the more general *Indiantown.¹⁰³ Marye points out the extinct names, *INDIAN CABIN BRANCH, *INDIAN CABIN COVE, *INDIAN QUARTER, *INDIAN FORT BRANCH and *INDIAN WILL'S CABIN BRANCH.¹⁰⁴ And not all such names are extinct. Gannett for 1904 listed three INDIAN CREEKS, one INDIAN LANDING, one INDIAN RUN, one INDIANHEAD post office, one INDIAN ROCK ISLAND and the village of INDIAN SPRINGS. INDIAN HEAD somehow epitomizes the probable provenience of each of these names: Mattawoman Creek and the Potomac River here form a sort of terrestrial head - to the imaginative, in view of the early presence of the savage, this jutting area looks like an Indian's head both on the map and from an airplane.^{104a}

103. Harry Franklin Covington, "The Discovery of Maryland or Verrazzano's Visit to the Eastern Shore," MM., X (1915), p. 215: "Their principal seat [the Assateagues'] was at Askimenkonson, the village shown on Herman's map now lying in Coulbourn's district and still called Indiantown"; Archives of Maryland, XV (1678-79): Asbincenekonson Neck: Torrence (Old Somerset, p. 418): Asskimeconson Neke (1686); Handbook, I, 101: Askimimkansen.

104. "Place-names of Baltimore and Harford Counties," MM., Vol. 25, No. 4 (December 1930), pp. 321-65.

104a. I have since decided that this conclusion is wrong. Though the coast cannot be reached owing to military restrictions, one can see from the USGS Quadrangle (Indian Head, Ed. 1925) that there is a narrow curved knob here with an edge 100 feet high. This knob is the "Indian Head," and is evidently the source of the name.

III. What the Translations Reveal

Excepting the true tribal names, such as Shawnee and Tuscarora, and such established Indian derivatives as moccasin, Chinquapin, and pone,¹⁰⁵ the English meanings of Maryland's Indian place-names are in every instance open to some doubt. In many cases, indeed, there are two or more different but perhaps equally acceptable translations for the same word. Within the limits of this duplication and uncertainty, the present study¹⁰⁶ shows that the subject matter of the translated Indian names is approximately as follows:

Water	45	Shoes and other Apparel	4
Land	19	Dwellings	4
Animals	16	Ceremony and Custom	4
Tribes	7	Weather	4
Plants	7	Agriculture and Commerce	3
		Insects	1

105. As in MOCASSIN Pond, CHINQUAPIN Run, PONE ISLAND.

106. The tabulation was made from the accompanying Glossary.

IV. Some Maryland Indian Place-name Folk Etymologies

For queer words, it has been noticed,¹ the folk are likely to substitute sounds that to them make better sense. With odd place-names there is not only an inclination to substitute more intelligible sounds, but an inclination to make up etiological stories to explain the use of such sounds as names. In place-name study one therefore finds two overlapping kinds of folk etymologies: (1) a change of spelling by means of which a meaningless sound is wrested into an intelligible syllable or word; and (2) a story or several stories created to solve that word.

The Indian place-names of Maryland are old and strange. To the settler they were unintelligible. It is not surprising, then, that the later forms of many of them show the effect of folk etymology. Such Indian versions as John With's² Aguscogoc and Chesepioc, and Captain John Smith's³ Cinquoteek, Potapaco and Pawtuxent, suggest an attempt at phonetic spelling, but later colonists and map makers lapsed into conventional English

-
1. Rev. A. Smyth Palmer, Folk Etymology, A Dictionary of Verbal Corruptions or Words Perverted in Form or Meaning, by False Derivations or Mistaken Analogy (London: George Bell and Sons, 1882), pp. vi-ix, xviii-xix.
 2. (Map) Virginia 1585 John With.
 3. (Map) Virginia 1606⁴ Captain John Smith.

spellings and pronunciations wherever possible. To Rokiawaken,⁴ Tresquaquin,⁵ and Lonanconin⁶ they added -g, on the analogy of English -ing.* They fancied wing in Coniwago⁷ and made it Conowingo. They put penny in Matapenny,⁸ well and queen in Wellipqueen,⁹ and tie and ask in Tyaskin, whose earlier forms were Matapanian,¹⁰ Wilipquin¹¹ and Tayachquan.¹² By folk analogy Pamaunke¹³ becomes Pamonkey, even Pormunkey.¹⁴ And kissey, Annie, cheek, chop and tank have hidden the hidden the Algonquian in Monockissey¹⁵ (Monocacy), Annimessex¹⁶

-
4. Jane Baldwin Cotton, (editor), The Maryland Calendar of Wills (Baltimore, 1904-07), III, 172.
 5. (Map) Virginia and Maryland 1670 Herrman.
 6. Virginia 1755 Vaugondy.
 7. (Map) Pennsⁱlvania-Maryland 1780 Erskine.
 8. Jane Baldwin Cotton, (editor), op. cit., I, 64; III (Index) xiiii.
 9. Ibid., II, 212.
 10. (Map) Maryland 1635 "Lord Baltimore Map."
 11. (Maps) Delaware 1737 Churchman (Witipquin), Maryland 1795 Lewis (Wilipquin).
 12. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Maryland from the Earliest Period to the Present Day (Baltimore, 1879), I, 89.
 13. Lyon Gardiner Tyler, Original Narratives of Early American History Narratives of Early Virginia 1606-1625 (New York: Scribner's, 1907), p. 99.
 14. Jane Baldwin Cotton, (editor), op. cit., II, 134.
 15. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland (Philadelphia, 1882), I, 646.
 16. Jane Baldwin Cotton, (editor), op. cit., III, (Index) xi; Archives of Maryland, VII, 610.

* Note, however, that these modern -ing spellings may be owing to the map maker. The present-day folk pronunciation omits the 'g'.

(Annemessex), Conegocheek¹⁷ (Conococheague), and Chaptanock¹⁸ (Choptank). On Morse's map of Maryland and Delaware, 1842, one finds Nanjenny for Nanjenoy. Tomakokin Creek appears in a 1708 will as Tomacookin.¹⁹ Today it is difficult to tell the wheat from the chaff.

Anacostia

William Wallace Tooker²⁰ did not, for instance, suspect a folk etymology in Anacostia, the name of the Washington and Maryland river and suburb. He therefore derives the word from the Massachusetts Anacos, having to do with trade. But eight spellings²¹ from 1606⁸ to 1632 show that the Indian word was Nacos(tch), not Anacos(tch), the a having become affixed to it later in about 1641, when the Jesuits made a Latinization to Anacostia.²² And Nacostine probably became Anacostine

17. Archives of Maryland, VI, 569.

18. (Map) Virginia Maryland 1676 Speed's.

19. Jane Baldwin Cotton, (editor), op. cit., III, 121.

20. "On the Meaning of the Name Anacostia," American Anthropologist, VII (1894) 389-393.

21. Nacotchtank (Virginia 1606⁸ Smith), Acoughtank (Nelson's Chart 1608), Nacotchtanke (Smith's 1612 Description of Virginia), Nacothtanke (Proceedings of the English Colonies), Nacotchtanke, Natotchant, Nacotchtanks, Nocosts (Smith, Ed. Arber), Nacostines (Henry Fleet, 1632).

22. James Mooney, "The Indian Tribes of the District of Columbia," American Anthropologist, II, 259.

because of the folk habit of letting part of the definite article an become attached to its noun, in the way ewt becomes newt and ekename, nickname. Thus by explaining anacos instead of Nacos Tooker seeks a meaning not for the Indian word but for the folk form. It is a little point, but his failure to consider it discredits his derivation.

Brockatonorton Bay

This bay, at the mouth of Boxiron Creek, Worcester County, is mapped in 1670²³ as Bauchitinaughton alias Pok-quatanguaton, and for a hundred years appeared in such forms as Boggetenerton²⁴ Bocatonaxton,²⁵ Pacaty Norton,²⁶ and Pocotenorton,²⁷ some of the variations being based on the first name and some on the alias. One supposes that the modern form has been folk fashioned into a semblance of the surnames Brock and Norton. The forms in Pocote (Pacaty,

23. (Map) Virginia and Maryland 1670 Herrman.

24. Jane Baldwin Cotton, (editor), op. cit., I, 1675/76, 173.

25. (Map) Maryland, D. C., etc., 1885 Martenet.

26. Maryland Historical Magazine, XXXIX (1934), 106.

27. Jane Baldwin Cotton, (editor), op. cit., III, (Index) ii.

Pocketty) suggest that the stream was thought of as poky or slow.

But Mrs. Helen Torrence,²⁸ mindful of the reputed²⁹ Maryland visit of Giovanni da Verrazano in 1524, thinks, particularly in view of the form Bogertenorton, that the word may be a folk disguise for Boca de Norte, Mouth of (the) North. Nowhere in his account,³⁰ though, does Verrazano speak of bestowing a name; moreover, this Worcester area has so many undisputed Indian names that an exception other than English is unlikely.*

Coney Island and Johollow

Coney Island, a 1755-57³¹ spelling variant of Canoy Island, and Johollow from Conejohela,³² represent Heater's

28. Clayton Torrence, Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland A Study in Foundations and Founders (Richmond: Whittet and Shepperson, 1935), p. 74, Note 15.

29. The Eleventh Britannica (Handy Volume Issue), 19, 476, describes Verrazano's voyages as, "...ill-recorded and disputed..."

30. Hakluyt's Collection of the Early Voyages, Travels and Discoveries of the English Nation. A New Edition, with Additions. (London, 1810), III, 357-364.

* Since the writing of this paragraph the present author has discovered that Brockatonorton is related to * Bocootawwonauke, the name of the 'Fire Nation'. See BROCKATONORTON in the Glossary, sub voce infra.

31. (Map) 1755 Lewis Evans; (Map) Maryland, Delaware, etc., 1757 Kitchin.

32. William B. Marye, "The Old Indian Road," Maryland Historical Magazine, XV (1920), 375.

Island in the Potomac River, Frederick County, and a place in what was once northeastern Maryland, respectively. The 1737 and 1751 spellings³³ of the island's name were Canoy, from the Piscataway Indians, who were known as 'Conocois or Pascattaways.'³⁴ It seems likely that the spelling Coney represents a folk analogy to coney, an archaic synonym for rabbit, hare. That this word was so used in the colonies is shown by Coney Island, N. Y., Coney Island, Bermuda, and an estate, 'Coney Warren,' mentioned on a Maryland land survey of 1696.³⁵ Johollow appears in 1749 as Conijohallo Road,³⁶ and in 1750 as the Old Johollow Road.³⁷ William Marye³⁸ speaks

33. (Map) Virginia 1737 Mayo; (Map) Virginia and Md., 1751 Fry and Jefferson.

34. William B. Marye, "'Patowmeck Above Ye Inhabitants' a Commentary on the Subject of an Old Map," Maryland Historical Magazine, XXX (1935), 6.

35. Jane Baldwin Cotton, (editor), op. cit., II, 124.

36. William B. Marye, "The Old Indian Road," Maryland Historical Magazine, XV (1920), 375.

37. Loc. cit.

38. Ibid., p. 375.

Conejohola as a corrupted form, and Donehoo,³⁹ identifying the place as Thomas Cresap's Susquehanna home in 1730, spells it Conejohela. Today it appears as Canajoharie, New York creek and town.⁴⁰

Hunger River and Linganore Creek

These two names were subjected, first, to the dialectal urge to close an open syllable with r, and, second, to folk etymology. The earlier forms were Honga⁴¹ and Linganoa,⁴² but, as with Sinegar⁴³ for Seneca, Shanandore⁴⁴ for Shenandoah, and Connewangur⁴⁴ for Conowingo, an r became attached and later led to false meanings. Though in six spellings, from 1669 to 1678,⁴⁵ the Honga River is found as Hunger (Hungor), it probably has nothing whatever to do with English

39. A History of the Indian Villages and Place Names in Pennsylvania (Harrisburg: The Telegraph Press, 1928), pp. 33-34.

40. r = l.

41. (Map) Maryland 1841 Lucas.

42. William B. Marye, op. cit., 367-68.

43. (Map) Virginia 1737 Mayo.

44. William B. Marye, op. cit., p. 378, pp. 382-383.

45. Maryland Historical Magazine, VI (1911), 71; Clayton Colman Hall, (editor), Narratives of Early Maryland 1633-1684, (New York: Scribner's, 1925), p. 403.

hunger. And though Linganore, if it were a genuine form, could be from the German das linke(n) Ohr (the left ear), any derivation based on Linganore must be wrong, because not it but Linganoa is the correct word. Yet the term can almost boast an etiological story when T. J. C. Williams⁴⁶ declares that it "... gets its name, which means 'left ear,' from an Indian chief who lived upon its banks."

Port Tobacco

This name of a Southern Maryland river, creek, post office and railroad station is a folk mask for an Indian word of uncertain⁴⁷ meaning variously spelled Potapaco (1606), Patobanos (1632), Portobacke (1635), Portobao (1690), and even Porto Batto.⁴⁸ The last is also a folk form, for Batto here means boat.⁴⁹ In Port Tobacco the fact that the place

46. History of Frederick County (L. R. Titsworth, 1910), I, p. 326.

47. Clayton Colman Hall, (editor), op. cit., p. 136, Note 1, states that the name is said to be from the Indian Potu-bago, meaning tobacco-leaves; but Stephen G. Boyd (Indian Local Names with their Interpretations, York, Pa., 1885, p. 39) has the entirely contrary interpretation of 'a bay or cove.'

48. (Map) Virginia 1606 Smith; Fleet's Brief Journal in Neill's Founders of Maryland, p. 35; (Map) Maryland 1635 "Lord Baltimore Map"; (Map) 1690 Thornton and Fisher; Maryland Historical Magazine, XXXIV, p. 254.

49. Archives of Maryland, VI, p. 140.

was then on water aided the analogy to port, and the resemblance of the latter syllables to tobacco was inescapable in a day when tobacco was even legal tender.

Rockawalking, Rockawalking Creek

The chief change made by the folk in this Indian name of a Wicomico River tributary and village was the addition of -g* to its early forms, which were Rockawakin (1703)⁵⁰ and Rokiawaken (1709)⁵⁰. Today's Rockawalking is the finished product. The etiological tale is that one Mr. Rock, when he walked to town one day instead of riding, prompted the exclamation, "Here comes Rock a-walking!"⁵¹ Cf.: Norwalk, Conn.

Shawan, Johnny Cake Road, Swan Gut

Directly or indirectly each of these names is related to the Indian word Shawnee. The first is a Baltimore County village, the second is an old road in Baltimore County, and the third is the Worcester County creek that was once part of the dividing line between Maryland's Eastern Shore and Virginia. In the seventeenth century Shawan existed along with Shawneys Run,⁵² and present day Oregon Run, Baltimore

50. Jane Baldwin Cotton, (editor) op. cit., III, 79, 172.

* This is but a spelling normalization. I doubt if the -g is really ever pronounced.

51. Norman Allen Hill, (editor), Chesapeake Cruise, (Baltimore, 1944), p. 313.

52. William B. Marye, "The Old Indian Road," MHM., XV (1920), 365.

County, was known as Shawan Cabin Branch.⁵³ William Marye⁵⁴ has found land records ranging from 1714 to 1762 with mention of Shawan or Shenese Glades, Shewan Hunting Grounds, and Shawwan Cabin Branch. Coupling these spellings with the fact that between Shawan and Cockeysville there were 'Indian Old Fields,'⁵⁵ he concludes that the Shawnee were probably once in Baltimore County. George Johnston⁵⁶ speaks of the Shawnee as being also in Cecil County at Elkton, and alludes to a region called 'Shawnah.' Thus Shawan and Shawneys Run are not from surnames, as the folk probably thought, but from Shawnee.

Johnny Cake Road may be from Shawnee. The colloquial johnnycake is given in one of Thornton's⁵⁷ quotations as "... the fine meal Indian Johnny-cake,..." and the Maryland historian Lowdermilk regarded it as a corruption of Shawnee cake. Scharf,⁵⁸ however, rejects Lowdermilk's

-
53. William B. Marye, "'Patowmeck Above Ye Inhabitants' A Commentary on the Subject of an Old Map," MHM., XXX (1935), p. 133.
54. Ibid., pp. 134-37.
55. Ibid., p. 133.
56. History of Cecil County, Maryland (Elkton, 1881), p. 4.
57. An American Glossary (Philadelphia, 1912) I, pp.497-499.
58. History of Western Maryland (Philadelphia, 1882), I, p. 57.

etymology, and Webster prefers to derive it from burney, the meaning then being a cake cooked hastily for or on a journey.*

Perhaps Swan Gut is also related to Shawnee.

Harry Franklin Covington,⁵⁹ citing the old Dutch Zwaanendael for a point about fifty miles north on the Delaware coast, thinks the name was given for an abundance of swans. But the map spellings are Swansecut,⁶⁰ Swansicot,⁶¹ Swansecutt,⁶² and (1787) Swangut,⁶³ and so many are the Indian names that end in -cut (-gut)⁶⁴ that there is some likelihood that the name is Algonquian changed to Swan Cut by folk etymology. The supposition is strengthened by records showing that a stream

* The latest conclusions about this word are by J. Louis Kuethe (American Speech, October, 1935, p.202), who accepts Lowdermilk and derives the word from Shawnee.

59. "The Discovery of Maryland or Verrazano's Visit to the Eastern Shore," MHV., X (1915), p. 217.
60. (Map) Virginia and Maryland 1676 Speed's.
61. (Map) Virginia and Maryland 1684 Thornton.
62. (Map) Chesapeake Bay 1735 Hoxton.
63. (Map) Delaware 1787 Churchman.
64. William M. Beauchamp, Aboriginal Place Names of New York. (N.Y. State Museum, Bulletin 108, Albany, 1907), Index: Connecticut, Camskutty, Chickawquait, Gadoquat, Gerundegut, Manowtassquott, Meantaquit, Miantacut, Pickawacket, Pohkituckut, Runtacot, Rundigut, Seungut.

called Swanny (Swansy, Ipseswansey) once existed (1671, 1752, 1663) in Somerset County.⁶⁵ The swan of these words is not unlike Delaware Schawaneu and Schawanocheu, meaning both 'southward' and 'Shawnee woman,' and schwon, 'saltish, sour.'⁶⁶

Tonoloway Creek

Donehoo⁶⁷ declares that this Maryland and Pennsylvania stream, a tributary of the Potomac River at Hancock, is properly Conolloway, and that the form in t has "no authority." But may it not have been the case that some Englishmen, owing to a "thick" pronunciation, failed to make a clear distinction between t and c? The earliest folk form given by Donehoo⁶⁸ is Canallowais (1755); and William Marye⁶⁹ has found Town Alloway (1739) and Cunnolleaway's Hill (1739). Maryland map forms are Toonaloway (1737),⁷⁰ Tooanalloway,

65. Clayton Torrence, op. cit., p. 300, pp. 512-513.

66. Daniel G. Brinton, (editor), A Lenape-English Dictionary (Philadelphia, 1888), p. 127, p. 130.

67. Op. cit., pp. 44-45.

68. Ibid., p. 45.

69. "The Old Indian Road," MHM., XV, (1920), p. 365.

70. (Map) Virginia 1737 Mayo.

(1751),⁷¹ Conoloway (1780, 1795, 1833),⁷² and Tonoloway (1804). Folk fancy did well here: the original final Indian syllables have become (a)way; town and canal emerge emerge in Canallowais and Town Alloway; and in Cunol-leaway's Hill and Conoloway's Lick the name, like Shawnee in Shawneys Run, is taken as a surname. The present day pronunciation is a clear

Transquaking and Geanquakin Creeks, Assacorkin Island

These Eastern Shore places are in Dorchester, Worcester, and Somerset Counties, respectively. Tramasquecooc (Tresquaquin, Trasquaquin),⁷³ Geanquaquin,⁷⁴ and Assaquaquin⁷⁵ were the earlier spellings. There was a tribe of Indians called in 1657/60 Indians of Trasquakin⁷⁶ and in 1686, Transquakin Indians. And one supposes that the former word is found (1678/83) in "... Emperour of Tresquegue."⁷⁷

-
71. (Map) Fry and Jefferson 1751.
72. (Map) Pennsylvania Maryland 1780 Erskine, (Map) Maryland 1795 Griffith, (map) Virginia Maryland Delaware 1833 Tanner, (Map) Maryland 1804 Arrow-smith and Lewis.
73. (Map) Norumbega and Virginia 1597 Wytfliet, (Map) Virginia and Maryland 1670 Herrman, (Map) Thornton et al. 1690.
74. Hypothetical; (Atlas) Lake, Griffing, Stevenson 1877: Geanquakin.
75. (Atlas) 1866 Martenet: Assaquaquin.
76. Clayton Torrence, op. cit., p. 547.
77. Archives of Maryland, VII, pp. 38-39.

In any event, tres (tras) has become trans, quak(q) has become quake, and in has become ing, the resultant Trans-quaking being a full folk change. Though one has fancies of a stream flowing across quaking or swampy ground, the word thereby makes little sense. In Geanquaquin and Assaquaquin, quaq has changed to quak and to cork. One wonders why the quaq of Assaquaquin became cork, and why, in the two latter forms, in failed to become -ing.*

Vienna

The early history of this village on the Nanticoke River, Dorchester County, is obscure, though it is supposed that there was once a Nanticoke Indian reservation on the site⁷⁸ and that it was near here that the Emperor of Nanticoke, Unnacocassinon, signed "Articles of Peace & Amity" with Lord Baltimore in May, 1668.⁷⁹ Elias Jones⁸⁰ cites "Unofficial sources of tradition" to the effect that Vienna consists of the first two syllables of the Nanticoke Emperor's name. This is not likely, however, because the first two syllables of the Emperor's name are invariably Unna,^{81 any} and V that may

78. Maryland, A Guide to the Old Line State (New York: Oxford University Press, 1940), p. 377.

79. Elias Jones, Revised History of Dorchester County Maryland (Baltimore, 1925), p. 89; Archives of Maryland, V, 29.

80. Loc. cit.

81. Archives of Maryland, V, 555, 585.

* It is -ing only in spelling, for the final g is not pronounced.

be found there being owing to the customary interchange of U and V in seventeenth century spelling.**

*Wapple Mander, Wetipquin and Zekiah Swamp

These names, denoting a village and creek in Dorchester County, a village in Wicomico County, and a swamp in Charles County, Southern Maryland, have had strange folk vicissitudes. Wapple Mander, one of whose last appearances was as Wapplemander, on Rand-McNally 1892, is listed by Merriam⁸² as a "lost Maryland town." Earlier its forms were Wappermando Cr. (1739-40)^{82½} Whappramunder (1866),⁸³ Whappramander Creek (1873)⁸⁴ and Whapplemander (1877).⁸⁵ Here the folk seem to have fancied the -mander of Salamander and gerrymander, and whopper may be intended by the whappa of 1866 and 1873.***

** In any event, it would be difficult for a phonetic Vienna to arise from the spelling pronunciation of Vinna.

82. "Historic Name Discoveries and the Preservation of Place Names" in Clayton Colman Hall, (editor), op.cit., p. 315.

82½. Lane Baldwin Cotton (editor), Md. Cal. Wills, VIII, p.74.

83. (Atlas) Maryland 1866 Martenet.

84. (Atlas) 1873 Martenet.

85. (Map) Maryland, D. C., Delaware 1877, Rand McNally.

*** I have heard the two following pronunciations of this stream: [wɔ́k ə mændər, wápr mændər].

As early as 1684 a place called Tipquin existed,⁸⁶ and fuller spellings occur, as follows: Wellipqueen (1700),⁸⁷ Witipquin (1787,⁸⁸ Wilipquin Cr. (1795, 1841).⁸⁹

The tendency of the Southern speaker to stress his vowels may be evidenced by queen for quin, yet here it is more likely, as with well for wil, that analogy is responsible.

Zekiah Swamp, for the Zakiah (Sacayo, 1666)⁹⁰ or Pangayo Indians,⁹¹ was Zaccaya in 1669,⁹² Saccaia Swampe in 1674,⁹³ Zachajah (Fort) in 1678/83,⁹⁴ Zachajah (house) in 1681,⁹⁵ Sakya Path in 1688,⁹⁶ Zachiasswamp als Pangayo in

86. Clayton Torrence, op. cit., pp. 418-419.

87. Jane Baldwin Cotton, (editor), op. cit., II, p. 212.

88. (Map) Delaware 1787 Churchman.

89. (Maps) Maryland 1795 Lewis, 1841 Lucas.

90. Archives of Maryland, II, p. 25.

91. Raphael Semmes, "Aboriginal Maryland, 1603-1639 . . .," MHM., XXIV (1929), p. 200.

92. MHM., XXX (1935) p. 216.

93. Ibid., p. 215.

94. Archives of Maryland, VII, p. 123.

95. MHM., XXX (1935) p. 216.

96. Loc. cit.

1690⁹⁷ and, in 1719, Zachkia swamp als Pangayo.⁹⁸ One sur-
 mises that the present form, and the 1690 and 1719 forms with
z and ch, are folk spellings on the analogy of the Biblical
Zachias (Zachary, Zachariah) or Hezekiah.

Conclusion

It did not occur to the colonists to invent
 phonetic symbols to record the Algonquian sounds they heard
 when the place-names of Maryland were first spoken to them.
 It was but natural for them to spell and record these names
 in the English syllables and words which seemed to them to
 be the closest phonetic equivalents. So one should hesitate
 to regard the early spellings as sounds warped by analogy
 and folk fancy because they contain what seem to be mere
 English words. Captain John Smith's Cuttatawoman⁹⁹ is not
 English "cut at a woman," nor, surely, does his Cuttachiptico¹⁰⁰
 have to do with either cut or chip. On the other hand, he was
 clearly biased by the English noun woman, since his earlier
 spelling for his own Mattawoman is Mataughquamond,¹⁰¹ with

97. (Map) Virginia, Maryland, Thornton Green, 1690?

98. (Map) Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, 1719, Senex.

99.) (Map) Virginia, 1606, Smith.
 100.)

101.) (Map) Virginia, 1606, Smith.
 102.)

the influence of the -quamend persisting in plural forms such as Cuttatawomen,¹⁰² and in such later recordings as Mattovanon,¹⁰³ Mattawanon,¹⁰⁴ Mattowamon,¹⁰⁵ and Mattawamon.¹⁰⁶ In any event he is attempting an English phonetic equivalent, albeit inconsistent, by the use of approximate English syllables and words.

One uses "approximate" advisedly, for it is unlikely that the syllable and words of English were in many instances the exact phonetic counterparts of the Algonquian. Since the settlers were not trained listeners, it is doubtful, to begin with, that they heard those sounds correctly. When they did hear them correctly they lacked the phonetic apparatus to record sounds, such as the glottal stop and the whispered continuant, that are rare in English.

When, then, does an Indian place name spelled by an Englishman correctly represent its primitive form, and when is it merely a rough folk spelling with folk connotations?

102. (Map) Virginia 1606 Smith.

103. (Map) North Am. 1680 Thornton et al.

104. (Map) N. England and New York, Thornton et al., 1690.

105. (Map) Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Thornton & Fisher, 1690?

106. (Map) Chesapeake Bay, 1735, Hoxton.

To answer this question let the seeker be guided by the principles that the earliest spelling is probably the most phonetic, and that the folk progression is from the strange to the familiar. Thus, progressing from the strange to the familiar, Smith's Nushemouck,¹⁰⁷ which Bozman¹⁰⁸ locates in the Nanjemoy area, has probably become Nanjemoy by folk etymology. Respelled by the folk, Quindoxqua,¹⁰⁹ Chesepiooc,¹¹⁰ and Tayachquan¹¹¹ became the more Anglican Condoeway,¹¹² Chesapeake, and Tyaskin; similarly, Unomessik,¹¹³ modern Annemessex, is at various times Enemessy,¹¹⁴ Anamessy,¹¹⁵ and even Ani River!¹¹⁶ Respelled by the folk, Romeco,¹¹⁷

107. (Map) Virginia 1606⁸ Smith.

108. The History of Maryland from its First Settlement, in 1633, to the Restoration, in 1660 (Baltimore, 1837), I, p. 139.

109. Jane Baldwin Cotton, (editor), op. cit., III, 18, p. 137; Archives of Maryland, VI, p. 520.

110. (Map) Virginia 1585, John With.

111. J. Thomas Scharf, History of Maryland from the Earliest Period to the Present Day, (Baltimore, 1879), I, p. 89.

112. See Note 109.

113. (Map) Virginia, Maryland, 1676 Speed's.

114. Torrence, op. cit., p. 497.

115. Clayton Colman Hall, (editor), op. cit., p. 402.

116. Torrence, Loc. cit.

117. MHN., V (1910), p. 233.

name of the lost river mentioned by Baron de Closon, has perhaps given rise to modern Romancoke; and the well-established Piscataway becomes the folk "Piscatatory."¹¹⁸ To label names "Folk Etymology" indiscriminately may well obscure the finer truths about them.* But a sparing use of the term based on the earliest spellings and a knowledge of folk trends should make this phenomenon not only a source of folklore but a valuable place-name tool.

118. Archives of Maryland, V, p. 152.

* In this regard, Father James A. Geary has given me an illuminating note: "The place of the accent is important, and I am convinced that many changes of accent have taken place. The P.A. accent was (u) ˈ ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ or in a shorter word, ˈ ˌ ˌ ; but the last syllable was lost in most of the languages of the family (except Fox, and possibly Shawnee, and in general in dis-syllabics) so that hereabouts we would have (u) ˈ ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ

[or ˈ ˌ ˌ] . Thus seems to have arisen a tendency to accent the words (u) ˈ ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ or (u) ˈ ˌ ˌ ˌ ˌ , which is contrary to the Algonquian custom; e.g. Máttápony [or Máttápony if that is used] is correct in having the accent on the last syllable; Potómac is correct only on the supposition of a contraction from Potówamik⁽¹⁾. So Smith's Cúttatawóman (Cúttatawóman), and his Máttáwóman and Máttáughquámen agree in accent if not in phonology. Reading - wóman into the form involves a change of accent, Máttáwóman - and this change seems due to the eye and not to the ear; i.e. spelling - pronunciation.

A

ACCOKEEK [æka kík]

A hamlet and post office in Prince George's County.

(USGS., Indian Head, 1925).

Cf.: *Accoqueck Virginia 1606⁸ Smith
 A village on
 "Toppahanock
 flue," Colonial
 Virginia

Cf.: *Acquack Virginia 1606⁸ Smith
 Also a village
 on "Toppahanock
 flue," Colonial
 Virginia

*Akakeeth Creek⁴ MHM., XXX, 237 (1713)⁴
 "...now knowne
 by the name of
 Joos Creek."

Aquakick Cr. Chesapeake Bay 1735 Hoxton

Aquakick Va. and Md. 1755 F. and J.

Aquakik Cr. Maryland 1795 Lewis

If this is the same word as Smith's extinct *Accoqueck, its solution should coincide with William Jones's explanation of the latter (Handbook, I, 8): "Accoqueck (probably cognate with Chippwa ä'ku'kwág, 'whirlpool,' or 'turn in the bend'

⁴This, cited by Marye in his article on Piscattaway (MHM., XXX, 1935, 237), is recorded in Land Office Annapolis Chancery Proceedings Liber PC 1671-1712 folio 870 et seq., as follows: "March ye last, 1713: Being at a bounded Hiccorry standing on a point on Potomack River side over against a small Island in the mouth of a small Creek formerly called Akakeeth creek now knowne by the name of Joos Creek."

I can find no entry of Joos Creek in either the 1904 or the 1941 gazetteer.

of a river or road.)" The Maryland village is no longer on a stream, and there are no conspicuous bends in the unnamed streams near it; on Smith's Virginia 1606, however, Accoqueck¹ appears to be near one of the "Toppahanock's" many conspicuous bends.

No etymologist has previously connected the Maryland word with the Virginia one. Instead, Heckewelder (Names Which, p. 51), spelling the word aquakik, explains it as a corruption of achowekik, thicket. N. W. Jones (1868), coinciding with Heckewelder, states (p. 18): "A - Qua - Keek -- Full of thick bushes." And Donehoo (p. 8) is in similar agreement when he describes what appears to be an exact Pennsylvania parallel -- *Aughwick, Aughwick Valley -- as "Corrupted from Achweek, 'brushy,' 'overgrown with brush.'"

Heckewelder, N. W. Jones and Donehoo evidently base their conclusion on acqua/acco/aughw as variants of acheweu,² 'bush,' 'thicket,' terminated by ek/ick/ik, the standard Algonquian locative. With the exception that the penultimate k is not accounted for, the translation then quite correctly becomes: Place of the thicket.

Commentary

(1) Since wa between consonants changed to o,³ it is likely that the kwa forms of this word, such as Smith's

¹A Powhatan village situated in 1608 on the Rappahannock River, above *Secobec, Caroline County, Virginia.

²Zeisberger, p. 30: Achquonican (bush), acheweu (bushy).

³Truman Michelson, BAE Bulletin 72, 1919. (p. 72, Note 1): "Wa between consonants becomes o for the most part."

acquack, were the earlier.

(2) Noting that the Virginia place, Occoquan, has been reduced in present-day pronunciation from three syllables to two (that is, from okokwān to oc-kwān), Father James Geary wonders if the Maryland word, likewise, was not earlier *ā'kw-ā'kw-wikl*; he considers such forms as Smith's analogous accoqueck to be evidence of this. If such was the case, a different, but quite substantial translation is indicated: ahkw (up to) ahki⁴ (land): Up to the edge of the land.

⁴Siebert (Certain Proto-Algonquian Consonants, reprinted from Language, Vol. 17, 1941, pp. 298-303) points out that the hk of this element comes from a Proto-Algonquian *xk, the full form being *axkyi (land). The Powhatan form would be askw, and the Delaware, hakki. Here the form is closest to the Fox, ahki (land). The existence of different dialects in Virginia is shown by such pairs as Rappahannock, Tapahannock, etc.

*ā'kw-ā'kw-wikl = "Where the limit of the rising ground is"; *ā'kw-ā'kw-wekl = "At the limit of the rising ground."

ALLEGHENY [ælə ʤeɪnɪ]

In western Maryland, the name of mines and mountains, and also a county, a grove, a hamlet and a height. In Baltimore, Cumberland, and Towson, the name of streets.

It is one of the most widespread of Maryland's Algonquian place-names. Elsewhere, one finds in PG 1936 the post offices of Allegan, Michigan, Allegany (Alleghany), New York, Oregon, California, and Virginia, and Alleghany Springs, Virginia. Hanna¹ states that the Alleghany in Sierra County, California, was named for the Alleghany Tunnel, built there in 1855 by miners from Alleghany, Pennsylvania.

Sixth USGB² favors the spelling Allegheny, rules against Alleghany and Alleghany.

Alagany Mountains	Virginia 1737 Mayo
Allagany...Mountains	Va. & Md. 1751 F. & J.
Alle-geni...Mountains	MBC 1755 Evans
Allegheny Mountains	Virginia 1778 Hutchins
Alleghanny Mountains	Lewis 1794
Allegheny (County)	Martenet 1873
Alleghany Street Cumberland	" "
Allegheny Avenue Towson	Atlas Baltimore 1877
Alleghany Avenue Baltimore	Bromley 1898

¹Phil Townsend Hanna, Dictionary of California Land Names (Los Angeles...1946), p. 7.

²1890-1932, p. 89.

Such names as Allegheny County, Allegany (hamlet), and Allegany Grove were taken from Allegheny Mountains, a designation which, in turn, is often applied "to the entire Appalachian mountain system."³

So many early mountain names, both English and Indian, came from the names of the rivers amongst them that one turns in this instance to the Allegheny River, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. And here two opinions are found:

(1) that Allegheny of Allegheny River and mountains is a tribal name representing the same original from which comes Cherokee, and (2) that it is a Delaware Algonquian word with several plausible translations.

The Case for Allegheny as a non-Algonquian Tribal Name

Heckewelder was of this persuasion. He states: "Allegheny, corrupted from Alligewi -- the name of a race of Indians said to have dwelt along the river of that name, and in Alligewinink, i.e., all the country west of the Alleghenies, drained by the tributaries of the Ohio and their numerous sources."⁴ And Donehoo, explaining the word as "...a corruption of Alligewi-hanna, 'stream of the Alligewi,'" declaring: "It is now generally accepted by many of the leading

³Donehoo, p. 5.

⁴Names Which, pp. 13-14.

authorities on American Ethnology⁴ that the Alligewi or Talligewi, were the Cherokee of historic times."⁵ It is a historical fact, according to Hodge's Handbook,⁶ that the earliest possessors of the southern Allegheny region were the Cherokees, first encountered there by DeSoto in 1540. In a note on Talligeu or Talligewi, Nelson⁷ explains: The Tsalaki or Cherokees, the letters l and r being frequently interchanged in Indian tongues, and especially among the different tribes of the Delawares."

The Handbook states that the r-sound was found only in the "lower dialect" of Cherokee.⁸ One would therefore expect Nelson's form, Tsalaki, in the north. With the omission of the initial ts, and the addition of the Algonquian stem for 'river,' 'stream,' the word approximates allegheny (alaki hanne [*æljɔkə hɛɪnɪ*]). The word cherokee is said⁹ to be from Choctaw chiluk-ki, 'cave people,' a reference to the caves in their mountain land. The meaning of allegheny, if the tribal explanation is correct, would be: River of the cave people.[#]

⁴Hodges Handbook (I, 248) includes in the synonyms for Cherokee, Allegans, Allegawe, Allegewi, Allegewy, Alleghani, Alleghanys, Allegwi, Alligewi, Allighewis (article initialed J. M.).

⁵p. 3.

⁶I, 246.

⁷William Nelson, The Indians of New Jersey... (Paterson N. J. ... 1894), p. 20.

⁸1, 246.

⁹Ibid., 245-46.

[#]Or, with less analysis, Cherokee River.

The Case for Allegheny
as an Algonquian Word

One can hardly doubt that the latter part of the word consists of either the Algonquian -'ana(-hana) (stream) or -(i)nk (place of), or a combination of the two. Boyd and Jones, however, give an Algonquian translation for the entire word. Jones¹⁰ translates it as, Good stream for canoes. Boyd,¹¹ saying that it is supposed to be "the correct definition, derived from the language of the Delaware Indians," gives "Alleghe^hny, welhikhanne, or oolik-hanne; i.e., 'the best or the fairest stream.'" One notes that on Evans's map¹² of the Middle British Colonies the Ohio was called both Allegheny and La Belle (or best or fairest).

In a long discussion of the word, Beauchamp¹³ cites such authors as Spafford, Loskiel, Post, some "Canadian Delawares" and Trumbull, as follows:

(1) Spafford. "Alleghany is formed from the indigenal name of the Ohio, signifying Long or Endless, River or Mountain, for with the addition of these words for either, the same name may be applied to the Alleghanies, or the Alleghany range of mountains and the Ohio river."

(2) Loskiel. "The Delawares call this Al-li-ge-wi-si-pu, which the Europeans have changed to Al-li-ghe-ne, and the Iroquois call it Ohio, that is, the beautiful river."

¹⁰1868, p. 18.

¹¹P. 3.

¹²MBC., 1755.

¹³Pp. 24-25.

...At present the Delawares call the whole country as far as the entrance of the river Wabasch into the Ohio, Alligewi-nengk, that is, 'a land into which they came from distant parts.'"**

(3) Some Canadian Delawares. "The Alleghany mountains were called by us Al-lick-e-wa-ny, he is leaving us and may never return. Reference is made, I suppose, to departing hunters or warriors, who were about to enter the passes of those rugged mountains."

(4) Charles Frederick Post, Moravian missionary, 1758. "The Ohio, as it is called by the Senneecas. Alleghenny is the name of the same river in the Delaware language. Both words signify the fine or fair river."

(5) Trumbull. According to Beauchamp, he proposed two translations, a that the name was from wel-hik-han-ne, Best or fairest river, with welhik meaning Most beautiful, and b (remembering LaMetairie's words, "...the Ohio, the Olighinsipou, or Aleghin; evidently an Agonkin name") The very long or longest river. He defended the latter in these words: "The Indian name of the Alleghanies has been said...to mean 'endless mountains.' 'Endless' can not be more exactly expressed in any Algonkin language than by 'very long,' or 'longest,' -- in the Delaware Eluwi-guneu. 'The very longest or longest river' would be Eluwi-guneusipu, or, if the words be compounded in one, Eluwi-gunesipu."

Commentary

The Indian history of the Allegheny region must first be well clarified. Horatio Hale, Indian Migrations, as Evidenced by Language ... Chicago ... 1883, p. 21) declares: "There can be no reasonable doubt that the Allighewi or

**Beauchamp, p. 24, comments: "...there is no reason to suppose they ever lived in Ohio till the middle of the 18th century."

Talligewi, who have given their name to the Allegheny River and Mountains, were the mound-builders." David Zeisberger¹⁴ states that in and before 1800 "the Allegheny and its branches" were occupied by the Cherokee; that in about 1800 the Delawares, wreaking vengeance, routed the Cherokee, who retreated south to the Cherokee or Tennessee River; and that the Delaware, after a short return home, came back to the Alleghenies to stay. Hence Hodge's Handbook,¹⁵ speaks of the Alleghany Indians, "A geographical group, comprising Delawares and Shawnee, residing on Alleghany r. in the 18th century...." Hence Zeisberger¹⁶ prefers to translate Alligewinenk as a Delaware word meaning, "A land into which they came from distant parts."

From the phonetic aspect, it is not likely that the Tsal- [ʤsəl] of Tsalaki could lose its ts- and become Allike(wi). It also seems unlikely to the present writer that the Delawares would retain the Choctaw Tsalaki (<chiluk-ki) in a hybrid Algonquian word. In most cases a tribe was re-named in its neighbor's language.

It is historically possible, and almost linguistically necessary to treat Allegheny, then, as an Algonquian word. But until further study I hesitate to state which of the possible translations I prefer....

¹⁴Hulbert and Schwarze, ed., David Zeisberger's History of the Northern American Indians (Ohio State Archeological Society, 1910), pp. 32-33.

¹⁵1, 45.

¹⁶Loc. cit.

Since my earlier work on Alleg(h)any, I have found that one "Brunovicus," writing in The Historical Magazine (IV: 6, June 1860), has maintained that Alleghany is really Iroquoian!

It appears, he says, to have been derived from the Seneca Iroquoian word De - o - na - ga - no, "cold water," by "changes allowed in the dialects of the Iroquois and increased by English encroachments."

These changes and encroachments, Brunovicus declares, were the following three:

1. The initial syllable De was dropped, leaving O-na-ga-no, just as (for example) the Iroquois make Seneca O-neh-da from Cayugo De-o-neh-da-eh.
2. L was substituted for n (they are "commutable letters," Brunovicus states), thus giving O-le-ga-no.
3. The word was lastly "transferred to English pronunciation and writing" --
 - a. O-le-ga-no became
 - b. All-e-ga-na, which became
 - c. Al-le-gha-ny.

Brunovicus says that the word in its pure Indian form of "De-o-na-ga-no" was applied to the north branch of the Ohio, "where the modern spelling is still in use." He declares (citing "The Iroquois League"): "A reference to the extinct tribe of the Allegani is therefore not needed to find the origin of the name."

He continues: "Confirmation for the foregoing is found in the following dialectic forms for water, viz., Hohnega, onnuega, ohneka; with the addition of the word anno, which ... conveys the idea of the cool water of the running stream, in distinction from the warmish water of the still pond. So that (he concludes) onnega-anno euphonically shortened to On - ne-ga - no, and thus the origin of 'Alleghany' is the 'Eau froide' of the French missionaries, and the 'cold water' of our day and language."

In an appended note, one "S." probably the editor, adds: "In the French Onondaga Dictionary, New York, 1859, verb. Eau, cold water is hohnegano, and in Bruyas' Mohawk Radicals, verb. anno. cold, onneganno is cold water."

COMMENTARY: There is no greater ignis fatuus than the Indian word that appears, always somewhat disguised, in this and that unrelated language and place. I note, for example, that in a work by Noxon Toomey (Proper Names from the Muskhogean Languages... St. Louis:...1917), Chickahominy, which in Virginia is Algonquian, is a Choctaw Creek name meaning "To turn red quickly"; that Onalaska, which in Alaska is Aleut, is an Arkansas name from the Choctaw, "To arrive being wet"; and that CONEY, from Choctaw konih, 'skunk,' is a place in Georgia. Likewise we find Mooney wondering whether Man-nahoac and Monacan are Siouan words, and Tooker declaring that all the words and names on Smith's map are Algonquian.

Doubtless, like all the Indo-European languages, the languages of the North American Indians may be ultimately related; and if more were known about moribund and extinct Indian languages, a sort of occidental Grimm's Law could perhaps be worked out. Place-names, however, are not integral to language families, and if Alleghany is Algonquian it cannot be Iroquoian, or vice-versa, without having been taken over by the one people or the other. That is, it cannot be both Iroquoian and Algonquian.

Since the word may be either Delaware, or Cherokee (i.e. Iroquoian), the problem seems to resolve itself to the geographical and ethnological question of who first lived on the river and named it.

ALLOWAY [æls wèɪ]

A creek flowing from Pennsylvania and across Maryland into the Monocacy River near Palmer, Carroll County.

Willoloway Cr.	Pa. and Md. 1751 Erskine
Willolaway C.	Maryland 1794 Griffith
Willoway Cr.	New & El. Gen. Atlas 1804 Phila.
Gr. Alloway Cr.	Atlas Ed. Martenet 1866, 1873
Alloways Creek	Atlas Carroll Co. 1877 L.G.S.
Alloway Creek	USGS Taneytown 1911

The above map spellings indicate that the form of the word has passed successively from Willoloway, through Willoway, to Alloway. In this transition one sees that Willoloway, losing its third syllable, became simplified to Willoway. The final change from Willoway to Alloway involved the unrounding of the initial w and was perhaps aided by the analogy to the English name Alloway. One sees a similar loss of w in Allegheny, supposing that the first part of the latter word was (w)uli-.

B. & A. 1888 gives several Delaware words which suggest (Will)oloway, not to mention wil, 'Head' and wuli, 'Yonder':

Walheu, He is digging a hole

Wilawi, (< wil, Head), Rich, Valuable, precious

Wulalowe,* Black fox

Wulilaweman, To give comfort, to give satisfaction.

Wulileu, Good News, It is a good time

*Beautiful tail. Or (if the former be an error) w'halowes, bushy tail. (See Anthony's note.)

In the last three words there appears to be present the same element that probably composes the first two syllables of Allegheny; namely, wuli(k), wuli(t), which means Good, handsome, pretty, well.

General Notes on Alloway

Note I. Trumbull (p. 87), explaining the willi- of Willimantic River, thinks that winni (varying in local dialects to wirri, waure, willi, we'e), meaning good, fine, pleasant -- or woweau (wewe, waenu, etc.), meaning round about, winding may be the underlying element. One concludes that if woweau can be the source of willi- in Willimantic, it can also be the underlying element in the willo(l)o of Willoloway. And the meaning of round about, winding is applicable to most any stream!

Note II. Zeisberger (p. 79) gives wulalowe (pl. wak) as black fox; Brinton (Vans Murray's vocabulary of the Nanticoke) gives fox as waaks with woacus as the Lenape word. Cf.: (Fox) wakoca a, 'crooked ear' (i.e. fox).

Note III. One notes that allowiwi is given as an adverb of quantity meaning more, in Zeisberger's Grammar (DuPonceau, Philadelphia, 1827, p. 172). Can allowiwi wulit, then, mean better?

Note IV. Alloway, Montgomery County, is mapped by Rand-McNally 1884. Its origin may be most likely found either in Alloway, a suburb of Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland, or in the surname Alloway (Heads of Families, First Census U. S., 1790 Md.: Mary Alloway, Thomas Alloway).

Note V. Gannett 1902, p. 22, states that Alloway, creek and town in New Jersey, ~~were~~ ^{was} named for a resident Indian chief.

ANACOSTIA [ænə kástɪə]

A Maryland river flowing from Prince George's County into the Potomac at Washington, D. C. Also a District of Columbia park and section.

An alternate name, the Eastern Branch, wherein the river is represented as the eastern branch of the Potomac, is rejected by a decision of the United States Geographic Board.¹ Marye² states that, "...the name, 'Anacostia River,' as applied to the Eastern Branch, is a modern appellation. In former times this river or creek went by the name of the Eastern Branch and also was called Saint Isidore's Creek..." He points out³ that in early Maryland land patents the Potomac between Oxon Run and Rock Creek was called the Annacostin River.

Nacotchtanck	Virginia 1606	Smith		
Nacotchtanke	Smith 1612,	ed. Tyler,	p. 86	
the Nacotchtanks	" 1622	" "	p.372	
the Nacotchtanks	" "	" "	p.377	
With an Indian Guide to Nazatica	" "	" "	p.382	
The Necosts	" "	" "	p.382	

¹1890 to 1932, p. 94.

²MHM., XXIII, 148, 1938.

³Ibid., p. 145.

Acoughtank	Nelson's Chart 1608
Nacostines***	Henry Fleet 1632
Anacostan	White's <u>Relatio Itineris</u> , 1642
Anacostien Ile	Virginia and Md. 1670 Herrman
Indians of ... Anacostaub	<u>Archives</u> XV, 289 (1678-79)
an Annacostin Indian	" " 251
Antecostin I	Va., Md., N.J. 1690 Thornton
Anacostien	Va., Md., Pa. 1790 Senex
Anacostia P.O.	D. of C. (In Part) Mart. 1873
Anacostia Road	" " "
Anacosta	Rand-McNally 1877
Anacostia	Maryland 1906 Rand-McNally

The above spellings show that the first two syllables of the original word were not ana... but naco..., and that probably the first appearance of the present form (Anacostan) was in Father Andrew White's Relatio Itineris (1642). These facts harmonize with Hodge's Handbook,⁴ which describes the modern spelling as "a corruption of the name of the tribe," and with Mooney,⁵ who explains Anacostia as a Latinization by the Jesuits in about 1641.

***Gannett 1902 (p. 24) describes Anacostia as being "for an Indian tribe called Nacostines." Mooney's article was in 1889.

⁴II, 8.

⁵"The Indian Tribes of the District of Columbia," American Anthropologist, II, 259.

To regard the -ia of Anacostia as a Latinization is plausible enough when one considers how frequently in Latin it was the ending of feminine nouns of place, such as Britannia, Mauritania, Gallia. But it would be more accurate to consider the change from naco to anaco not as a corruption but as a folk etymology. For here we seem to have an instance of the folk tendency to let the a of the article a, an, become attached to its noun in the way ewt became newt and ekename, nickname. That is, Anacostan has come into being from A Nacostine!⁶

Nacotchtank(t) is the Algonquian of this word when it is stripped of its Latin and English accretions, and Truman Michelson's Stems⁷ give two perhaps equally acceptable clues:

1. nAgi- To halt, meet
2. negwa^dtci- To cultivate, hoe

With No. 2, one can construct the form negwa^dtci ...nk, where nk is the indefinite subject. The meaning then becomes, Where hoeing is done.

No. 1 was a more common early stem. B. & A. 1888⁸ has nagisgamen, 'to meet,' and nagisgauwan, 'To meet somebody'; and Zeisberger⁹ gives nakisgauwen, 'To meet him,' and

⁶ Two other remote possibilities are vocalization of initial n and folk analogy to Anna.

⁷Pp. 620-658.

⁸p. 89.

⁹p. 122.

negŭscolenke, 'We met you there.' Trumbull's Natick¹⁰ cites the Narragansett nokuskauatees, 'Meet thou him,' and gives nogkushkauonat, NOGKUSK*, NOGKISHK,* 'To meet (anyone).' Baraga¹¹ has similar forms: nagishkodadiwin, 'Meeting in the road,' nagishkoda¹² + ng,¹³ 'Where (or when) people meet each other.' From these stems one reconstructs nagish k(t)ank,[†] 'Place of meeting.'

¹⁰Pp. 87-88.

¹¹*Suo loco.*

¹²*Suo loco.*

¹³ng = nk.

[†]Father James Geary comments that this reconstruction really entails nagi-shkaw-etaw-enk (*naki-ckaw-etaw-enki) and would not give nacotchtank.

*ANALOSTAN ISLAND

It lies opposite Rock Creek in the Potomac River at Washington.

By a decision of the United States Congress,¹ this Indian name has been changed to THEODORE ROOSEVELT. It seems also to have been called, at one time or another, BARBADOES and MASON'S.

Analostan Island	Md. & D.C. Martenet 1873
Analostan I.	At ¹ . Wash., &c. Hoskins 1878
Analostan Island	Md., D.C., Del. R.McN. 1884
Analostan ((Inset))	Md., Del. Century 1897
Analostan ((Island))	Md., Del. 1902 Century

Though Analostan Island is found in neither Gazetteer Md. 1904 nor Gazetteer Md. 1941, the name must be considered because of its connection with ANACOSTIA.

I conclude that it is a cartographical error for Anacostan, aided both in origin and in perpetuation by folk-etymology. An examination of the early maps of the District of Columbia should brighten the matter.

Scharf's Western Maryland,² recognizing the connection, declares: "The suburb opposite the navy yard is now called Anacostia, and Mason's Island is often called Analostan, both designations derived from the name of this tribe."

¹Sixth Report United States Geographic Board 1890 to 1932 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1933), p. 94, p. 751.

²I, 1882, p. 48.

ANNEMESSEX [ænə mēsɪk]

This is the name of two Somerset County rivers, and an erstwhile Bay and chapel. Big Annemessex River flows from a region south of Manokin and Westover into Tangier Sound; and Little Annemessex River flows into Tangier Sound from the region of Crisfield. They are on the Princess Anne Quad., ed. 1901, and the Crisfield Quad., ed. 1903.

Anamessicks	<u>Archives</u> , III, 452, 1661/75
Anamesick	" " 453, "
Anamessceks	" " 475, "
Anamessecks	" " 497, "
Anamessexs Bay	" V 45, 1667-1687/88
Anomessik	Herrman's Map 1673 See Kuethe, <u>MHM.</u> , XXX (1935)
Anamesy	Journal of George Fox (1673) <u>IN</u>
Anamesy - River	<u>Narratives of Early Md.</u> , p. 402
Unomessik	Va., Md., Pa. Thornton Fisher 1684?
Unomessik ¹	Va., Md., Pa. 1676 Speed's
Amomessex	<u>MdCalWills</u> III, 18 (1701)
Unomessik	Va., Md., Pa. 1719 Senex
Annemissick Chappel	<u>Archives</u> , XIV, 533, 1768
Annamassick Chappel	" " 563, "

¹Compare (Hodge's Handbook, II, 877): "Uttamussac. A village of the Powhatan Confederacy in 1608, ... on the north bank of Pamunkey r., Va. ..."; and "Uttamussamacoma. A village of the Powhatan confederacy in 1608, ... on the s. bank of Potomac r. in ... Va. ..." Variant spellings of the first are Uttamussack (Smith, 1629), Utamussack (Strachey, 1612), and Uttamussak (Smith).

Unoraesseck	Va., Md., Pa. Mount & Page 1780
Annemesic	Delaware 1787 Churchman
Annemesic R. Little Annemesic	Maryland 1794 Griffith
Annamesic R. L. Annamesic R.	Maryland 1838 Bradford
Annemesic R.	Delaware 1839 Burr
Annemesix R.	Maryland 1841 Lucas
L. Annemesix R.	
Big Annemessex Riv. Little Annemessex River	Martenet 1866
Big Annemessex Riv. Little Annemessex R.	Del. 1869 Boughman, Thomas

One accounts for the cks, and its phonetic counterpart x, by supposing that the river was thought of as the stream of the Annamessicks, a proper noun similar in formation to Shakespeare's colloquial Polack. That these Indians were regarded as a tribe is suggested by Raphael Semmes:² "The Annamesse Indians of early colonial records have a survival of their name in the Annemesse river...." Comparable instances are Mattapex for Mattapeakes, and the Virginia Chesconnesex.³

²MHM., ("Aboriginal Maryland, 1602-1639 ... Part I")
XXXIV. 160, 1929.

³Eleventh Britannica, 28, Map of Virginia. Note that the Indians of (the) Susquehanna were called Susquehannocks, which could be spelled Susquehannox. Father James Geary thinks that only the s of Annamesicks is the English plural and that the k belongs to the Indian name.

Jones 1868⁴ concludes that "AN-NE-MESS-EX" means, "Creek abounding with logs, from anama^u, underneath, and ssag, wood." Father James Geary points out that unnam (anam...) and uttam are related, since both n and t come from Primitive Algonquian *th. The Powhatan form should have t, like the Cree form, whereas Munch⁴ has l for th. The Cree form (atamattik), meaning, "a l'interieur du bois, au fond du bois," is comparable but not quite identical.⁵ Jones's etymology is thus strengthened.

Since there are Powhatan forms in t, thus corresponding to unnam (anam...), one concludes that the Powhatan villages⁶ of Ut(t)amussac(k),⁷ and Uttamussamacoma are dialectical variants of anomessik, and that the original PA form had *athamesak.

⁴p. 18.

⁵Abnaki at^om-, 'inside,' 'below.'

^{6, 7}Hodge's Handbook, II, 877. Green (p. 528) describes Uttamussak as "...a king's residence in the triangle between the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Rivers." Another form, "Uttamussanpamaunkee," he interprets as, "...'a place of secrecy in the woods,' A temple for their gods."

ANTIETAM [*æn tɪt m*]

This is the name of a creek flowing from Pennsylvania into the Potomac River, Washington County, a village at that junction (USGS., Antietam., 1910), a street¹ in Hagerstown, an erstwhile Baltimore County estate,² and a Civil War battlefield.

Md.	Pennsylvania
Ondieta Creek (Lloyd, 1721, <u>MHM.</u> , XXX, 1935)	Spellings from <u>Donehoo</u> , p. 6:
And(?)ie(?)tum Cr. (Mavo N. Neck 1737)	Andiatom (Minute Book K, 1734)
Anteatom	Anteetem (1762)
Anteatom Bottom (Survey 1739, <u>MHM.</u> , XV, 1920, 383-84)	Antietam (Howell's Map, 1792)
Audietum Cr. (Va. & Md. 1751 F. & J.)	Antietium (1749)
Audietum Cr. (Va. 1755 Vaugondy fr. Fry & Jefferson)	
Antieatum (<u>Archives</u> , IX, 211, 1757/61)	

¹Atlas 1873 Martenet.

²Atlas Balt. & Environs, II, 1877, Hopkins.

Jones 1868³ hazards the etymology, "AN - TI - E - TAM -- swift water," and Green,⁴ perhaps echoing him, states: "Antietam; 'the swift current.'" Donehoo,⁵ however, thinks that the meaning is "unknown." It is not clear to which Indian language these authorities ascribe the word.

On the assumption that Antietam is Algonquian, I propose the Ojibwa āndi, 'To be absent,' and suggest that the terminal -um may be the objective ending (i.e., English 'it'). The consequent meaning ('He makes it absent') hardly seems applicable; moreover, -āndi (or its local equivalent) cannot begin a word!

It is not unthinkable that antietam is an Iroquois word. The headwaters of the stream could not have been far from the southern limits of the Iroquoian linguistic area in Pennsylvania as set forth on J. W. Powell's map.⁶ Moreover, Hodge's Handbook⁷ mentions *Andiata, an extinct Huron village, and it is known⁸ that this Huron word for village, andata, is

³P. 18.

⁴P. 500.

⁵P. 6.

⁶Map entitled "Linguistic Families of American Indians North of Mexico" at end of Hodge's Handbook, Part I.

⁷I, 57.

⁸George Alsop, A Character of the Province of Maryland. ... 1666 (Maryland Historical Society ... Fund - Publication No. 15), Baltimore, 1880, p. 124 (Note 56, page 79).

found in *Connadago (nn = nd), a Pennsylvania village of the "Susquehannock Indians."⁹ The fact that this word has a c before it in Connadago suggests[†] that andata is a dialectal variant of the Iroquois kanada (Mohawk kanata village) from which Canada is probably derived.¹⁰

Since the earliest forms of Antietam are Ondieta and andiatom, it may be that the Maryland name is the Iroquois andata, and means with its ending -m (syllabic), Where there is a village.

⁹Ibid., p. 77, p. 79.

¹⁰Hodge's Handbook, I, 198. Of the origin of Canada, Nils Holmer (Indian Place Names in North America...1948, p. 37) remarks: "Hodge, however, ... quotes the only possible explanation."

[†]Note: Dr. William Fenton, Iroquoian specialist of the Bureau of American Ethnology, is studying this suggestion.

AQUASCO [əkwás kov]

(1) A village and post office; (2) a district, both in Prince George's County on the west bank of the Patuxent River (USGS., Prince Frederick, 938; Gazetteer Md. 1941). Sixth USGB., 1890-1932, p. 101 rules against the spelling Acquasco and in favor of the above.

<u>Cf.:</u> *Aquscogoc (N.C.)	Virginia 1585 John With
<u>Cf.:</u> *Aquscogoc "	Norumbega et Virginia 1597
Acquaskack	Virginia 1606 Smith
Aquascake (w. side Patux.)	<u>MHM.</u> , VIII (1913), p. 333/1650
Aquasquit?	Thornton et al. 1690
Acquasquit (e. side Patux.)	Va. & Md. 1751 Fry & Jefferson
Aquasquit	... Md. ... 1780 Mt. & Page
Acquasco	Maryland 1794 Griffith
Aquasco (Two?)	Md. & Del. 1833 Tanner
Aquasco (District) Woodville or Aquasco P.O.	Md. Atlas 1866 Martenet
Aquasco D. and P.O. (Woodville)	New Top. Atlas Md.-D.C.- 1873
Aquasco (Town) Woodville, see Aquasco	Md., D.C., Del. 1877 R.McN. " " " "
Aquasco	Maryland 1906 Rand-McNally

It appears likely, as Hodge's Handbook¹ points out, that the Maryland name is related to the North Carolina *Aquascogoc found on the maps of With 1585 and Wytfliet 1605. Compare also *Acquack."

Considered phonetically, the two opening syllables are similar to the Virginia creek name Occoquan³ and to *Acquack.² The resemblance to Virginia Aqua³ and Aquia Creek³ is probably coincidental, for Aquia is from *Quiyough.⁴

Both Johnson⁵ and Green⁶ define aquasco (aquasquit) as 'grassy.' The former cites Heckewelder, and asks the reader to compare masgik, maskik, maskekwick (grass)⁷ and skiquall (grass, herbs).⁸

Anthony's emendation of maskik is maskequasq, and in addition to masgik, Zeisberger gives wuskasquall, 'young grass.'

¹I, 12.

²Ibid.

³Gazetteer Va. 1904.

⁴J. Thomas Scharf, History of Maryland from the Earliest Period to the Present Day (Baltimore, 1879), I, 8.

⁵Amandus Johnson, translator, Geographia Americae with an Account of the Delaware Indians ... by Peter Lindestrom (Philadelphia, 1925), p. 301.

⁶p. 501.

⁷Zeisberger, 86; B & A., 74.

⁸B & A., 133.

In Anthony's word one sees the first two syllables of aquasco (-equasq'); in Zeisberger's, perhaps the last two (-asqua....).

Perhaps the clue to this word lies in the meaning of the Algonquian stem A'ku- (= A'kwi- extend), which probably constitutes the agu- of Aquasco, and signifies (1) As far as, and (2) 'Having an end or extremity.' Trumbull⁹ (sub voce 'end') spells it as uhquaeu, uhquae, ohquae; Jones¹⁰ as a'ku, referring to the "end," the "edge." It forms the aque- of the place-names, Aquebogue and Aquetnet, and may mean edge or end in each.¹¹

One may regard the t and k of early forms of Aquasco as signs of either the indicative mode inanimate, or the inanimate conjunctive mode. The agu-, to repeat, is the stem given by Michelson¹² as A'ku- and means either, 'up to the edge or extremity,' or, 'Having an edge or extremity.' The rest of the word (asko) can mean 'grassy,' and the translation therefore becomes, 'the edge or extremity to which the grass extends.'

⁹Trumbull's Natick, p. 252.

¹⁰Hodge's Handbook, I, 71.

¹¹Ibid.

¹²Michelson's Stems, p. 624.

*Askiminikonson [æskə mĩnĩ kánsŋ]

An extinct native village in Worcester County. Spelling it Askiminikonson, a Maryland historical marker on U. S. Highway 13, one mile north of Snow Hill, states that in 1671 it was the largest Indian town in Maryland.

Askiminikansen	Va., Md. 1670 Herrman
Askinimkansen	Va., Md. 1676 Speed's
<u>Cf.</u> : Asbincenekonson Neck (North side of the Pocomoke River, Som- erset County)	Archives of Md., XV 235-36 (1678-79)
<u>Cf.</u> : ...Asbincenebonson (Neck of land in same place as above)	Archives of Md., XV, 236
Askinimkensi	No. Am., 1680 Thornton
Askimimken:si	N.Eng., N.Y., 1690 " et al.
Askimimkansen	Va., Md., Pa. 1690 Th. & Fisher
Askimimkansen	Va. & Md. 1717 Moll
Askimimkanseen	Va. & Md. 1736 Moll
Askimionkanseen	Va. & Md. 1752 Bowen
Askimimkansen	Va., Md., Pa. 1780 Mt. & Page

Comparable names are Lamasconson, name of a displaced tribe in Southern Maryland in 1651,¹ Askakep (Ascacap),² a

¹Hodge's Handbook, I, 754.

²Ibid., I, 101; Arber, ed., Travels and Works...Smith (Ed.: 1910), Pt. I, 13.

Powhatan village in 1608,² and a Virginia place, Askamancock (Askamancoke), mapped by Fry and Jefferson³ and by Vaugondy.³

The two names noted in the above list of map spellings as comparable (asbincenekonson Neck, Asbincenebonson) are probably variants of the name under discussion. Terrence⁴ cites a 1686 will which mentions "...land 'in Asskimeconson Neke Right over against Harford Town in Somerset County upon Pocomoke River ... called the Indian Landing.'" Though I cannot locate *Harford Town the locations seem roughly to coincide, since the estimated site of *Askiminikonson is on the north side of the Pocomoke River in a region (today Worcester County, near Snow Hill) that was formerly part of Somerset County.⁵

The etymology of askiminikonson is involved and doubtful. At first thought, one might take the initial aski- as a dialectal variant of ohke, 'Earth,' 'land,' 'place,' 'country.'⁶ The Cree equivalent, for instance, is aski.⁷ Because initial stems are usually adverbial, however, it seems unlikely that this is our solution.

² Ib:³ (Ed.: 1910, Va., Md. Fry & J., 1751; Virginia 1755 Vaugondy.

³ Va. Clayton Torrence, Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of
d... (Richmond, 1935), p. 418.

⁴ Cl:⁵ Maryland... Ibid., p. 495.

⁵ Ib:⁶ Trumbull's Natick, p. 102.

⁶ Tr Lacombe....., p.

⁷ Lacombe.

But the aski- could be from wuske,⁸ 'young,' 'new,' based on asq, ashq, 'not yet,' &c. This is wuski (new) in B & A, and Wusken in Zeisberger. In other languages of the family, it appears as wuski (Natick), acki- (Fox, Ojibwa, Algonkin), and aski (Cree, Menominee).

The rest of the word appears to contain elements that mean, respectively, berries, activity, and stone. The -min- corresponds to the mijn, mijne which in Holm's Vocabulary⁹ means cherry; it is the min(n) in the messaAMINs (grape), chechinquaMINs (small acorns), rawcoMENs (berry, like gooseberry), &c., of Captain John Smith.¹⁰ The next element may be -ika- (-hka), a broken down verbal stem meaning activity¹¹ and the last, Achsin (achsun), stone.¹² I assume that the ch in these Anthony-Zeisberger versions of the Algonquian for stone represents the glottal stop. If, for the glottal stop, a nasal were to intrude, one would have -ansin (ansun). Father James Geary, in an article on two Algonquian words,¹³ has illustrated the process; it is quite admissible here.

⁸Trumbull, Op. Cit., 205.

⁹p. 150.

¹⁰Arber, ed., 353; Tyler, ed., 90-92.

¹¹Father James Geary; see also Boaz, pp. 804-05.

¹²B & A., P. 13; Zeisberger, 183.

¹³"Algonquian nasaump and napopi; French Loanwords," Language 21:1, January-March, 1945.

The result of our analysis is, then: Aski- (fresh),
min(i)- (berries), ika-¹⁴ (activity), and (a)nson (stone):
Stone of the place where they pick early berries.

¹⁴Minike (cuoq) ...gathered blueberries; min
whortleberry, hurtleberry, huckleberry.

*Assacomaco. [ə sə kəm I kōv]

Hodge's Handbook¹ describes this extinct village as being near the Patuxent River in 1610.

Cf.: (1) The following extinct places found by C. Whittle Sams² in Smith: *Assaomeck (Va.); *Assuweska (va.); and perhaps (with voicing of the 's) *Ozatawomen (Va.), *Ozenick (Va.), and *Ozinies, Md.³

(2) The modern Maryland places treated below.

(3) Assamoosick Creek, and post village, Va.³

(4) Numerous New England places, listed and sometimes defined by Douglas-Lithgow⁴ --

- i. Assabenbeduck (Assabumbedoc)
- ii. Assabet(h) River -- It is miry, At the drinking place (?)
- iii. Assameekq (Tract)
- iv. Assanippi (Assinippi) Brook, &c., -- Rocky water
- v. Assatayyagg -- Poplar - tree land (H.A.Wright)
- vi. Assawanupsit (Assawompsett, Assowamsit) Pond, &c.
- vii. Assawomit (Assaowamso)
- viii. Assaonet River (village, Bay, Neck)
- ix. Assawaga (Assawog, Assawaug, Assawogga) River--
Variants of Nashaway, q. v.)

¹I, 102.

²Map entitled "The Principal Portion of the Territory Ruled by Powhatan"

³The stem a'sawc-, which may constitute the first syllable of *Assacomoco is spelled ozaw- by Cuoq and LeMoine, and means, 'yellow.'

³Gazetteer Va. 1904

⁴p. 6, p. 99, p. 100, pp. 186-87, p. 242

- x. Assawassuck -- The Place 'between' the forks of the brook
- xi. Assekonk Brook (Swamp)
- xii. Ossapimsuck, Ossapumsett (Assapumsett, Assopumsett, Assapumsic, Asapumsick, Asopumsick) Brook

Ignoring the two initial syllables, the Handbook⁵ explains -comoco as "house." Doubtless it is the counterpart of the underlined portions of wetuomuck (William's Key, At home),⁶ wiqueam (ZID., House),⁷ Wikwam (B & A., House),⁸ Machacammac (Strachey, Great Howse),⁹ and wickōmen (Holm, house).¹⁰ Trumbull's Natick¹¹ has it as komuk, meaning an enclosed place, a building. Here it may therefore mean either a building or a tract of land.

The initial part of the word may be from either acaw (acowi), assaw, meaning Across, or asaw meaning Brown, yellow.

⁵Loc. cit.

⁶1827, p. 47.

⁷P. 97.

⁸P. 158.

⁹Dictionarie, p. 189.

¹⁰Holm's Vocabulary, p. 147.

¹¹P. 40.

For the former, Michelson¹² is the authority, and a Fox example illustrating the composition of the word of our quest is acowakam (across the lodge).¹³ Bloomfield¹⁵ gives the parallel Menominee form asuakam. An Ojibwa instance from Baraga¹⁴ is ajawikamik (Space between two houses). And Rutenber,^{15a} also, has almost the same word as our Maryland name in Assawaghkemeck, where, he declares, the assaw (accaw) means, Beyond, On (the) other side.

The word for yellow is given by Michelson¹⁶ as a'sawi-. This is the osaw of Ojibwa¹⁷ and the ozaw (jaune) of Cuq and LeMoine.

The meaning of *Assacomoco thus appears to be (1) House or enclosure across or on the other side (from asaw-ahkamikwi), or (2) Yellow (brown) house-site, village-site or inhabited land (from asaw-ahkamikwi).

¹²Stems, p. 622.

¹³Father James Geary.

¹⁴P. 20, 2nd ed.

¹⁵Menominee Texts, BAE., Vol. 12, p. 206.

^{15a}Footprints (1906), 224-25.

¹⁶Stems, p. 625.

¹⁷Baraga.

ASSACORKIN ISLAND

It is in Chincoteague Bay, Worcester County (USGS., Snow Hill, 1901; Gazetteer Md. 1941).

Assaquakin Id	Md. Atlas ed. 1866 Martenet
Assaquakin Id.	" " " 1873 "
Assacorkin Id.	Wic., Som., Wro. 1877 LG&S.

One supposes that the -corkin is a folk spelling and that Assaquakin, like Geanquaquin and Tresquaquin, more nearly approximates the original sound.

See *Assacomoco for an explanation of the first two syllables.¹ The rest of the word probably contains the stem -a'kya (FOX medial stem from a'ki 'earth'),² which Trumbull³ deals with as follows: "Auke; Mass. Ohke (Eliot), Dela. aki, Moh. hkey, abn. ki; signifying land, ground, place (not limited or enclosed), country, etc. Characteristic, k. Found in place-names, as auke, aug, ag, ac, ocke, ock, og, oc, uc, ogue."

Taking the terminal -in as an inanimate copula, meaning 'What is,' the name signifies either (with Assa- meaning across), Where there is land across or beyond, or, (with Assa- meaning yellow, brown), Where there is brown earth.

¹Trumbull (Indian Names of Places in Connecticut, 1881, viii-x) suggests a different explanation of Assa-: "Nashau, midway, between: var. nashawe, nashaway, natchau-, naush-; ashwa-, showa-, shaw-, shew-, she- (as in Shetucket)."

²See a'kya, and a'ki-, Michelson's Stems, p. 624, p. 627.

³Loc. cit.

ASSATEAGUE [*àsɪtɪg*]

(1) It is an island in Worcester County (Gazetteer Md. 1941).

(2) It is the former name of Trappe Creek, Worcester County. Harry Franklin Covington¹ indicates that Assateague was formerly the name of Trappe Creek, a tributary of upper Newport Bay, near Berlin, and that a farm a few miles below the creek is still known as 'Assateague Field.'

He attributes the name to the Assateague Indians:

"Their principal seat was at Askimenkonsen, the village shown on Herman's map, now lying in Coulborn's district, and still called Indiantown."

? Assateacq Creek	Va. & Md. 1670 Herrman
Assateacq Cr	Va. & Md. 1676 Speed's
Assateacq	Thornton ... 1684
Assateacq Cr.	Va., Md., Pa. 1784 Mt. & Page.
Assatiegue I Assatiegue R	Delaware 1787 Churchman
Assaticgue I Assatiegue I.	Maryland 1794 Griffith
Assatigue I.	Md. 1804 Arrowsmith & Lewis
Assateague R. Assateaque I.	Va., Md., D.C. 1833 Tanner
Assateagua	Md., Va., Del. 1834 Sumner
Assateague Island	Maryland 1841 Lucas

¹"The discovery of Maryland or Verrazzano's Visit to the Eastern Shore," MHM., X (1915), p. 215.

Assateague Sound	Md., Del., D.C. 1876 Gray
Assateague Bay	Md., Del. 1902 Century
Assateague Island	Maryland 1906 R.-McN.

For the opening syllables see *ASSACOMOCO. The final syllable is comparable to those of Pungoteague (Pongoteague Cr)² and Chincoteague in the South, and to Willimantic and Mystic in the North.

Douglas-Lithgow's spellings³ show such possible variations of -e(a)gue as et(t), ick and acke, icke, ook. Therefore, if one considers the ending of Assateague to be eague, without the t, it is possible that the meaning intended was either -ut, the inanimate copula meaning 'it is,' 'there is,' or -auke, land.

But the more simple and natural explanation is that the t goes with the -eague, and that the resultant ending, -teague, is a stressed form of -tuk,⁴ meaning river. The meaning then becomes (1) Yellow or brown river, or (2) River beyond or across.

²Virginia; C. Whittle Sams, "The Principal Portion of the Territory Ruled by Powhatan" (Map).

³Passim.

⁴Trumbull's Natick, p. 166; Abn. teg8 (flot), Chip. tigou-ue (waves). Compare ojibwa 'ti8wa-', Fox atekowa, Algonkian tikow.

ASSAWOMAN BAY

It is the northern extension of Isle of Wight Bay, lying off St. Martin District, Worcester County (USGS., Ocean City, 1901; Gazetteer Md. 1941).

Assawommon Inl	Delaware 1787 Churchman
Assawaman (Va.)	Va., Md., Del. 1833 Tanner
Assawoman I. (Va.) Assawaman	Md., Va., Del. 1834 Sumner
Assawaman Bay	Maryland 1838 Bradford
Assowoman Bay Assawoman Beach	Martenet 1866
Assawoman Bay Assawoman Beach	Martenet 1873

This word in its two terminal syllables has a number of counterparts and analogues. They are on C. Whittle Sams' map¹ as follows:

Mattawoman Creek	(Southern Md.)
*Mataughquamend	(S. Md. village)
*Patawomeck	(Va. village nr. Potomac R.)
*Cuttatawomen	(Va. village)
*Currioman Bay	(Virginia)
Patawomeck R.	(Early spelling of Potomac R.)
*Mattawoman Creek	(Va. E. Shore)
*Wepanawomen	S. Md. village)
*Corrotoman R.	(Virginia)

¹"The Principal Portion of the Territory Ruled by Powhatan."

It seems to me likely that the -woma(e)n of these names is a folk spelling on the analogy of the English noun, though it may be that a phonetic rendition is intended. A knowledge of modern pronunciations of the extant names would aid in settling the matter.

Each of the possible explanations of the name leaves one with misgivings. Ruttenber,² trying to explain Assa-wanama (N.Y.), has a form, assawa-amhanes, which could give Assawoman. It is composed of (n)ashau(e),³ Beyond and -hanne,⁴ Stream. If this were correct, our name would mean, Creek beyond.

Another idea is to regard the -wom- as coming from amaeu, amaei,⁵ 'He goes away.' Tooker, for instance, thus accounts for the -wom in Agawom (Agawam). In this event, the meaning would relate to a Going Across. It is not an appropriate name for the general course of a stream.

A third viewpoint, taken by Tooker⁷ in dealing with

²Footprints (1906), p. 98.

³Trumbulle, Indian Names of Places in Connecticut, (1881), pp. viii-x.

⁴ - ana-, (-hana).

⁵Trumbull's Natick, p. 7.

⁶The Indian Place-Names on Long Island and Islands Adjacent (New York: Putnam's, 1911), pp. 5-6.

⁷Ibid., 26.

Ruttenber's Assawanama, sees the opening syllables as (n)ashau(e) and the next part as ama meaning -amaug (-amack),⁸ 'Fishing Place.' Midway fishing place seems to result.

One regretfully assigns all these solutions to the limbo of the questionable.

For the Assa-, See ASSACOMOCO.

⁸Loc. cit.; Trumbull's Natick.

B

BIG ANNEMESSEX RIVER

See ANNEMESSEX

BIG MONIE CREEK

See MONIE CREEK

BIG PATUXENT RIVER

See PATUXENT

BROCKATONORTON BAY [*Boğat Norton, etc.*]

It lies off Chincoteague Bay at the mouth of Boxiron Creek, Worcester County (USGS., Snow Hill, 1901; Gazetteer, Md. 1941). The Sixth Report of the United States Geographic Board¹ makes the foregoing an official spelling by ruling "... (Not Bockatonorton nor Parkers.)"

Bauchitinaughton als Pokquatanguaton	Va., Md. 1670 Herrman
Pocketty Norton	Md. Cal. of Wills (I, 173) 1675-76
Pacaty Norton	<u>MHM.</u> , (XXXIX, 106. 1934) 1679
Boquata - Nawton Boquatanawton ...	<u>Archives</u> (XV, 332), 1680
Boggetenerton	<u>Md. Cal. of Wills</u> (II, 7), 1686
Pocotenorton	" " " " (III, Index 11)
Bauchitinaughton als Pokquatanguaton	Va., Md., Pa. 1719 Senex

¹P. 165.

Bauchitinaug	Va., Md. 1752 Bowen
Poquatanguaton	Va., Md. 1775 F. & J.
Bocatonaxton Bay	Md., D.C., &c. 1885 Martenet
Brockatonorton Bay	<u>Gazetteer</u> Md. 1904 Gannett

In determining the identity and translation of this word, one notes that the opening br... is not a typical Algonquian consonant cluster² and does not really belong in the word, and also that the accompanying alias (Pekquatanguaton, &c.) is probably but a variant spelling of the same name. Indeed, one concludes that the Maryland form is a folk-etymology based on Brock and Norton, and that the opening letters really approximate bok... And realizing that some Maryland names are duplicated in colonial Virginia, one turns to Smith and Strachey for analogues.

*Bocootawwonauke, which Hodge's Handbook³ translates as Fire people, is the answer. It contains Strachey's⁴ word for fire, boketawh (Smith: Pokatawer)⁵ and the generic terminal -onauk(e), which Trumbull⁶ defines as Men, people. The Handbook,⁷ citing Strachey, places them northwest of the falls

²Needs no note; See, however, Michelson (passim) in 28th Annual Report BAE.

³They who live at place of.

⁴P. 184.

⁵Ed. Tyler, p. 78

⁶Historical Magazine (n. s.), VII, no. 1, pp. 47-48, Jan. 1870. ?

⁷I, 157.

of the James River in 1607, and states that they were workers of copper and other metals. One of the spellings cited is Pocoughtaonack (Smith).⁸ Tooker,⁹ calling them "Bocootawwonauks or the Fire Nation," places them beyond the Alleghanies.

Since there is no history of these people as a tribe or nation on Maryland's Eastern Shore, one concludes that the name merely indicates that here there was a sort of county seat with a chief's dwelling and a ceremonial fire.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ The Bocootawwonauks or the Fire Nation with Historical and Ethnological Notes (New York: Harper, 1901).

Note: It has been wondered whether Boxiron Creek, a tributary of Brockatonorton Bay, is an Indian word. It appears, rather, that it is simply a voiced form of Bog's. There was iron in the boggy earth of this region--bog iron. The neighboring name, Ironside(s), suggests this. The reference of Brockatonorton to fire indicates that a smeltery may have been here.

Addendum: In Joseph Scott's Geographical Description of Maryland and Delaware (Philadelphia, 1807), I find (p. 186) that on "the head branches" of the Nanticoke River, Sussex County, Delaware, there were once "mines of bog iron ore." Scott declares: "A bloomery has these many years been in operation. It manufactures the ore into bog iron."

Samuel S. Sadtler (Chemistry of Familiar Things, Philadelphia, 1915, p. 3) tells what bog iron is: "The iron deposits known as bog iron ore are the deposits of bacteria which are supposed to be nourished by iron which on oxidation supplies these queer forms of life with the necessary energy, and collects the iron in masses for possible future use by man."

CACAWAY [*k k w e I*]^c

It is (1) an Island and (2) a Point in the Quaker Neck region. Langford Bay, Kent County (USGS., Chesterton, 1901). The Sixth Report of the U. S. Geographic Board¹ has decided "... (Not cacawa.)"

Cf.: *Cekakawwon Virginia 1606 Smith
 A village near the
 mouth of the Pata-
 womeck River, Col-
 onial Virginia

Point Cackaway Archives (XIII, 200, 201,
 Cackaway 219), 1688
 Cackaway point

Cf.: *Cacawonch Douglas-Lithgow (R.I.),
 The early name of 1871
 Coweset (Toweset),
 R. I.

Hodge's Handbook² has synonyms of Caughnawaga and Conoy which resemble this name: (1) for Caughnawaga -- Cachnawage, Cachnewagas, Cachnewago, Cachnuagas, Cacknawages,³ Cacnawagees; and (2) for Conoy -- Cachnawayes. With the omission of the medial n and the pronunciation of the guttural ch as plosive k, these forms give Cacaway...

¹P. 181.

²II, 1034.

³Father James Geary poses Iroquoian? for these forms and states that the kn is either a mistaken spelling for hn or represents an Iroquoian consonant cluster, unless there is syncopation of a vowel between k and n.

Donehoo⁴ refers to "the Indian name, Kakarikonk, 'place of wild geese.'" Beachamp⁵ indicates that in 1683 the name of a tract of land near the Hudson was Kick-ua or Kickpa.

There are perhaps four possible etymologies, each of them unsatisfactory: (1) The Delaware word,⁶ kaak, Wild Goose, joined perchance to the locative -ug or to syllables similar to the Ojibwa⁷ -awa, 'Fur,' 'plumage' -- the resultant meaning being, 'Where there are geese,' "Goose feathers." Compare the Algonkin words⁸ kekek, 'Hawk,' kakaki, 'Crow'; (2) Remembering a possible connection in meaning between the Cacapehon and Lost Rivers (W. Va.),⁹ the word may be taken as containing the Algonquian stem given by Michelson¹⁰ as ka'ki-, 'Conceal.' But what having to do with concealment could be true of an island or point? (3) Michelson¹¹ has a stem, ka' ka' ki-, 'Become scorched.' It was a custom of the

⁴P. 19.

⁵P. 47

⁶B & A, p. 52; Zeisberger, p. 85. Holmis Vocabulary, cahaak.

⁷Baraga

⁸*Cuog, Le moine 1709.*

⁹Suggested by Father James Geary. SEE the author's West Virginia Place Names.... 1945, pp. 146-47.

¹⁰P. 631

¹¹P. 630.

aborigines to scorch or burn over their fields. Could not Cacaway be a haplologized or reduced form of this stem?

(4) Lemoine's Algonkin dictionary¹² has kakw^a, 'porcupine.'
 Compare Cuoq's¹³ Kakonang, 'Country of porcupines.' This is possibly the same as W. F. Moore's¹⁴ "Kegawong; Algoma. 'Place of Porcupines.'" Moore's form closely resembles the old Rhode Island name given by Douglas-Lithgow¹⁵ (*Cacawonch). An Anglicized pronunciation of either would give Cacaway.

¹²
Lemoine 1909?

¹³
Lexique.

¹⁴
Indian Place Names in Ontario ... (Toronto: The Mac-Millan Company, 1930), p. 28.

¹⁵
 P. 187.

*Caicuctuc

The early name of Will's Creek and vicinity, Cumberland, Allegany County. It is given under Will's Town in Hodge's Handbook,¹ where it is spelled Caiuctucuc.

Caiuctucuc	Before 1728: Thomas & Williams' <u>History of Allegany County</u> (1923), I, 10.
Cacautuck Cr	Upper Part of Patomack River ... 1736 Benjamin Winslow
Caicuctuck Creek	Va. & Md. 1751 Fry & Jeff.
Caicuctuck or Wills Creek	" " 1775 " " (Corrected by Swem to 1751)
Caicuctuc or Wills C	Map of the Country ... (In Jefferson's <u>Notes</u> ...) 1787

This lost² Indian name is discussed by William B. Marye in his "Notes on the Primitive History of Western Maryland,"³ and by Thomas and Williams in their History of Allegany County Maryland.⁴ Mr. Marye thinks that the Indians used the word to describe an adjacent district or place, and that it was the white immigrants who applied it to the neighboring stream and mountain. Thomas and Williams⁵ state that Cumberland was called

¹ II, 956.

² *It survives, only in Camp Caiuctucuc, Pa, a resort of the Cumberland Girl Scouts.*

³ MHM., XXXVIII: 162-64. 1943.

⁴ I (1923), 10, 93.

⁵ Ibid., 93.

*Caicuctuc

The early name of Will's Creek and vicinity, Cumberland, Allegany County. It is given under Will's Town in Hodge's Handbook,¹ where it is spelled Caiuctucuc.

Caiuctucuc	Before 1728: Thomas & Williams' <u>History of Allegany County</u> (1923), I, 10.
Cacautuck Cr	Upper Part of Patomack River ... 1736 Benjamin Winslow
Caicuctuck Creek	Va. & Md. 1751 Fry & Jeff.
Caicuctuck or Wills Creek	" " 1775 " " (Corrected by Swem to 1751)
Caicuctuc or Wills C	Map of the Country ... (In Jefferson's <u>Notes</u> ...) 1787

This lost² Indian name is discussed by William B. Marye in his "Notes on the Primitive History of Western Maryland,"³ and by Thomas and Williams in their History of Allegany County Maryland.⁴ Mr. Marye thinks that the Indians used the word to describe an adjacent district or place, and that it was the white immigrants who applied it to the neighboring stream and mountain. Thomas and Williams⁵ state that Cumberland was called

¹II, 956.

²*It survives only in Camp Caicuctuc, Pa., a resort of the Cumberland Fire Scout's.*

³MHM., XXXVIII: 162-64. 1943.

⁴I (1923), 10, 93.

⁵Ibid., 93.

Caicutucuc by the Indians, and that the meaning of the noun, applying evidently to the junction at Cumberland of the creek and the Potomac River, was, The meeting of the waters of many fishes. The word and the Indians were reputedly Shawnee.

The translation of Thomas and Williams may be dismissed as unfounded. The name really seems to contain the Algonquian word for 'gull,' the Algonquian e'tekw, 'flow, current, river, stream,' and -a'k in the conjunct ending, corresponding to -at in the indicative mode. Strachey⁶ gives a representative spelling of the Virginia form as "A gull, coiahqwus," and it is seen in such other Virginia and Maryland place-names as *Quiyough flu (> Aquia Creek),⁷ *Quiyoughcohanock,⁸ and Mt. Quirauk.⁹ The c-ending is that of the animate copula in the conjunct mode.⁹ The resultant meaning is, (There) it is a river of gulls.⁹ It is instructive to note that the North Branch of the Potomac River, which the *Caicutuc flows into, had the Indian name *Cohongoronta, which pertains to the wild goose.¹⁰

See Will's Creek, *Will's Town.

⁶ Dictionarie, 188.

⁷ Hodge, II, 347.

⁸ Virginia 1606⁸ Smith, with change of first n to u.

⁹ Father James Geary

¹⁰ Holm's Vocabulary, 144-156, cahaak, Goose; Strachey, Dictionarie, 188, kahangoc, 'Geese.'

CAMP CHESAPEAKE

See CHESAPEAKE

CAMP PAWATINIKA

See PAWATINIKA

CANOE NECK CREEK

A branch of St. Clement Creek, St. Mary's County
(Gazetteer Maryland 1904).

Though such names probably stem from Indian times and the famous Indian water vehicle, the word canoe is not from the North American Indian. Webster¹ describes it as French from Spanish canoa, of Arawak and Carib origin; the Eleventh Britannica² denotes it as canaoa, "The West Indian name found in use by Columbus..." The caribs were originally South American.

B & A³ gives amochol, amocholes for 'canoe,' 'boat,' 'little canoe'; and Strachey⁴ has aquintayne manggoy (a great ship), aquintayne taux (A little boate or canoa). Trumbull's Natick⁵ lists mushoon, mishoon ... (An Indian boat or canoe made of a pine, oak or chestnut tree.)

¹Collegiate, 1938, 147.

²Eleventh Edition, Handy Volume Issue, V, 189.

³P. 20.

⁴A Dictionarie... p. 183

⁵P. 227.

CATOCTIN

[k] + [k t n]

It is (1) a creek flowing into the Potomac River near Lander, Frederick County; (2) a mountain range beginning about two miles north of Point of Rocks, and stretching north and south in Frederick County and into West Virginia; (3) the railroad station (Catoctin Station) at Lander; (4) the name of a Frederick County town (Catoctin) and a Frederick County furnace (Catoctin Furnace); and (5) an avenue (Catoctin Avenue) in the city of Frederick. See USGS., Antietam, 1910 and USGS., Hagerstown, 1912.

- Cf.: Catokinge, N.C. Virginia 1585 With
Cf.: Catokinge " N. Am. 1597 Wytfliet
Cf.: Kecoughtan, Va. Percy's Observations, 1607
 (NOTE: Tyler declares that the name meant Great town) (In Narratives of Early Virginia ONEAH ed. Tyler, p. 11
 Katoughtain Mountaine Lloyd 1721 (In MHM., XXX, 1935)
 Kitainkin Bottom
 Kitankin alias Creek Survey 1731 (MHM., XV, 382, 1920)
 ...creek called Ketankin Survey 1734 MHM., XV, 382 1920)
 ...creek called Ketankin (Catoctin)... " " " " " "
 ...a hill called Kittawkin " " " " " "
 Kitectiny Hills Archives, VI, 341 (1753-57)
 Kittockton hundred MHM., X, 305. 1915 (1775-76)

Catoctin Mountain Maryland 1795 Griffith
 Catoctin Cr
 Catoctin C

Catoctin Mountain Maryland 1841 Lucas
 Catoctin Cr.
 Kittoctan Creek
 (It enters the
 Potomac near
 lower Point of
 Rocks, Frederick
 County)

Catoctin Switch, New Top. Atlas 1873 Martenet,
 R.R. Sta. Welling & Gray
 (Lander P.O.)
 Catoctin Furnace P.O.

The Maryland name is similar in form to Kittatinny Mountain, Pennsylvania, and Mount Katahdin, Maine, and one is tempted to suspect the same meaning, namely, Big Hill.¹ Gannett² thought that the word meant, Great village; Green³ translated it as, Great Village or Place of many deer. BBbhh B & A,⁴ by the way, and Zeisberger⁵ define kit(t)uteney as, 'Great city,' 'Chief town.'

¹George P. Donehoo, Indian Villages and Place Names in Pennsylvania (Harrisburg, 1928), pp. 84-85; Douglas-Lithgow, p. 18.

²Origin (1st Ed., 1902), p. 65.

³Word Book of Virginia Folk-Speech, p. 503.

⁴P. 55.

⁵P. 203.

Except for the possibility that our word contains the -uteney of the Delaware form -- and there are only one or two spellings that suggest it -- it is clear enough that the last part of Catoctin is -adin, 'Mountain.'⁶ If the first element were Fox ketag, ketagi, 'speckled,'⁷ which is very appropriate,⁸ the meaning would be, Speckled Mountain.

⁶ -at-, 'mountain,' and *en-, 'the in-
animate copula, there is.'

⁷ Michelson's Stems 632: ketagi- spotted, striped.

⁸ Father James Geary.

CHAPTICO

[tʃæp tɪ kɔv]

It is (1) a creek flowing into the Wicomico River, St. Mary's County; (2) a bay at the junction of this creek and the river; and (3) a village some distance up on the headwaters of the creek, St. Mary's County USGS., Wicomico, 1914.

<u>Cf.</u> : *Cattachiptico	Virginia 1606 Smith
Indians of Chop- tico. (NOTE: the <u>Handbook</u> , I, 235, gives them as the Chopticon tribe, formerly living on the Chaptico River)	<u>Archives of Maryland</u> , I, 25 (1666)
Chopticoe	<u>Archives of Maryland</u> , II, 131 (1666)
Chaptico Cr	Va., Md. 1670 Herrman
Chapico Cr	No. Am. 1690 Thornton
Chaptico	Virginia 1719 Senex
Chaptico C.	Maryland 1794 Griffith
Chaptico Ch	
Chaptico	Maryland 1838 Bradford
Chaptico Creek District, Township, post office	Martenet 1866
Chaptico Creek District, Post office	New Top. Atlas 1873 M., W., G.

The Reverend N. W. Horden¹ defines Chaptico as, It is a deep stream. If one may take "deep" as meaning "big," the translation is a satisfactory one. First of all, the -o at the end may be taken as a contraction of -wi, the final element of tekwi, 'wave, current' (or of this plus -wi), an inanimate copula meaning 'it is': both together contract to -owi, the inanimate third singular ending (-wi) being dropped as usual. Ch-, interpreted as a contraction of some such Algonquian form as kehchi-,³ kihche,⁴ means big. These elements, with the medial ap permit the construction of two prototypes: *ke'tc-api-tek.wi-wi-wi, with api, meaning 'white,' and *ke'tc-api-teko-wi-wi, with api (-apya) meaning extent, expanse. The former word would mean 'Big white river,' the latter, 'Big broad river.'

¹No. II. Indian bulletin for 1868 (...1869), p. 18.

²See ASSATEAGUE.

³Trumbull, Indian Names of Places...Connecticut (Hartford, 1881), viii - x.

⁴Rt. Rev. J. Horden's, A Grammar of the Cree Language (London...1934), p. 23.

CHATTOLANEE

[At] & [I] [E] [N] [I]

A village in the Green Spring Valley near Green Spring Junction, Baltimore County (USGS., Baltimore, 1904; Gazetteer Maryland, 1941). Mr. William B. Marye, Baltimore historian, tells me¹ that Chattolanee is also the present name of the Green Spring whence Green Spring Valley. A Baltimore mineral water is called Chattolanee.

Chattolanee	Md., Del. 1892 Rand-McN.
Chattolanee	Md., Del., D.C. 1893 M.-N.
Chattolanee	Baltimore Road Map 1894 Lange
Chattolanee Sta., Hotel	Atlas Balt. Co. 1898 Bromley
Chattolanee	Md., Del. 1902 Century
Chattolanee	Maryland 1906 Rand-McNally

Owing to the fact that it is a recent and suburban name, and that it is not Algonquian, one supposes that Chattolanee is a simulated Indian word and has no connection with Maryland's aboriginal history. It is somewhat comparable to the Baltimore County suburban name, Mellinee,² with which it is phonetically identical in the last two syllables.

The fabricators of Chattolanee must have had the Cherokee Indian language in mind. The Chatta- is found in numerous Cherokee words, such as Chattanooga, Chattooga; and the -ee in Cherokee Chilhowee, Oconaluftee, Tuskegee, &c.

¹Letter, June 25, 1949.

²Atlas Balt. Co. 1898 Bromley

But there are other analogues for chatta-, at least: Chattahoochee is Creek;³ and the chatta- of Chattaroy, Chatterawha is a corruption of the Sioux.⁴

NOTE: Since my first thoughts on this word, I have discovered that its archetype seems to be the old Muskoki town, Chattolanee, about which Noxon Toomey says (Proper Names from the Muskogean Languages... St. Louis, 1917, p. 5); "From tchatu, a rock, lani, yellow; or copper."

³Hodge's Handbook, I, 237.

⁴Hamill Kenny, West Virginia Place Names Their Origin and Meaning (1945), pp. 113-14.

CHAUTAUQUA

It is (1) a village (Chautauqua Beach) in Anne Arundel County (Gazetteer Maryland 1904; Gazetteer Maryland 1941); and (2) a village (Chautauqua) in Montgomery County (Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

Chautauqua Beach Md., D.C. 1902 Matthews

Chautauqua Beach Md., 1906 Rand-McNally

Since this word is Iroquoian and not aboriginal in Maryland, I shall deal with it as succinctly as possible. Doubtless it came into this state from New York, where it designates a creek, lake, portage, town, and valley; Hodge¹ indicates that it got its impetus as a national word in 1874-88. Since the Montgomery County Chautauqua is near the District of Columbia playground, Glen Echo (Md.), it is interesting to note that an article by Gatschet on the name was in a magazine entitled "Glen Echo Chautaugua."²

Beauchamp deals with the word in detail.³ He cites the definitions given by Morgan, Spafford and Dr. Peter Wilson; he gives the story of the squaw's disappearance ('Place where one was lost'), and he gives the story of the catching of the strange fish ('Place where the fish was caught').

¹Handbook, I, 239.

²See Beauchamp, Aboriginal Place Names of New York... (Albany, 1907), pp. 38-40; Gatschet wrote in August, 1891.

³Loc. cit.

I am content, (See note⁴) with Hodge's Handbook,⁴ to take Hewitt's point of view. He considered the word to be Seneca T'kenchiata kweⁿ, 'One has taken out fish there.' The reference is to Lake Chautauqua.

Edwin Baltzley, in a sort of real estate brochure entitled Glen-Echo-on-the-Potomac (Washington...1891), advertises the Glen Echo Chautauqua (institution) and describes the popular use there of about a half dozen Algonquian names.

⁴Loc. cit.

⁴Beauchamp (Loc. cit.) seems to favor Spafford, who reconstructs the word as Ots-ha-ta-ka (Mohawk?), 'Of the fog,' 'At the fog,' 'Foggy place.' The Mohawk for fog was Otsata (Beauchamp).

CHESAPEAKE

Besides being the early name of the Elizabeth River, Virginia,¹ it is (1) the bay (Chesapeake Bay) that divides Maryland into the western shore and the eastern shore, (2) a village (Chesapeake Beach) on that bay in Calvert County, (3) a hamlet (Camp Chesapeake) in Elk Neck, Cecil County, (4) a town (Chesapeake City) on Back Bay, Cecil County, (5) a village on Sparrows Point, Baltimore County (Chesapeake Mills), (6) a Baltimore street[†] and alley name,[†] and (7) a name used miscellaneously, as in Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, &c.

Chesepiooc Chesepiooc Sinus	Virginia 1585 John With
Chesipoc Sinus	Norumbega & Virginia 1597 Wytfliet 1605
Chesapeack Chesapeack Bay	Virginia 1606 Smith
Country of Chisapeack	Smith, ed. Arber, II, 431
...the Chisapeacks...	" " " " 432
...betwixt Cissapeack and <u>Nansamund</u>	" " " " 570

† Chesepcak St.	Balt. 1822 Lucas
Chesapeake St. (also Alley)	" 1823 Poppleton
Chesapeake St.	" 1845 Lucas
Chesapeake Avenue	Atl. Balt. 1896 Bromley
Chesapeake Street	" " " "
Chesapeake Alley	" " " "

¹Smith (ed. Tyler, p. 84) "...the brooke of Chisapeack..." (Editor's Note: "Elizabeth River, on which Norfolk and Portsmouth are now situated.")

C. Whittle Sams, The Conquest of Virginia... (N.Y. & London, 1916), p. 317: "The Chesapeake River, or "brooke" as Strachey calls it, is now the Elizabeth River..."

Chesapeack bay	Maryland 1635 Cecil
Bay of Chesapiak	Va. & Md. (1652) <u>In Narratives of Early Md.</u> , p. 198
Bay of Chessaphia	" " " " " 210
Chesapiacke Bay	Maryland 1666 Alsop
Great (Bay) of Chesapeake	Va. & Md. 1670 Herrman
Chesapeake Bay	Va., Md. 1676
Great Bay of Chesapeake	Thornton, &c. 1690
Chesepiack Bay	<u>MM.</u> , I, no. 4" p. 309. Dec. 1906. (For 1705).

Boyd,² Earle,³ Bozman,⁴ and Gannett⁵ have written in a secondary way about the name. Heckewelder goes into the subject more technically, and declares⁶ that it was corrupted from k'tschischwapeeki, a compound of kitchi, "highly salted" and -peek, "a body of standing water," "a pond," "a bay."

Trumbull⁷ accepts Heckewelder's definition, and cites the Massachusetts k'che-seippog and the Abnaki k'tsi-soubekou as both meaning, "great salt water," "great sea," "bay."

²Indian Local Names... (York, Pa.: 1885), p. 8.

³Swepson Earle, The Chesapeake Bay Country (3rd ed., 1929), p. 251.

⁴Cited by Earle, loc. cit.

⁵Origin (1st ed.), p. 70.

⁶Ed., Reichel, p. 51.

⁷"Indian Names in Virginia," Historical Magazine, VII, 1:47-8, 1870.

No doubt Bozman's⁸ incorrect and metaphorical definition, Mother of waters, was suggested by the unavoidable translation of k'tsi (t'chi, che) as "great."

Disagreeing with Heckewelder and Trumbull, William Wallace Tooker gives minute attention to the name in The Algonquian Series,⁹ and derives the name of the bay from the place, Che-sape-ack.¹⁰ The -ack (--ooc, &c.), Tooker concludes, must therefore have meant "land," "place," or "country." He dismisses any connotation of salt in the word by citing his earlier proof¹¹ that the local word for salt was chuwon (Pamticough), schwon (Delaware), sawwone (Powhatan).

Since Tooker's conclusion has the best historical basis, I am inclined to accept it. Che- (Mass. k'che) is thus taken as meaning "great," -sape- (sepu, seip) as "river," and the locative affix -ake (-ack, -ock, &c.), as "land" or "country." The name, so synthesized, is k'che-sepi-ack, 'country on a great river.'¹²

⁸Cited by Earle, loc. cit.

⁹No. III. The Algonquian Series. The Names Susquehanna and Chesapeake ... 1901.

⁹Smith, ed. Arber, p. 347.

¹⁰Loc. cit. supra: Chesapeacks...

¹¹See his article on the Discovery of Chaunis-Temoatan (the salt-making town of 1586), in American Antiquarian, XVII, pp. 1-15.

¹²Tooker, Algonquian Series, loc. cit., defines Captain Christopher Newport's Ches-sipi-an (Smith, ed. Arber, lxiv) as 'People of the great river.'

CHICAMACOMICO RIVER

It flows through Dorchester County into the Transquaking River (USGS., Nanticoke, 1903, USGS., Hurlock, 1905).

The Sixth Report of the U. S. Geographic Board¹ has decided that the word should be spelled as above and not "Chicacomico," "Chicimacomico," "Chickamacamico," or "Chickamacomico." The Board prefers "Chicamacomico" for the North Carolina name, and rules against "Chickamicomico."

<u>Cf.</u> : *Cecomocomoco	Virginia 1606 Smith
In St. Mary's County near the mouth of the Wicomico	
Chickanocomaco	<u>Md. Cal. Wills</u> (I, 193) 1676-77
Cheekencamako	<u>Md. Cal. Wills</u> (II, 127) 1697
Chic ^h nicomico	Delaware 1787 Churchman
Chicknicomiko	Maryland 1795 Lewis
Chickamacomico C.	Maryland 1795 Griffith
Chicamacamico Cr.	Maryland 1818 Carey
Chic ^h nicomico Cr.	Md. 1804 Arrowsmith & Lewis
Chickamacomi C.	Va., Md., Del. 1839 Burr
Chickamacomico Cr.	Maryland 1841 Lucas
Chicacomico River	Maryland 1866 Martenet

¹1890-1932, p. 214.

Lindestrom² and Green³ follow Heckewelder⁴ in deriving this name from a restored form, *Tschikenumiki, 'The place of turkeys,' or 'Plenty of turkeys,' the Delaware noun for turkey being tschikenum,⁵ and the -iki being interpreted as either the locative, or the word for "plenty."⁶ It is assumed that the c of comaco got into the word by corruption.

But Heckewelder's assumption is superfluous, and it is reasonably obvious that this name is merely che-como-co, with the -como- duplicated (che-como-como-co). As such, Gerard⁷ Trumbull,⁸ and Tooker,⁹ joined by Gannett¹⁰ and Douglas-Lithgow,¹¹ give the translation, 'Great village' (or lodge, or enclosed place): k'che (she, che, chi) "great"; -comoco (Trumbull's Natick, -komuk) "building," "enclosure." John Smith's map shows that there were "kings houses" at *Cecomocomoco, southern Maryland.

²Tr. Johnson, p. 313.

³Word Book of Virginia Folk-Speech, p. 504.

⁴Ed. Reichel, p. 51.

⁵B. & A., 145; Zeisberger, 206, also bloeu.

⁶B. & A., 156: wiaki, "plenty," "abundance"; Zeisberger, 145: machkquikeu, "plenty of bear."

⁷Hodge's Handbook, II, 538-39.

⁸Cited by Ruttenber in Footprints (1906), pp. 42-3.

⁹Indian Place Names on Long Island, 45-46.

¹⁰Origin, 1st edition, p. 72.

¹¹P. 245.

Commentary

Father James A. Geary comments on this name as follows: "The assumption of a reduplication of -como- must be judged by the meaning of the parts of the word. 'Dwelling-place' is -a'kamikwi, as shown by Fox and Ojibwa. So we have Chicam-acomico, and chicam has to be explained. The simplest solution is K'tci-kami, 'big water,' well-known as Ki'tcigami in Longfellow's Hiawatha, and in Fox, Ojibwa, Algonkin (often applied to Lake Superior or to 'the ocean'). So 'dwelling-place by the big-water by the open-bay' seems to be the meaning. Trumbull's -komuk, 'building, enclosure' is really -a'kamikwi. It seems quite simple when the more intensely studied languages are consulted!"

Cf.: Chicomico Creek, Connecticut; Chicomico, Dutchess County, N. Y.; Chicknicomika, N. J.; and Chicamacomico, N. C.

CHICAMUXEN

It is (1) a creek flowing into the Potomac River southeast of Stump Neck, Charles County, and (2) a hamlet (pop. 25) and post office near that creek (Gazetteer Maryland 1904; USGS., Indian Head, 1925; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

The Sixth Report of the U. S. Geographic Board¹ has decided "Chicomuxen... (Not chicomaxen)."

Chingomuxon Chingomuxon Neck Chinomuxon Creeke	<u>MHM.</u> , VIII (1913), p. 267. 1650
Chingamuxen Hundred	<u>MHM.</u> , XXVII (1933). 1653.
Stumpe necke neare Chingo Muxen	<u>Archives</u> , VII, p. 609. 1678-83.
Chicow [?] uxen	N. Amer. 1680 Thornton
Chingemuxen	<u>Archives</u> , XIII, p. 139. 1686.
Chingomuxon	<u>Md. Cal. Wills</u> , II, p. 211. 1685-72.
Chengamaxam wood	<u>Md. Cal. Wills</u> , II, p. 10, 1686-87.
Chinomocxen	Va., Md., Pa. Thornton & Fisher, 1684.
Chimomo [?] exen	N. Eng., N.Y., etc. 1690 Thornton et al.
Chincomoxen	Va., Md., Pa. 1719 Senex
Chiccomaxen	Ches. Bay 1735 Hoxton
Chiccomoxen	Va., Md. 1751 Fry & Jeff.
Chincomocxen	Va., Md., Pa. 1780 Mt. & Page.

¹P. 215.

Chicomoxen Cr.	Maryland 1795 Samuel Lewis " " Griffith
Chicomox Cr.	Va., Md., Del. 1839 Burr
Chickomoxen C.	Maryland 1841 Lucas
Chicomuxon Cr.	Md. 1866 & 1873 Martenet
Chuckamuca Creek	Md. 1884 Rand-McNally

This is a Maryland form of Chickamug, a fishing place on the Pawcatuck River, New England. Trumbull² translates them both as, Fishing place at a weir. A dialectical variant, Kittemaug, New England, is given by Douglas-Lithgow³ as, Great fishing place. In each of the words one sees kehche- (k'che, kitta), "great," and an element given by Trumbull⁴ as -amaug (Fishing place), related to the Abnaki,⁵ amaⁿgnⁿ, 'One fishes there.' Evidently, 'Great fishing place' is the more literal of the two translations.

The word has several baffling counterparts and perhaps two other possible interpretations. The facts in these regards may be arranged in the form of notes:

NOTE I: Scharf (I, 187) states that the Tayac mentioned as King of Piscataway was also called Chitomacon or Chitomachen, with his capital, *Kittamaquindi, on or near the present site of Piscataway.

²Indian Place Names...Connecticut (1881), p. 10, pp.viii-x.

³p. 249.

⁴Op. cit., viii-x.

5

Not only is *kittamaquindi closely analogous to the Tayac's name, Chitomac(h)o(e)n, but it is (except for the locative -indi) the counterpart of Douglas-Lithgow's Kittemaug, a word equivalent in meaning (and almost so phonetically) to Maryland's Chicamuxen. Chi-, k'che and kitta are Algonquian variants meaning great.

The Handbook (I, 708) translates the extinct Piscataway (Conoy) village, Kittamaqueink (*Kittamaquindi) as, 'Place of the old great beaver' (Hewitt). It could, however, be given the same interpretation as Kittemaug (Chickamug, Chicamuxen), (Where there is) a great fishing place.

NOTE II: Beauchamp (Aboriginal Place Names...#108, p. 211, p. 57) suggests (a) that schach amek (schachameek)⁶ "eel," may be the component of New York's Che-co-a-maug (Eel fishing place), although (b) che- could mean k'che, great, and the co-a-maug could be -comoc(o) "house," "enclosed place." These meanings fit Maryland's name if we take the final -en as a locative. The preceding -(c)x- is unaccounted for in all the translations.

NOTE III: On the site of Germantown, Pa., so the Handbook (I, 385) points out, was an extinct village *Shackamaxon, where "...the Delawares had their council fire..." Though Donehoo (185) remarks that Heckewelder and others have derived Shackamaxon from the Delaware word for eel (schachame(e)k)

⁶B. & A., 125; Zeisberger 64.

plus the locative ending (-ink), it is his opinion that it is rather from sakima (chief)⁷ and the locative. The resultant meaning, Where there are chiefs, (or 'At the chief's place'), would be appropriate for a town where there was a council fire.

NOTE IV: The striking resemblance of Chicamuxen and its variants to the Tennessee stream name Chicamauga Creek (site of the American Civil War Battle of Chickamauga) cannot be neglected here. Hodge's Handbook (I, 260) states that it was the name given to a band of Tory Cherokee; but it also calls it "a word apparently of foreign origin," and suggests Shawnee, Creek or Chickasaw. Shawnee, however, is Algonquian, and it is suggested here that Chicamauga is Algonquian and has the same meaning of one of its Eastern counterparts. Supposing that the Tory Cherokee had the beaver as their totem, they could well be called Chica(Kte)mauga from Delaware ktemacue, "Beaver."⁸

⁷B. & A., 123.

⁸B. & A., 58; Zeisberger, p. 20: amochk, "beaver."

CHICONE

[Handwritten notes: I A - 13]

It is a creek that flows through Dorchester County into the Nanticoke River near Vienna (USGS., Hurlock, 1905; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

- Cf.: *Shackaconia, Va. Virginia 1606 Smith
- Cf.: *Sekacawone " Smith, ed. Tyler, 86:
"Otherwise Chicacoan.
A river in Northumberland
County is still known as
Coan." (Editor's note.)
- Cf.: *Cecocawanee " Bozman (1837), I, 119:
"The word Coan seems to
be an abridgement of
Cecocawanee..."
- Cf.: *Chickokoane in
the Colony
of Va. Archives, X, 477 (1649-50,
1667)
- Chiccacene on the Archives, XV, 236 (1671-81)
North or west-
ernmost side of
Nantecoke River
in Dorchester...
- Chicanone Branch Md. Cal. Wills, II, 39
(1687-88)
- Checacone Md. Cal. Wills, II, 82
(1692-93)
- Cheekacon Md. Cal. Wills, II, 127
(1697)
- ...mouth of Chick- Act of 1704 IN Jones's revised
awan Creek... History of Dorchester
(1925), p. 184.
- Chicocon Va., Md. 1676 Speed's
- Chicocoan N. America 1680 Thornton
- Chicocoan Va., Md., Pa. 1780 Mt. & Page

Chicocone C	Delaware 1787 Churchman
Chicono Branch	Maryland 1866 Martenet
Chicono Branch	<u>Gazetteer Maryland 1904</u> <u>Gannett</u>
Chicacoon Creek Chicone Creek	<u>Gazetteer Maryland 1941</u>

The ruling of the Geographic Board¹ against Chicacoon, and the alternate spelling, Chicacoon, in the 1941 Gazetteer, indicate that Chicone is a shortened form, and that the original name had three or more syllables and was probably the same word as Smith's Virginia *Shackaconia (Sekacawone, Cecocawanee), applied to a Maryland locality. Smith's -ia² suggests a tribe or "nation."³ Raphael Semmes⁴ states: "To an Indian settlement on the north bank of the Nanticoke...the Marylanders gave the name of Chicacone."⁵

Perhaps, as in Chicamuxen, the chica- (kehche-, k'che-, kitta-) means great. The body of the word may then be either: (1) achewen,⁶ 'thicket,' (2) koon⁷ (cone,⁸ guh),⁹ 'snow,'¹⁰

¹Sixth Report, p. 215.

²Cf.: Anacostia.

³See Hodge's Handbook, II, 513.

⁴"Aboriginal Maryland...", MHM., XXIV, 161 (1929).

⁵

⁶B. & A., p. 9. Anthony marks the word "dub."

^{7, 8, 9}Trumbull's Natick, 41; Zeisberger, 177; Strachey, 194.

¹⁰Father Geary cites Cree koniwiw, 'There is snow,' koniwan, 'It is covered with snow' (inanimate), and Fox akoni 'snow.'

or (3) kaak,¹¹ 'wild goose.' If kaak is accepted, the -one (-on, -oane) ending could be taken as a variant of the Algonquian inanimate copula -an-. The resultant translations are Big thicket, Big snow, and Place of the big goose, respectively.

¹¹B. & A., 52.

CHINCOTEAGUE BAY

It lies off Stockton and Snow Hill Districts in Worcester County (USGS., Snow Hill, 1901; USGS., Green Run District, 1901; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

- Cf.: *Cinquaeteck, an extinct Indian Village near Piscataway Creek in southern Maryland Virginia 1606 Smith; Hodge's Handbook, I, 300.
- Cf.: *Cinquoteck, an extinct Indian village on the Mattapanient (Mattapony) River, King and Queen County, Virginia Virginia 1606 Smith; Hodge's Handbook, I, 300
- Gingawatick Place Archives, X, 192
(1649/50-57)
- Chingwoatyke Place Archives, III, 482
(1661-75)
- Chingwawateick Archives, II, 25-26
(1666)
- Chingotecq I Va., Md. 1676 Speed's
- ...Kings of... Archives, XV, 213
Yingoteague... (1678-79)
- Chingoteacq N. Am. 1680 Thornton
- Chinotang Iles ...Va., Md., &c. 1684
Thornton
- Chingoteacq N.E., N.Y., &c. 1690?
Thornton
- Chingoteacq Isle Va., Md., Pa. 1719 Senex
- Cingoteacq I. Va., Md. 1751 Fry &
Jefferson
- I. Changoteach Va., Md. 1764 Bellin

Chingoteaque I. Maryland 1794 Griffith
 Chincoteague Channel Maryland 1866 Martenet

The Handbook¹ states that even the modern Maryland word was once the name of an Indian village; yet it and the two extinct places were all on or near water.

J.N.B. Hewitt² analyzes the name as Chingua-tegwe, 'large stream,' 'inlet.' Green³ gives this definition for the present day Maryland word, but defines the extinct Virginia one as, Where pikes are caught. Deriving the first two syllables from chunkoo,⁴ 'oyster,' the Reverend N. W. Jones⁵ regarded the meaning as, Place of oysters.

Since it looks as though all these forms are variants of the same underlying word, I am inclined to disregard Green's divergent translations. Hewitt, whom I take to be a greater authority than Jones, seems to divide the name into Chica-,⁶ 'great' and tukoo, tuk,⁷ 'broad river,' with chica- becoming chinca owing to an intrusive nasal.^{7a}

¹I, 272.

²ibid.

³Word Book Virginia Folk-Speech, 504.

⁴Trumbull's Natick, 304.

⁵No. II Indian Bulletin..., p. 18.

⁶See CHICAMUXEN? CHICONE...

⁷Trumbull's Natick, 315.

^{7a}In the article on Chinquapin in Hodge's Handbook (I, 275) reference is made both to Hewitt and to Delaware chinqu a, 'large,' 'great.' B. & A. (27) gives chinqu alippa, 'great buck.' Zeisberger (110) has mechinqui, 'large,' as if the former were m'chinqu- alippa.

Father James Geary has made the alternate suggestion that the word is composed of chinkwi⁸ (> chinko), 'lift or set up,' and -ataki, 'it is placed.' The resultant meaning would be, It is set or lifted high. The notion is that whatever the name refers to is raised high above water or the like. Could it not be the bank?

⁸Ching^w, 'high,' 'piled up,' 'raised high' ...

CHINKAPIN RUN

It is a tributary of Herring Run, Baltimore County
(USGS., Baltimore, 1904; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

...Mouth of Chincopin Neck...1685...	<u>IN</u> Maryland Land Records Baltimore County, Deeds 1659 to 1725, Compiled by Annie Walker Burns, Annapolis... (1938?)
Chinckapin Forrest	<u>Md. Cal. Wills</u> , III, 47 (1704-05)
Chinkapin Run	Atl. Balt. Co., II, 1877 Hopkins
Chinkapin Run	15 mi. Balt. 1878 Hopkins
Chinkapin (Chincapin) Run	<u>Gazetteer Maryland</u> 1941

This word, coming down to modern days from a prototype similar to Smith's Chechinquamin(s),¹ is interesting (1) because it exemplifies the early occurrence of chinqua² (chechinqua- by aphæresis), 'big,'³ and (2) because the terminal min, 'seed,' 'nut,' 'fruit,' has become -pin. Gerard⁴ calls the change of -min (-men) to -pin an "erroneous

¹Chinquapins (Smith, ed. Tyler, p. 91). Chechinquamins, 'a nut like a small acorn, good meat' (Smith? Strachey, p. 118? Probably smith.)

²See CHINCOTEAGUE.

³Chamberlain (Hodge's Handbook, I, 275), cites Hewitt and "...the Delaware chinqua, 'large,' 'great.'

⁴"Virginia's Indian Contributions to English" (Reprinted from the American Anthropologist (N.S.), 9, no. 1: 88-89. January-March, 1907).

change of suffix,"⁵ and thinks that it must have occurred "at the beginning of the last quarter of the 17th century." But this supposition is entirely unnecessary.

Today the meaning of the word is given by Webster as follows: "...The dwarf chestnut (Castanea pumila) of the U. S... A related tree (Castanopsis Chrysophylla) of California and Oregon. ...The edible nut of either tree."

⁵Chamberlain (Hodge's Handbook, I, 275) supposes that "... a p was later substituted for an m in the last syllable of the word...."

CHOPTANK

It is (a) a river flowing between Caroline and Talbot Counties into Chesapeake Bay, (b) a village and post-office on that river, and (c) a smaller Chesapeake Bay tributary¹ (Little Choptank) south of the big Choptank, in Dorchester County (USGS., Barclay, 1905; USGS., Denton, 1905; USGS., Hurlock, 1905; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

C. Whittle Sams² makes the curious statement that the Choptank River was "formerly the Kus-car-awoak." But a glance at both the map and prose of Captain John Smith satisfies one that by the Kus; flu and Kuskarawaock Smith meant the Nanticoke.

See NANTICOKE.

It appears, however, that the Little Choptank has been charted under the alternate name, Hudson's River.³ The Maryland Historical Magazine⁴ attributes this to a mistaken interpretation of the Herrman map of 1673. The error was corrected on Martenet 1866.

¹Gazetteer Maryland 1941.

²Conquest of Virginia, 318.

³Hudson Creek (Gazetteer Maryland 1941), one of its branches was mistaken for it.

⁴NHM., XXII, 29-30, 1937.

Chapta: Ri:	Maryland 1666 Alsop
Choptanke (Choptanck, Choptancke)	<u>Archives</u> , III, 566 Index (1636-87)
Chaptank Ile Little Chaptank Chaptanck	Va., Md. 1670 Herrman
Chaptanock R Check tanck (North- umberland County, Virginia)	Va., Md. 1676 Speed's
Chaptanck Chaptunck Ile	No. Am. 1680 Thornton
Choptank R.	Md., Va. 1682 Bowden
Chaptank	...Va., Md. 1684 Thornton
Chaptunck Chaptanck Ile	...1690? Thornton et al.
Chaptanck R. I. Chaptanck Little Chaptanck	No. 8 in <u>Maps of Am.</u> Vol. 4, 1684.
Chaptanck R.	Va., Md. 1717 Moll
Chaptanck R Little Chaptanck	Va., Md., 1719 Senex
Choptank R.	Chesapeake Bay 1735 Hoxton

It is doubtful whether Green's⁵ translation, Where there is a bend or turn off, has any dictionary justification. More acceptable is the Reverend N. W. Jones's⁶ Deep or large river.

⁵Word Book Virginia Folk-Speech, 505.

⁶No. II. Indian Bulletin for 1868, p. 18.

Father James Geary considers choptank a verb, with the termination -ki, and refers it to k'tc-ape'tan-ki.⁷ The significance then becomes, 'It flows back strongly,' a reference to tidal changes. Compare *Chotank, today the tidal creek, Jotank, in King George County, Virginia,⁸ which may be from acowe'tank, 'It flows in the opposite direction.'

The Maryland river has given its name to an extinct Indian tribe;⁹ the Virginia inlet, *Chotank (Jotank), is probably the origin of the name, Chotank neighborhood.¹⁰

⁷From *ke'tci (big) *api- (back again) *-e'tan- (flow, current).

⁸Wilstach, Potomac Landings, 135; Robert Brooke and James W. Foster, "Potomac River Maps of 1737," William and Mary College Quarterly, 18: No. 4, 2nd series, Oct. 1938, p. 416.

⁹Hodge's Handbook, I, 291.

¹⁰Wilstach, op. cit.

NOTE: Teacher's History of Caroline County (1921), p. 261, states that the village of Choptank, Caroline County, dates back to about 1889, when it was known as Medford's Wharf....

CONOCOCHIEAGUE [Kōnōkōchēag, kōnōkōchēag, =]

It is (1) a creek flowing south from Pennsylvania into the Potomac River at Williamsport, Washington County, (2) a village (pop. 100) on that creek, and (3) the origin of miscellaneous local names, such as CONOCO CAMP (USGE., Williamsport, 19 ; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

Cunnatichegue Creek	<u>MHM.</u> , XXX (1935) Va., 1721 Lloyd's
Connatachequa	<u>Ibid.</u> , p. 8.
Conegochiay Road	<u>MHM.</u> , XV, 383 (1920): for 1734
Conigochego Cr.	Va. N. Neck 1737 Mayo
Connegochego	<u>MHM.</u> , XV, 383 (1920): for 1739
Little Conigocheige Creek	<u>MHM.</u> , XV (1920): for 1739
Conegogee Cr.	Va., Md., 1751 Fry & Jefferson
Conegocheek (Conegogee, Conegocheige, Conegochiegh...)	<u>Archives</u> , VI, 569: for 1753-57
Conegocheeg	Sources Potomac R. 1753-57 Cresap
Canecocheague D ^o	<u>MHM.</u> , XII (1917): for 1776
Chonecquecheague	...Md.... 1778 Hutchins
Conecocheag... little Conecocheagu	Pa., Md. Boundary 1780 Erskine
Conococheague Cr. Little Conococheague	Maryland 1794 Griffith
Big Connecocheague	<u>MHM.</u> , X, 265 (1915): for 1816

Conocheague River Conococheague P. O.	Maryland 1866 Martenet
Conecochegue R.	Va., Md., Del. 1883 Colton
^o Conococheague Conococheague Cr.	Maryland 1901 Rand-McNally

It was Heckewelder's judgment¹ that the prototype of this name was guneukitschik, a word composed of gu-ne-u,² 'Long,' and ki-tsch-wi,³ 'indeed.' The consequent meaning, "Indeed a long way," expressed the impatience of a group of travel-worn Indians. Boyd⁴ and Donehoo⁵ agree with Heckewelder, but the latter attributes the name to the "winding course of the stream."

The early spellings of the name indicate that the original word contained a whispered ending or "Algonquian whistle" which was lost for a while and then later restored. Father James Geary believes that the full ending may have been -chi(n)gwe,⁶ 'dull sound.' If one takes the first two elements as guneu (kanwi),⁷ 'long,' and ahkwi,⁸ 'limit,'

¹Ed., Reichel, p. 21.

²B. & A., 46; ZID., 116.

³Zid., 102: kitschi.

⁴P. 11.

⁵Indian Villages and Place Names..., pp. 40-42.

⁶

⁷

⁸Trumbull's Natick: uhquae (168).

the meaning may be: It is long to the limit that a dull sound is heard afar off. This meaning would be more acceptable if the Conococheague were near tidewater where there are breakers,⁹ though a creek that descends several hundred feet is bound to make some noise!

⁹Note that the first part of CHINCoteague may consist of chingwe-, 'dull sound,' with retention of the n, though the final portion, -a'taki, would not be suitable after 'dull sound.'

CONOWINGO *Ikona* *bydo*

It is (1) a tributary (Conowingo Creek) of the Susquehanna River, Cecil County, (2) a dam and post village near that creek, and (3) a lost Baltimore street name¹ USGS., Havre De Grace; Gazetteer Maryland 1941; Baltimore 1792 Folie, &c.

Canooge (Conowingo?)	Va., Md. 1670 Herrman
Connewangur	<u>MHM.</u> , XV, 382 (1920): for 1734
Connowangoe (place?)	<u>MHM.</u> , XV, 354 (1920): for 1737
Great Conewaga (Pa.?)	Va., Md. 1751 Fry & Jefferson
Conewoga (Place)	Md., Del., N.J. 1757 Kitchin
Coniwago (two?) Conniwango Cr.	Pa., Md., Boundary Erskine
Conewago Cr. Conawango	Delaware 1787 Churchman
Conewango C.	Maryland 1794 Griffith
Conewanga Cr.	Maryland 1804 Arrowsmith-Lewis
Conewango Cr.	Va., Md., Del. 1833 Tanner

¹This name appears on the early maps of Baltimore as follows:
 Conewago Street Baltimore 1792 Folie
 Conowago Street Baltimore 1799 Warner and Hanna
 Conewago Street Baltimore 1801 Warner and Hanna

On Baltimore 1822 Lucas, Lexington Street runs through to Charles and Conewago is gone. It should be noted that this street, King Tamany Street, Saratoga and Eutaw Streets formed an Indian cluster. Baltimore also had an Indian Queen Hotel.

Conewingo C.	Maryland 1838 Bradford
^o Conewango	Va., Md., Del. 1839 Burr
Conewingo (place)	Maryland 1841 Lucas
Conowingo P. O.	Maryland 1866 Martenet
Conowingo	Post Route 1884 Roeser
Conawago (About 3 mi. n.e. of Bowie)	

There are six Con(n)ewa(n)go names that may perhaps be termed primary. Following are they and most² of the secondary names derived from them:

1. Caughnawaga, Quebec, an Iroquois settlement on the Sault St. Louis, St. Lawrence River.
2. *Caughnawaga, an extinct Mohawk village on the Mohawk River, Auriesville, N. Y.
3. Conewango Creek, a western New York and Pennsylvania tributary of the Allegheny River at Warren, Pa.
 - a. Connewango (Township), N. Y.
 - b. *Connewango, an extinct Seneca village near Warren.
 - c. *Connewango, the Seneca village above Tionesta, Pa.
4. Conewago Creek, a Dauphin County tributary of the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania, from the east.
 - a. Conewago Hill(s), Dauphin County, Pa.

²The Baltimore street name and the obscure place represented as being near Bowie are included in this list.

5. Conewago Creek (comprising two Little Conewago creeks), a York County tributary of the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania, from the west.

6. Conewago Creek, an eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland tributary of the Susquehanna River in Cecil County, Maryland.

- a. Conowingo (village), Maryland
- b. Conowingo Dam, Maryland
- c. Conawago, near Bowie (?)
- d. *Conewago Street, Baltimore (?)

Though the authorities all³ suppose that these names are from one prototype, the translations are varied and contradictory. J. N. B. Hewitt⁴ describes Caughnawaga, Quebec, as an "Iroquois settlement" on the Sault St. Louis, and defines it as, At the rapids; the Handbook⁵ translates *Connewango, the name of the extinct Seneca (i.e., Iroquois) village near Conewago Creek and the Allegheny River, Warren, Pa., as, At the falls. May it not be assumed (1) that these two names are Iroquoian, and (2) that in both cases they are located at an actual rapid? Hewitt was a careful authority,⁶ and if the

³Hewitt, however, makes no mention of a connection between the Quebec name and its supposed United States counterparts.

⁴Hodge's Handbook, I, 220.

⁵Ibid., I, 338.

⁶The Handbook's article on Connewango is unsigned; I assume that the translation is Hewitt's.

other Con(n)e(o)wa(n)go's are variants of these words or of a prototype, they also must be Iroquoian and mean, At the falls or rapids. This conclusion is strengthened by the facts that (2) all of the streams, including our Maryland-Pennsylvania one, are in Iroquoian linguistic territory,⁷ and (b) that they all flow into big rivers at whose junctions there probably would be whirlpools.

But Heckewelder,⁸ speaking specifically of the stream at Warren, Pennsylvania, sets up the prototype, *guneunga, composed of the Algonquian⁹ gu-ne-u (kenwi), 'long,' and translates it as, They stay a long time, They have been gone a long time. Though Donehoo,¹⁰ Beauchamp,¹¹ and perhaps Boyd,¹² prefer the Hewitt translation, they all include Heckewelder's etymology in the same breath.

It is clear that Heckewelder is "wrong again." In the Iroquoian card index at the BAE offices, Washington, Hewitt indicates that Mohawk caugh-na-wa-ga / kak-na-wa-ke means 'to the rapids.' And he states: ka-hna-wa-ke, 'At the rapids.' Dr. William N. Fenton is also of this opinion and cites Cuoq's anawa, 'river.' Father James Geary adds: "Cuoq (Lexique de la Langue Algonquine, p. 144,b) gives Algonkin Kanawage, from

⁷J. W. Powell's map: Linguistic Families of American Indians North of Mexico (At end of Hodge's Handbook, I).

⁸Ed., Reichel, 21.

⁹B. & A., 46; ZID., 116.

¹⁰Donehoo, 38-40

¹¹Beauchamp, 31, 40.

¹²Boyd, 11, 581

Iroquois Kahnawake, 'au rapide,' i.e. le Saut St. Louis. From this Iroquois name, he says, comes the English Caughnawaga. The upshot is that the word is Iroquois, and means 'at the falls or rapids.' The substitution of -ng- for -g would be due to the phonetics of the neighboring Algonquian languages. Heckewelder's attempt to derive an Iroquois word from Algonquian elements is, of course, a mistake.

*CONOY ISLAND

See INTRODUCTORY ESSAY, P.

*CORAPECHEN

Boyd¹ indicates that it was the name of a Maryland Creek. It is not in Gazetteer Maryland 1904 or 1941. The Virginia stream spelled Corapehen R. on Maryland Lewis 1795 has the same course and position as the Cacapon River and is probably a mistake for the old form of this stream (Cacapehon).

The first two syllables of Corapechen seem² to be an r- dialect-form of some such Algonquian prototype as Strachey's cattapeuk,³ 'spring.'

In eastern⁴ Algonquian, so Gerard found,⁵ there are

^{1, 2}without mentioning any evidence, Boyd (p. 11) gives the word the l-dialect form (Colapechen), and translates it as, Fierce running stream.

³I cannot find the word in Strachey's list. I do, however, find (p. 186), cuttepacus, 'a day.'

⁴Gerard regards the Cree dialects as the oldest of the Algonquian family. He thinks that the t-dialect speakers of Virginia belonged to the Cree group, and went from Canada to Virginia in an early day. Cf. Siebert, Language, 17:4 (Oct.-Dec., 1941), 298-303.

⁵"The Tapehanek Dialect of Virginia," American Anthropologist (N.S.), 6, No. 2, April-June, 1904.

dialects in which, for one and the same word, there was interchange of r, l, n and t.⁷ As he expresses it: "...the permutations obey linguistic laws, or else there would be unintelligibility." Thus, speakers of the t-dialect said "Toppahanock," and those of the r-dialect, "Roppahanock": but each group understood the other.

The oldest⁸ of the dialects, Gerard concluded, was the t-dialect. He looked through Strachey's list for instances of each.

Strachey's cattapeuk, 'spring,' of which *Corapech- may be a dialectal variation, is in the t-dialect. With change of t to r, it becomes an r-dialect word (*corapech-); with change of t to l, it becomes an l-dialect word (*colapech-).⁹ with change of t to n, it becomes an n-dialect

⁶Was there a real phonetic distinction between these two sounds as spoken by the Virginia indians? I am inclined to regard r and l as identical.

⁷In the t-dialect of Virginia, the t is equivalent to Cree t. This t, Gerard finds, is a survival of the primitive Algonquian language, of which Cree is the oldest daughter. Since Cree never interchanges its t in its own dialects, though the Virginia language does, Gerard concludes that Cree is older than Virginian...

⁸The t-dialect speakers belonged to the Cree group; Prairie Cree is the oldest of the Algonquian family; they went from Canada to Virginia at an early date; there their language changed, but not enough to mask its origin....

⁹This is the form Boyd (p. 11) posits; his translation was, Fierce running stream.

word (*conapech-). And kata-,¹⁰ kar-,¹¹ kal-,¹² and *kwan-¹³ are all actual Algonquian words meaning 'fine,' 'beautiful.'

With the -on taken as a locative fragment, and -apech (-apeek)¹⁴ translated as 'time when,' one therefore reaches for corapechen such meanings as, Where the weather is fine, or Where it is (always) spring.¹⁵

¹⁰Cf.: Cree radical kataw, 'to be beautiful,' 'fine,' (Gerard).

¹¹Kar, 'fine,' 'beautiful'; Lenape kar, kal; Abnaki, kal (Gerard).

¹²The eastern Alg. root kar, kal, seems to be related to the Cree radical kataw, 'to be beautiful,' 'fine,' (Gerard).

¹³This is n-dialect for kar, kal. Strachey's Qwannacut, 'rainbow,' equals kwannakat, 'It is of a beautiful aspect,' (Gerard).

¹⁴Lenape -apeek, Abnaki -abek, Natick -aⁿpek, Ojibwe -a big (Gerard).

¹⁵One must admit that this is an inappropriate stream name, and that Boyd's meaning is better.

CUTMAPTICO CREEK

It is a tributary of the Wicomico River, Wicomico County (USGS., Salisbury, 1901).

Cutty Mocktico River	Torrence's <u>Somerset</u> , 552-53 (1671-75)
Cuttymortwyco	<u>Maryland Calendar Wills</u> , I, 216 (1678-79)
Cutmaptico Creek	Wicomico, Somerset, Worcester Lake, Griffing, Stevens, 1877

Cut-, the opening syllable of this name, is probably the equivalent of keht-, kitta, 'great, old'¹. Father James Geary suggests, however, that there is a Fox ket, meaning 'old,' also in the sense of being 'dead' or 'rotten,' from PA *kc'te-.

One supposes that before the t of the terminal -tico the Indian speakers made a glottal stop. This was a novel sound to the untrained ears of the colonists, and they tried to record it phonetically by the ck, r, and p of -mock, -mor- and -map. Compare Connecticut, where the "silent" c is no doubt an indication of the glottal stop. One suspects a touch of folk etymology in Cutty Mocktico and Cuttymortwyco.

In the Delaware word mehittuk,² 'tree,' which I propose as the backbone of the Maryland name, the glottal stop, not

¹Trumbull's Natick, 31; B. & A., 54.

²B. & A., 79; ZID., 204; Trumbull's Natick, 54.

only heard by the settlers but by the dictionary makers, is indicated by -hi-, and in the variants is indicated by ck and by r. The rest of the word may be looked upon as the inanimate copula in the indicative mode. One thus achieves the prototype:

Kehte-mehittuk
(or ke'te-mehitekw

Great (or old) tree
creek (the creek being
named from the tree

D

DELAWARE RUN

It is a stream in the Worthington Valley, Baltimore County (USGS., Ellicott, 1906; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

William B. Marye¹ suggests that the Delaware Indians² used the old Indian road that once ran from the lower part of the Susquehanna River across Harford County and the Great Falls of the Gunpowder towards the Potomac. This, he thinks, would account for Delaware Falls as the former name of the South Branch of the Patapsco River, and for *Delaware Bottom and *Delaware Hundred. Delaware Bottom was laid out on the South Branch of the Patapsco in 1717. The Archives, he adds, show that in 1678 the Delaware Indians claimed the upper parts of Baltimore and Cecil Counties.

¹"The Baltimore County Garrison," MHM., XVI (1921), 251-52.

²Hodge's Handbook (I, 385) defines the Delawares as, "A confederacy, formerly the most important of the Algonquian stock, occupying the entire basin of Delaware River in eastern Pennsylvania and southeastern New York, together with most of New Jersey and Delaware. ...; the English knew them as Delawares, from the name of their principal river;..."

DOUBLE PIPE CREEK

This stream is formed by Big Pipe Creek and Little Pipe Creek about two miles above its junction with the Monocacy near Millers Bridge, Carroll County; the confluence of the two Pipe streams is at Detour, a village whose alternate name seems to be Double Pipe Creek (Double Pipe Creek Station): USGS., Emmitsburg, 1911; Gazetteer Maryland 1941.

See PIPE CREEK.

DRY SENECA CREEK

[SÉN I K O

It is described as a small branch of Seneca Creek, Montgomery County (USGS., Seneca, 1908; Gazetteer Maryland 1941). Though it is mapped on the Seneca Quadrangle, it is unnamed.

See SENECA.

GEANQUAKIN CREEK⁴

It is a tributary of the Manokin River, Somerset County (Gazetteer Maryland 1904; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

Geanquakin Cr.

Wicomico, Somerset, Worcester 1877 Lake, Griffing, Stevenson

I am inclined to think that this is a locative form of the word Captain Smith gave as the name of an extinct Powhatan village (Cinquack, Chinquack) near the mouth of the *Great Wicomico River, Northumberland County, Virginia;¹ it was also the name of the river, as this line from the Archives² indicates, "Chinquack nowe called Great Wicomico." If one gives a soft pronunciation to the initial g, geanquakin becomes phonetically [*(d)zæn kwæk In*] which is identical to Chinquack + in(g). Thus conceived, the word consists of:

⁴NOTE: The consonants K and p occasionally interchange in Algonquian -- an example is that kinnikinnick is found in West Virginia as pinnikinnick (See the author's West Virginia Place Names, 1945, p. 491). There is the possibility, therefore, that Geanquakin is merely a muffled form of Chinquapin.

¹C. Whittle Sams, Principal Portion of the Territory Ruled by Powhatan...

²III, 80 (1636-47).

First Element	Meaning	Source	Second Element	Meaning	Source
C(h)inqu(a) Geanqu(a)	'large' (chinqu)	Hewitt (Hodge, I, 275; B.&A., 27; ZID., 110	(a)ck (a)k-	'land' (ahki)	Cf.:FOX <u>ahki</u> , 'land'; Del.haki (B.&A.,47
	'oyster' (chunkoo)	Jones, No.II,IB. 18; Tr. <u>Natick</u> 304		'bush' 'thick- et' (acqua-, aughw-)	ZID.,30: <u>acheweu</u> , 'bush' 'thicket'
	'lift or set up' (chinkw)	Fr.Geary: Ojibwa, Alg., <u>Ching</u>	-ahki-	'it is,' or 'where it is' (from <u>*at-</u> <u>ki</u> , inan- imate copula	Fr.James Geary

Baldly expressed, the translations that seem warranted by our table are --

Place of big land

Place of big oyster...

Place of big thicket

Place of elevated land

Since each of the Cinqua(c)k (Geanquak...) streams debouches upon an appreciable bay, I favor the translation, Where there is a big coastline.

GEORGES CREEK

Flowing south through Midland and Lonaconing, it enters the Potomac River at Westernport, Allegany Co. (USGS., Frostburg, 1908).

Lonaconin Creek	Va., Md. 1751 Fry & Jefferson
Lonaconin Creek	Va., 1755 Vaugondy from F. & J.
Lonaconin Creek	Va., Md. 1775
George's River (?)	Maryland 1795 Lewis
George Cr.	Maryland 1818 Carey
Georges C.	Maryland 1838 Bradford
Georges Cr.	Va., Md., Del. 1839 Burr
Georges Cr.	Maryland 1841 Lucas

It has been suggested that the George of George's Creek was an Indian.¹ It is notable that this stream lost its Indian name, Lonaconin, and became George's Creek at approximately the time Caicuctuc became Will's Creek. And "Will" reputedly was a Shawnee Indian.²

¹Scharf (History of Western Maryland, (1882), II, 1325-26) explains: "'Indian George' for years had his hunting camp in the valley which lies between Dan's and Savage Mountains. The valley is traversed by a small stream.... The stream has been called 'George's Creek' from this circumstance...."

²George Henry Loskiel (in his History of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Indians in North America ... 1794, pp. 23-24) states: "Some are even ashamed of their Indian names and prefer the names given them by the white people. Some have learnt to write the initials of their new names."

GREAT TONOLOWAY CREEK [tə nɑː l ə w eɪ]

It flows through Washington County into the Potomac River near Hancock (USGS., Hancock, 1901).

See TONOLOWAY.

H

HALF PONE POINT

It is on the Patuxent River at the mouth of Cuckold Creek, St. Mary's County, (USGS., Drum Point, 1905; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

See PONE ISLAND.

HAMMOCK POINT

It projects into the Little Annemessex River, Somerset County (Gazetteer Maryland, 1904; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

HANDYS HAMMOCK

It is a small marsh in Newport Bay, Worcester County (Gazetteer Maryland 1904; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

See ABOVE.

*HASHAWA

Probably an extinct Indian settlement in the Monocacy watershed. A 1732 "Issue of Warrant" describes it as, "... the land called HASHAWA '...or where the Indian Cabin or Old fields are'".¹

Commenting on this and other local names, Marye² declares: "Whether there was a Shawnee town in the Monocacy watershed is doubtful. The Indian names of Monocacy, Olacin or Olacip and Hashawa...seem to indicate that there were Indian settlements in this region in historical times, ... 'Olacin' and Hashawa were certainly names for localities of small extent, if not for actual towns...."

The word defies an acceptable translation. If one omits the aspirate on the supposition that it is a colonial intrusion owing perhaps to folk etymology, the remaining ashawa may seem to contain--

assaw, 'across' (-acowi: Michelson's
Stems, 622)

asaw,³ 'brown,' 'yel- (asaw: Michelson's
Stems, 625; also,
low' Baraga, osaw-,
Cuoq, ozaw-).

If one retains the aspirate, the word may be a combination of--

¹William B. Marye, "The Old Indian Road," MHM., XV (1920), p. 369.

²Op. cit., 365.

³ZID., 236: Wisaweek, 'yellow'; Vans Murray, wee-sa-way-u.

h æ æ s, 'skin' (Holm's Vocabulary, 147)

-awa, 'fur,' 'plumage' (Baraga)

The Fur skin translation befits colonial times, and though *Hashawa is not known to have been a stream name, one cannot but compare such pioneer English names as SKIN CREEK,⁴ &c.

⁴See the author's West Virginia Place Names, (1945), pp. 583-84.

NOTE: Trumbull (Natick, 27) gives an aspirated form of 'stone,' hassun; but I cannot connect it with Hashawa. This initial 'h' seems to mean absolutely nothing: it is found in B. & A., and in Voegelin's reports on Shawnee and Peoria.

*HATTARISIT

It is the extinct name of an unknown stream probably situated somewhere between the Patapsco and the Patuxent, in Southern Maryland.

<u>Cf.</u> : Hatorask, Va.	Virginia 1585 John With
" "	No. Amer. 1597 Wytfliet
Kattarisit	Va. & Md. 1670 Herrman
Hattarsset	N. Eng., N.Y. 1690 Thornton et al.
Hattarsset	Va., Md., &c. 1690 Thornton & Gr.
Hattarisit (Nr. Mattapanye, upper Patuxent?)	Va., Md., &c. 1690 Thornton & F.
Hattarisit	Va., Md. 1717 Moll
Kattarisit	Va., Md., Pa., &c. 1719 Senex
Hattarisit	Va. & Md. 1736 Moll
Hattarisit	Va. & Md. 1751 Fry & Jefferson
Hattarisit	Va. & Md. 1752 Bowen
Hattarisit	Va., Md., Pa., &c. 1780 Mt. & Page
Hattavisit	Maryland 1795 Lewis

One wonders if there is not a connection between this name and the Algonquian word that gives us Cape Hatteras and the Hatteras Indians: the Hatteras Indians were also called Hattarask and Hattorask (Handbook, s. v. Hatteras).

The identity of this stream is clarified by the following phrase in Joseph Scott's Geographical Description of the States of Maryland and Delaware ... (1807, p. 126):
 "... the Hatavisit or western branch of Patuxent river."
 It is given on USGS., Upper Marlboro, 1936, and USGS., Owensville, 1905, as Western Branch, and enters the Patuxent near Mt. Calvert on the Prince George-Anne Arundel county line.

HONGA RIVER [Hunga]

It is a broad tributary of the Chesapeake Bay at Hooper Strait, Dorchester County (USGS., Crapo, 1905; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

Hungar's River	Geo. Fox <u>in</u> Torrence, 502, (1672)
<u>hunger</u> (Hungar, Honga) river	Fox <u>in</u> Torrence, 502 (1672-73)
Hunger river Hungor river	<u>MHM.</u> , VI (1911), pp. 71-72 (1669 & 1678)
Hungar River	<u>Archives</u> , XI (1776), p. 543
Hungary R	Maryland 1794 Griffith
Honga River	Maryland 1841 Lucas
Honga River	Maryland 1866 Martenet

Cf.: Hungary Neck (District), Somerset County (L.G.S., 1877) and Hungar's Creek (Accomack) mentioned by Green (Wd. Bk. Va. F-Sp., 507).

Bozman¹ describes the Honga as a river in Dorchester County called Hungary River, "... but more commonly by the neighboring inhabitants -- Hunger river." He concludes that this is the stream first named by Captain John Smith the Rapahanock.

In view of the above, three questions arise: (1) What is the meaning of the stream's first name, *Rapahanock? (2) Is the present name really an Indian word, or is it instead merely a Southern pronunciation of hunger? and (3) If it is an Indian name what is its meaning?

(1) as Gerard² has shown, r, t, l and n interchanged dialectically in the speech of the Virginia Indians: Rape(a)hane(oc)k is therefore equivalent to Tapehanek, &c. A writer in Hodge's Handbook³ describes the words as "cognate," and gives the definition, Renape: Rapehanek, 'the alternating stream.' He comments: "In Northern Lenape the addition of k to -hane gave the stream name a specific meaning, and this germinal letter had the same force as the definite article 'the.' The termination -ock in the Southern Renape word may be the animate plural suffix; if so, the word would mean 'people of the alternating (ebb and flow) stream.' ...the

¹John Leeds Bozman, The History of Maryland, from its First Settlement (Baltimore: 1837), I, 132, 144.

²See *COHAPECHEN.

³II, 354-55.

suffix is not locative, since the Renape characteristic of the locative is -nk, not -k."

One compares Tappahannock, the county seat of Essex County, Virginia, and Virginia's famous tidal stream, the Rappahannock, a tributary of lower Chesapeake Bay. The distribution of the word indicates that it was, first of all, a term descriptive of streams, and that its use to describe a people, such as the Rappahannock tribe of the Powhatan Confederacy, was secondary. Since the Maryland *Rapahanock, today the Honga, is virtually a part of Chesapeake Bay, the meaning of, 'the alternating stream' is quite appropriate.

(2) It does not seem to me likely that a stream with an original Indian name would later be given another Indian name. For this reason, and because of the Marylander's speech tendency to obscure his final r's, I feel that the present Honga Hunge is an exotic spelling for the Hunge(a)r of the earlier maps and records.

(3) If, however, Honga is really Indian, there are two possible sources: (a) that it is from achwouangeu⁴ (aquehonga, aquehung), 'steep, high bank,'; or (b) that it is

⁴Zeisberger, 18; Brinton & Anthony, 14; Tooker (Indian Place Names...Long Island, pp. 17-18) indicates that Aquehonga was part of the Indian name of Staten Island.

from what Bolton⁵ calls, "...the native word ONQK or ONGK, having the meaning of an end place..."

COMMENTARY: Perhaps the only reason, besides the form of the word itself, for connecting Honga with achwowangeu and its variants is the fact that in Worcester County, over thirty miles to the east of the Honga, there was once an Acquango Hund^d.⁶

The meaning, Steep, high bank, is totally inappropriate for the Honga River; but one cannot rule out "End place," owing to the various possible interpretations of that phrase.

⁵Bolton (Aboriginal Place-Names of the County of Westchester, Bound typescript, New York Public Library, 1942), p. 23, deals with both ONQK (ONGK) and ACQUEHU(O)NG(A) as the sources of "The blind brook or HONGE," Westchester County, New York. Beauchamp (Aboriginal Place Names of New York, #107, 245) comments on this name: "...((it)) may be Aquehung, referring to its higher banks."

⁶Mentioned for 1794 in Covington's article, "The Worcester County Militia," MHM., XXI, (1926), p. 161. NOTE: Achquank ((near Chicocon)) on Va., Md. 1676 Speed's; and Ahquank ((near Chicocoan)) on No. America 1690 Thornton.

GENERAL NOTE: Father James Geary, studying the Delaware word, achwowangeu, sees in it an instance of Delaware ch representing the glottal stop. Does the first part of the word mean rocky, hard? Does the owan have a relationship to Ojibwa awang, soil? It needs a prefix.

HEATERS ISLAND

It lies south of Point of Rocks in the Potomac River, Frederick County (USGS., Antietam, 1910; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

This is the present name of the extinct Indian *CONOY ISLAND, q. v.

"HUNGARS CHURCH"

"...built in 1742": Highway marker on Delmarva Peninsula, Virginia, near Birdnest railway station...

See HONGA RIVER

HUDSON CREEK

A Dorchester County branch of the Little Choptank River (Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

See CHOPTANK RIVER

HUNGARY NECK

It is in Somerset County (Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

This name may be related to the HONGA RIVER, q. v.

HUNGRYTOWN

It is in Worcester County (Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

This name, like the above, may be related to the
HONGA RIVER, q. v.

I

INDIAN CREEK

This is a tributary of the Anacostia River, Prince George's County (Gazetteer Maryland 1904). Gazetteer Maryland 1941 states that its mouth is one mile east of College Park.

INDIAN CREEK

It flows into the Patuxent along the boundary between Charles County and St. Mary's (Gazetteer Maryland 1904; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

INDIAN CREEK

It is a Dorchester County tributary of the Choptank River (Gazetteer Maryland 1904; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

INDIAN CREEK

Gazetteer Maryland 1941 describes it as a branch of Livering Creek, Somerset County. It is not in Gannett's Gazetteer of 1904.

INDIAN LANDING

It is on the Severn River, Anne Arundel County,
(Gazetteer Maryland 1904; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

INDIAN LEDGE

On Va., W. Va., &c. 1883 Colton this ledge seems to
lie at the head of the Magothy River.

INDIAN POINT

It extends into Harris Creek, Anne Arundel County
(Gazetteer Maryland 1904; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

INDIAN QUEEN

Gazetteer Maryland 1941 indicates that there is such
a place in Prince George's County.

*INDIAN ROCK

Gazetteer Maryland 1941 states that this former island, in the Susquehanna River, Cecil County, was inundated by the Conowingo Dam.

INDIAN RUN

This is a small branch of Blackrock Run, Baltimore County (Gazetteer Maryland 1904; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

INDIAN RUN

Gazetteer Maryland 1941 lists it as a branch of Grave Run, Baltimore County; it is not given in Gannett's 1904 Gazetteer.

INDIAN RUN

It is an arm of the East Branch of the Patapsco River, Carroll County (Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

INDIAN SPRING PARK

Gazetteer Maryland 1941 describes it as a village in Montgomery County near Takoma Park.

INDIAN SPRINGS

It is a village in Frederick County (Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

INDIAN SPRINGS

This is a village in Washington County (pop. 75) mentioned by both Gazetteer Maryland 1904 and Gazetteer Maryland 1941.

INDIANHEAD

This town (pop. 1104) in Charles County is given by both gazetteers, but Gazetteer Maryland 1941 separates the two words.

A study of USGS., Indian Head, 1925, indicates that it was named for a narrow 100-foot high knob on the banks of the Potomac River.

INDIANHEAD POINT

It projects into the Potomac River, Charles County
(Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

INDIANTOWN

It is given by Gazetteer Maryland 1941 for Dorchester
County.

INDIANTOWN

This place is given by Gazetteer Maryland 1941 for
Queen Anne's County.

INDIANTOWN WHARF

It is a landing on the southeast bank of the Chester
River, Queen Anne's County (Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

J

JAMAICA POINT

It is on the west bank of the Choptank River, Talbot County. Though Gannett's 1904 Gazetteer doesn't mention it, one finds it on USGS., Hurlock, 1905, and in Gazetteer Maryland 1941.

Jamaica Pt.

Maryland 1873? Martenet

By correspondence and investigation I must get the history of this Maryland name. Tooker¹ for the identical name on Long Island (Jamaica, village and town) suggests that it is "...the parallel of the Delaware tamaqua, tamaque; Ahnaki, tema'k'e; Narragansett, tummock; Massachusetts, tummunk, 'beaver.'" Perhaps his most cogent argument is a 1656 certificate of purchase, which mentions "ye bever pond, comonly called Jemaica." He decides: "The locality was probably so designated on account of the beavers found living at the pond formed by the dam, which they had made."²

¹The Indian Place-Names on Long Island (1911), 75.

²Tooker (citing Thompson) mentions the 'Jameco' Indians; on this subject Hodge's Handbook (I, 628) has: "Jameco. The supposed name of 'a small tribe or family of Indians subject to some other,' thought to have dwelt formerly on Long Island, N. Y., near Jamaica, which derives its name from the band...."

It seems to me much more likely that the Maryland name is from that of the West Indian island. And the latter, originally spelled Jaymaca, is Arawakan Indian for, "The island of springs."³

NOTE: Father James Geary comments, "that tamaqua might have been pronounced tcamaqua has parallels in Cree. I suppose that j means English j, as in jam, etc., and that it represents the lenis pronunciation of tc English ch (but not fortis, as English ch is)."

³Encyclopedia Britannica (Eleventh Edition, Handy Volume Issue), XV, 134.

"The evidence here, which is later than that for Johnnycake, fails to support the suggestion that journey cake is the original form of the word. For neither form, however, can the evidence be regarded as complete. Both words may be rationalized forms of Jonakin (q. v.)." Neither the Dictionary nor its quotations mention the supposed origin from Shawnee.

I have not read Mr. Kuethe's article, but Mr. Mencken cites it in his rather full treatment of the word in the American Language Supplement I. In the Fourth edition of the American Language⁷ Mencken puts Johnny-cake in the colonial period and designates it as "originally Shawneecake or -bread"; in The American Language, Supplement I,⁸ he rejects the DAE suggestion about jonakin, remarking that no one knows what a jonakin was, and favors Lowdermilk's etymology from Shawnee (as set forth by J. Louis Kuethe). And in The American Language: Supplement II,⁹ in a discussion of Jonathon Boucher's Americanisms,¹⁰ he thinks that one of them, johnnycake, may have originated in Maryland.

Commentary

It would be interesting to determine whether the cake in question was at first made exclusively by the Shawnee. As it stands, Lowdermilk and phonetics are the only data favoring the Shawnee etymology.

As for the derivation from journey, one sees that the DAE's quotations put johnny first; but, as the Dictionary suggests, the dates and occurrences there given are not necessarily the earliest one...

As for the derivation from journey, one sees that the DAE's quotations put johnny first; but, as the Dictionary suggests, the dates and occurrences there given are not necessarily the earliest one...

JOHNS HAMMOCK

It is a marshy island in Assawoman Bay, Worcester County Gazetteer Maryland 1904; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

See HAMMOCK POINT.

JOURNEY CAKE NECK

A strip of land between Island Creek and the Chester River, Queen Anne County (Gazetteer Maryland 1904; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

The 1941 Gazetteer indicates that it is better known as Wilmer Neck.

Journey Cake Neck

Maryland 1866 Martenet

See JOHNNY CAKE ROAD.

JOURNEYCAKE NECK

The 1941 Gazetteer has this item (spelled Jonnycake Neck) for Calvert County; on my photostat of the big Martenet it is spelled Journeycake Neck and lies on the north or east bank of the Patuxent River, First District, Calvert County.

See JOHNNY CAKE ROAD.

?*JOURNEYCAKE TOWN

My big Martenet (photostat) spells the place Journey-
caketown, and locates it east of Franklin and northwest of
Catonsville, in Baltimore County.

Jonnycake Town

Gazetteer Maryland 1941

See JOHNNY CAKE ROAD, which it was evidently near.

K

KENT ISLAND

This island lies out in Chesapeake Bay between Eastern Bay and the Chester River, Queen Anne County (USGS., Annapolis, 1904; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

Winstons Iles	Virginia 1606 Smith
Iland of Monoponson (Monaponson)	<u>Relation of Maryland</u> , 1635 ¹
Monoponson	Maryland 1635 Lord Baltimore
Monoponson, Indians ² of	<u>Archives</u> , III, 363 (for: 1657-60)
<u>Cf.</u> : Manalopson (stream?)	<u>Md. Cal. Wills</u> , III, 121 (for: 1708-09)

See *MONOPONSON.

¹Edited by Clayton Colman Hall (In Narratives of Early Maryland, 1633-84, New York: Scribner's, 1925), whose comment on Monoponson (Monaponson) is: "Probably the Indian name for Kent Island."

²In his article, "Aboriginal Maryland, 1603-1639" (MHM., XXIV (1929), p. 163), Raphael Semmes states that the Monoponson Indians lived on "...the...promontory or peninsula which now forms a part of Talbot County."

*KITTAMAQUINDI

This extinct Conoy village is said to have been at the junction of Tinkers Creek and the Piscataway, several miles above the Potomac in Prince George's County (Hodge's Handbook, I, 708).

Kittamaque-ink	Brinton's <u>Lenape Legends</u> (as cited in Hodge's <u>Handbook</u>)
Kittamaquindi	White's <u>Relatio Itineris</u> for 1639 (as cited in Hodge's <u>Handbook</u>)
Kittamaquindi	<u>Ibid.</u>

Using Brinton's form, Kittamaqueink, Hewitt¹ gives the translation, Place of the old great beaver. This solution is reached by regarding the name as being composed of--

Kitta-	'great'	<u>B. & A.</u> , 54; Trumbull's <u>Natick</u> , 271
(Kte)maque Amochk	'beaver' "	<u>B. & A.</u> , 58; Trumbull's <u>Natick</u> , 224; <u>ZID.</u> , 20.
-ink	Locative	<u>B. & A.</u> , 50 ...

¹Hodge's Handbook, I, 708.

NOTE: The village is memorable on account of the Jesuit mission that was maintained there from 1639 to 1642.

NOTE: Father James Geary points out the ease with which -indi could be misread for a manuscript -inck.

KLONDIKE

[Klon dike]

It is a mining village in the George's Creek region of Allegany County, Western Maryland (Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

This word is a corruption from the Athapascan, and is entirely secondhand for Maryland.

A. F. Chamberlain,¹ stating that the word became familiar in the English language in America owing to the Alaskan gold rush of 1898, translates it as, A rich strike, a fortune. It was corrupted from the Athapascan name of a tributary of the Yukon. Indirectly, he quotes Cudahy as saying that "The correct name is Thron Duick." He concludes: "It has also been called Clondyke and Chandik, or Deer." Since it appears likely that the Klondike River existed before the "rich strike" that made it famous, one is inclined to doubt Chamberlain's translation. Indeed, he suggests himself that it may have meant Deer.

At any rate, it is an unsettled matter. Armstrong, for instance, declares: "The name Klondike is derived from Indian Thronduik meaning 'River full of fish.'"²

¹Hodge's Handbook, I, 714-15.

²G. H. Armstrong, The Origin and Meaning of Place Names in Canada (Toronto: Macmillan, 1930), 155.

*KUS: flu:

KUSKARAWAOK

KUSKARAWACKS

Thus did Captain Smith (Virginia 1608 Smith) spell the names of the river and region which are today the Nanticoke and its watershed.

William Wallace Tooker, in his article, "The Kuskarawaokes of Captain John Smith,"¹ has studied this name thoroughly.

To begin with, he shows that it is not related to Tuscarora (1) because the Tuscaroras lived in another section of the country, (2) because Tuscarora is an Iroquoian word meaning, The shirt-wearing people, and (3) because Kuskarawaoke, upon analysis, proves to be pure Algonquian.

Before going into the etymology, Tooker

A. Locates the stream and tribe

"The Kuskarawaokes were one of the tribes who were found located, in 1608, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake bay... a pretty convenient river on the east called Cuscarawaok. Here doth inhabite the people of Sarapinagh, Nause, Arseck, and Nantaquak, the best marchants of all other savages."²

B. Relates and defines Nanticoke

"...the stream, no doubt, is the one now known as the Nanticoke river. In the opinion of...Bozman, Dr. Brinton, and Mr. Mooney, it is considered that the tribe afterwards known as the Nanticokes

¹Reprinted from Am. Anthropologist, VI, 409, October 1893) in The Names Chickahominy, Pamunkey and the Kuskarawaokes of Captain John Smith, (The Algonquian Series IX). New York: Harper, 1901.

²Ibid, 69-70.

who took their name originally from the village that Smith calls Nantaquak, 'a point of land on a tidal stream' -- included the descendants of all the river Indians who had survived the inroads of the Massawomecks, the Sasquesahanoughs, and other predatory tribes."³

As with Anacostia, Chesapeake, Susquehanna, &c., Tooker finds his clue to the etymology by noticing a characteristic detail in the earliest records. This time it is Smith's comment about the Cuscarawaoke, "...where is made so much Rawranoke or white beads, that occasion as much dissention among savages as gold and silver among Christians." Tooker concludes: "With this evidence from our authority, the name resolves itself into the constituent parts cusca-rawran-oke."⁴

Seeking the meaning of *cusca-rawran-oke, he continues: "The prefix kusk-, kuse-, or cuse-, with the verbal formative a as we find it varied by Smith, denotes the action of making or doing, as he translates it. Therefore it is the dialectic parallel of the Lenape objective-intensive root, gisch or kich, denoting successful action, of which Dr. Brinton quotes numerous examples....The second component, Rawranoke (Smith) 'white beads,' Rarenaw (Strachey), 'cheyne' of white beads Roanoac of Hariot, and Roenoke of the later historians. ...In the third component, which is the terminal affix -oke (Smith

³Ibid., 73-74.

⁴Ibid., 78.

⁵Ibid., 87-88.

-oc (Hariot), is found the locative generic for 'place' or 'country,' resulting in the synthesis of kusca-wau-anau-ock, 'a place of making white beads,' or, with Smith, 'where is made so much white beads'; in Ro-ano-ac, 'a white shell-place.'"

NOTE: Father James Geary adds these refinements to Tooker's theory:

"Taking... all of the extant forms of the word together , it seems to me that one can propose PA *kacki, 'be able, expert, successful' PA *tal, 'to smoothe, stroke, rub, caress,' PA *-a'w-, 'alternate motion, as in walking, paddling, filing, polishing, etc.' And so, for Kus cara waok, *kacki-tal-a'w-awaki: 'They are expert at polishing (shell beads).

"P.A. *l appears here as r, and -rar-a'w appears, by haplological contraction, as -raw-; -awaki appears as -aok (w being so weakly pronounced that it was not noticed by the English).

"... in roanoke (Lawson rawrenoc, Smith rawrenock, rawra[?]no[?]ke; Cf. Strachey rarenaw, 'a chain of beads') there is an n which does not appear in Kuskarawaok. In these forms with n, I take it that -a'w- 'alternate movement' does not occur, but instead of it -en, 'hand movement,' is used. So *rar-en-awaki (with awaki contracted to *ak-, represented by English -oki, -ack) 'They smoothe them (animate) by hand-action.' 'Shell-fish' is animate in Fox, Ojibwa, Algonkin, Cree, also.

"So, in conclusion, for Kuskarawaok [with English plural ending -s] I propose a PA form *kacki-lal-a'w-awaki 'They are expert at smoothing them' (them being sea-shells to be used for decoration and ultimately as wampum). The discussion of roanoke is added by way of contrast, and as a support of the proposed etymology."

L

LINGANORE 

It is (1) a creek contributing to the Monocacy River below Hughes Ford, Frederick County, and (2) a village on that creek (USGS., Frederick, 1909; USGS., Mount Airy, 1909).

Linganoa Creek	<u>MHM.</u> , XV (1920); 394-95 (for 1724)
Linganore	Maryland 1794 Griffith
Linganore C.	Va., Md., Del. 1833 Tanner
Linganore C.	Md., Del. 1836 Tanner
Linganore C.	Maryland 1838 Bradford
Linganore Cr. Linganore P. O.	Maryland 1866 Martenet
Linganore P. O.	New Top. Atl. Md. 1873 M., W., G.
Linganore P. O. Linganore Creek	Maryland 1873 Martenet

First of all, I am inclined to dismiss as a mere etiological story the suggestion¹ that linganore means 'Left ear,' and that it comes from the name of an Indian chief who lived on the bank of the creek. Evidently the originator of this notion fancied that the name contains the German words linke(n) and ohr, 'Left ear.' If the story is true, one must

¹Thomas J. C. Williams (History of Frederick County, I, 1910, p. 326) citing Scharf's History of Western Maryland.

suppose that the name was given to the Indian by German settlers owing to some peculiarity in regard to his ears.

The simplest solution of the name as an Algonquian word is to suppose that it contains the Delaware noun linchen,² and is a reference to the west wind. But I cannot be satisfied with west wind of a creek name.

Noting that the earliest ending of the word is -oa, Harry Lincoln³ has suggested that its N-dialect equivalent (FOX) may be niganiha, 'chief tributary.' A study of the maps indicates that, with the possible exception of Big Pipe Creek, Linganore Creek is the 'chief tributary' of the Monocacy.

It is a third possibility that Linganore may be related to the Delaware verb linkteu,⁴ 'it melts,' (*enketawi, 'it melts by heat'). The cognate verb in a T-dialect (Cree) is tikkaw,⁵ 'it melts.' If from these forms one postulates a Primitive Algonquian *enk, one may progress to Ojibway nink. And nink plus an (flow) and wi (3rd. sg. inan ending) gives ningunwi, 'It flows well in melting time.'⁶ Whether this is true of the Linganore, I have not yet determined.

²B. & A., p. 64; ZID., 227.

³Fox Indian Interpreter, Tama, Iowa.

⁴B. & A., 64.

⁵LaCombe, 617.

⁶I am indebted to Father James Geary for this analysis.

LITTLE ALLEGANY MOUNTAIN

Gazetteer Maryland 1941 spells it Allegheny and locates it north of Jennings Run and west of Wills Creek in Allegany County (Gazetteer Maryland 1904; USGS., Frostburg 1908).

See ALLEGHENY

LITTLE ANNEMESSEX

It is a tributary of Tangier Sound, Somerset County (USGS., Crisfield, 1903). The Sixth Report¹ of the United States Geographic Board has ruled against the spelling "... Little Annemessic."

See ANNEMESSEX.

LITTLE ANTIETAM CREEK

It flows into Antietam Creek near Leitersburg, Washington County (USGS., Hagerstown, 1912; USGS., Antietam, 1910).

See ANTIETAM.

¹P. 463.

LITTLE CATOCTIN CREEK

It contributes to Catoctin Creek near Myersville, Frederick County (USGS., Antietam, 1910; USGS., Hagerstown, 1912).

See CATOCTIN

LITTLE CHOPTANK RIVER

It enters the Chesapeake Bay between Ragged and Hooper Points, Dorchester County (USGS., Oxford, 1904; USGS., Sharps Island, 1904). The Sixth Report¹ of the U. S. Geographic Board has decided: "... (Not Hudson)."

See CHOPTANK

LITTLE MAGOTHY RIVER

It is a tributary of Chesapeake Bay, Anne Arundel County (USGS., North Point, 1904). Gazetteer Md. 1904 describes it as a tributary of the Magothy.

See MAGOTHY.

¹P. 464.

LITTLE MONIE CREEK

It flows into Monie Bay, Somerset County (Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

See Monie.

LITTLE MONOCACY RIVER

It is a tributary of the Potomac near the Monocacy River, Montgomery County (USGS., Seneca, 1908).

See MONOCACY

LITTLE PATUXENT RIVER

It flows through Howard County into Chesapeake Bay (USGS., Laurel, 1926).

See PATUXENT.

LITTLE SENECA CREEK

It contributes to Seneca Creek, Montgomery County (USGS., Seneca, 1908). Gazetteer Maryland 1904 describes it as a tributary of Great Seneca Creek.

See SENECA.

LITTLE TONOLOWAY CREEK

It enters Tonoloway Creek, Washington County, near the Pennsylvania line (USGS., Paw Paw, 1900).

See TONOLOWAY.

LITTLE TUSCARORA CREEK

This stream is a clearly mapped tributary of the Tuscarora Creek that enters the Monocacy River about three miles northeast of Frederick, Frederick County. There is another Tuscarora Creek in Frederick County flowing south into the Potomac River near the village, Tuscarora (USGS., Frederick, 1909).

See TUSCARORA.

LITTLE YOUGHIOGHENY RIVER

It is a branch of the Youghiogheny River, Garrett County (Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

See YOUGHIOGHENY.

*LOCUST NECKTOWN

Hodge's Handbook¹ indicates that this extinct Indian village was situated on the Choptank River in Dorchester County. Its inhabitants were a remnant of the departed Nanticoke, and were called Wiwash. In 1792 there were seven houses and about thirty-five people.²

LONACONING

[Handwritten notes: Lonaconing Creek to Lonaconing]

It is (1) the extinct name (*Lonaconin Creek) of the present day Georges Creek, which flows into the Potomac River at Westernport, Allegany County, and (2) a town (pop. 2429) on that creek in Lonaconing and East Lonaconing Districts (USGS., Frostburg 1908).

Lonaconin Creek	Va., Md. 1751 F. & J.
Lonaconing Creek	Traders' 1752
Lonaconin Creek	Va. 1755 Vaugondy, F. & J.
Lonaconin Creek	Va., Md. 1775
George's River ?	Maryland 1795 Lewis
George Cr.	Maryland 1818 Carey
Georges C.	Maryland 1838 Bradford

¹II, 967.

²Loc. Cit., I, 772; II, 967.

Georges Cr.	Va., Md., Del. 1839 Burr
Georges Cr. Lonaconing	Maryland 1841 Lucas
George's Creek Lonaconing	Maryland 1868 Martenet
Lonaconing (District, post office, and railway station)	New Top. Atlas 1873 M., W., G.

Maryland A Guide to the Old Line State¹ explains that Lonaconing is "Indian" for "...where many waters meet..." But there appears to be little in the word itself to suggest such a translation except the locative -ing ("where"). Three small streams (Jackson Run, Mill Run, and Koontz Run) enter the creek at Lonaconing town, and I therefore suggest that this version of the meaning is an etiological invention based not on a linguistic analysis but on geography.

The entire stream first bore the name, whereas its present use and meaning refer plainly to the site of the town. No meaning of the word can be accepted that does not refer to the creek, after which the town was named.

Scharf^{1a} naively declares: "Years before coal was discovered in Allegany County, an Indian named George dwelt on the present site of Lonaconing. He was of a tribe whose chief was called Lonacona, the significance of which is, "Where many waters meet," and from this chief the name of the town is derived."

¹1940, p. 519.

^{1a}II, p. 1499.

In the summer of 1949 I discussed this word with Harry Lincoln² and Father James Geary, and it was their opinion at that time that a t-dialect (Cree) parallel may be tonesiw(an) toneyaw(inan), 'It is emptied,' and that an n-dialect (Fox) parallel may be nonakone (+ -ing), 'Place where it is jammed with snow.' It appears now, however, that these words are not so acceptable. The Cree word intended was really taw-ana-siw (an.), taw-ana-y-aw (inan.), with the principal stem taw, 'open,' and this stem occurs as taw in Fox, an n-dialect. This means that its Primitive Algonquin prototype was *taw-. Since only a PA prototype * aw or *law could give Delaware law, which we need for Lonaconin, this Cree explanation will not do. Contrariwise the Fox non-akona (nawan-akona, 'snow follows on snow'), should show t or y in Cree; instead it shows n (nawe, 'block the path') and must have come from PA * n. A Cree form, taw-akuna-k, 'dans le centre de la neige,' would be Del. *law-akona-nk, but what is required is Del. *law-an-akon-ink!

Father Geary suggests another possible source, P A * lawi-, 'fail, fall short of.' This seems to be found in Cree yawi-nakusiw (an.), yawi-nakw-an (inan.), 'It disappears from view.' In Delaware it would give *lawinakwaning, 'Where it disappears from view,' with awin contracting to on, and kwa contracting to ko-. Lonakoning is thus obtained quite

²Fox Indian interpreter, Tama, Iowa.

acceptably, but there is no topographical feature in the vicinity that makes the name appropriate. What disappears from view.'

A Massachuset (Algonquian)³ parallel I have chanced upon seems to mean something very different from any of the foregoing forms. It is Nonacoicus, the name of a farm near Groton, Massachusetts. Dr. Samuel A. Green reported on the name to the Massachusetts Historical Society, May 11, 1893.⁴ He had found it written in Samuel Sewall's handwriting on the flyleaf of a book belonging to the Justice, together with the meaning. Sewall's words were (March 9, 1698/9): "Nunacoiquis signifies an Indian Earthen Pot as Hana , Hahatan's Squaw,³ tells me ..." Other forms of the word are: Nonna Coyacas, Nonajcoyicus, Nonecoicus, Nonacoiacus. Dr. Green wondered whether the name was given owing to Indian pottery made or found in the vicinity. But George J. Burns (Ayer, Mass., 1893) thought that the name referred to the "earthen pot" formed by the ridges of a spectacular local promontory.

On Massachusetts Nonacoicus, Father Geary comments: "...the Fox form, for 'my little earthen pot' (or even wooden

³The squaw's husband, Hahatan, belonged to the "Ponko-poag tribe." Handbook (II, 328) indicates that Punkapog was a village of the Praying Indians, near Stoughton, Mass. They seem to have been Massachuset (Algonquian).

⁴Pamphlet entitled "Remarks on Nonacoicus, the Indian name of Major Willard's Farm at Groton, Mass." In a manila envelope in the Smithsonian Institution's (B. A. E.) library, Washington, D. C.

bowl, would be ne-t-onakan¹, or ne-t-onaka'a. The further extension -icus would seem to demand -ikasu (middle or medio-passive), 'it is made' (heat implied) and so referring to a pottery with a kiln for baking or 'firing.' [Whether this is -ikasu- or -i'kasu, I cannot determine, but the other languages would lead us to expect 'kasu.] "

A final attempt to explain the name is based on the idea that the initial l may be from a contraction of Delaware wuli to w'li, with the w then disappearing. The result would be:

*w'l-ana-hkw-an-ing 'At the beautiful summit.'

Father Geary comments that this "seems reasonable."

*LONG OLD FIELDS

Listed in Register 1833 (Executive p. 119).

See OLDFIELDS.

The origin and meaning of the Indian
place-names of Maryland

By
Hamilton Kenny

LD
3231
.M70d
Kenny,
H.
vol. 2
FOLIO

M

MAGOTHY NARROWS

They are northeast of the Magothy River and Sillery Bay, Anne Arundel County (USGS., North Point, 1904).

See MAGOTHY.

MAGOTHY RIVER

[Map 7 7 I]

It is a tributary of the Chesapeake Bay in Anne Arundel County (USGS., North Point, 1904; USGS., Relay, 1907) .

Maggutty Bay	<u>Archives</u> , X (for 1649/50-1657)
Magoty Rivr. Maggoty River	<u>MHM.</u> , XXVI (1931), 178 (for 1663)
Maggaty Bay	<u>Archives</u> , XV, 413 (for 1631)
Maggaty River	<u>Archives</u> , VIII, 476 (for 1687/8-1693)
Magetty (Meggetie, Magothy	<u>Md. Cal. Wills</u> , III, xlii (Index), for 1703/1713
Maggotty R.	Va., Md. 1751 F. & J.
Magoty River	<u>Archives</u> , XI, 215 (for 1776)
Maggotty R.	Delaware 1787 Churchman
Magothy R.	Maryland 1795 Griffith
Maggotty Cr. ¹	Md. 1804 Arrowsmith & Lewis

¹Maryland Martenet charts Magothy Creek as a small tributary of Magothy River.

Magothy R.	Md., Del. 1833 Tanner
Magothy River Lit. Magothy Cr. ¹	Balt. & How. Co.'s 1878 Hopkins
Magothy Magothy River	Md. 1884 Rand-McN.

Despite the statement by Heckewelder,² repeated by Johnson³ and others,⁴ that Magothy is corrupted from Megukty (Zeisberger's megucke, 'without timber')⁵ and means "Meadow," "Prairie," "Small plain devoid of timber," the following facts about this and similar names are disquieting:

(1) There seems to have been (perhaps still is) [†] a Magothy Bay on the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

(a) A roadside marker near Capes (E. Sh. of Virginia near Cape Charles) states that five and a half miles south, on the eastern side of Old Plantation Creek is the site of Magothy Bay Church, built in about 1690.

(b) The DAE⁶ thinks that perhaps the "Magotty bay bean" derives its name "from Magothy River, Md., or Magotha, Va." In 1786 Washington recorded it as "Magity bay" Pea. Its first mention (1788) is as "the Eastern Shore Bean"; and in 1855 it was described as growing on "the eastern shore of Virginia..."

¹ Maryland Martenet charts Magothy Creek as a small tributary of Magothy River.

² Reichel, ed., p. 51.

³ Lindstrom, p. 347.

⁴ Boyd, 21; Gannett (Origin, 1902, 168); Green (Word Book), 508; Ker, 29.

⁵ ZID., 144; B. & A., 78.

⁶ Vol. III, p. 1468 passim.

[†] See United States Coast Pilot Atlantic Coast - Edition C... Fifth Edition (Washington: Dept. of the Navy, 1944, p. 14).

(c) Green's Word Book⁷ mentions Magothy Bay, presumably in Virginia; and it may be that the two Magga(u)t(t)y Bay's in the Maryland Archives are for the Virginia place.

(2) There are two Middle Atlantic Maggotty streams, the extant Maggoty Run⁸ of Liberty District, Marshall County, West Virginia, and Maggotty Creek, given by Fry and Jefferson (1751) as a tributary of the Blackwater River, Virginia.

(3) There is a *Maggotty Cove (changed by the Nomenclature Board to Hoylestown)⁹ in St. John's Harbour, Newfoundland.

(a) H. L. Keenleyside, who writes of it, types it as "repellent," and attributes to it a "perverse charm."

(b) I can find no word in Rand's Micmac dictionary¹⁰ that could give Maggotty...

CONCLUSION

I feel that the Newfoundland name, and probably the two inland Middle Atlantic ones, are from maggot and mean "infested with maggots," probably in the sense of gnats, flies, mosquitoes. However, neither NED nor AED gives this word a meaning other than worm or grub (larva).

On the other hand, I believe that the Maryland and Virginia river and bay are Indian and probably come from the

⁷P. 508.

⁸See the author's West Virginia Place Names...(1945), p. 397.

⁹H. L. Keenleyside, "Place Names of Newfoundland," Canadian Geographical Journal, XXIX: No. 6 (Dec. 1944).

¹⁰P. 167: 'Mskegooa' kade; Masooskek, "Meadow."
P. 197: uptawi'kt, saktaak makumegao, "A plain."

Delaware word which Heckewelder suggests. My reasons are (1) that there existed a local Indian word that roughly accounts for the two names, and (2) that a th could hardly have developed in the English word maggotty, especially in two separate localities. But the Indian word "megukty" (ZID., megucke) had a glottal stop, as the kt (ck) indicates -- with the result that, trying to approximate this exotic sound, the colonists developed th.

NOTE: Magothy Bay, Maryland, is a region which is at present by no means strikingly devoid of timber; I have not yet located the Virginia place.

MAGRUDER (TUXEDO P. O.)

This village is in Prince George's County (Gazetteer Maryland 1904; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

See TUXEDO.

MANAHOWIC CREEK

It is a tributary of the Wicomico River, St. Mary's County (USGS., Wicomico, 1914).

Cf.: Mannahoacks
(A Va. tribe)

Virginia 1606 Smith

Manahowickes Neck

Archives, XV, P. 236
(for 1671-81)

Looked at phonetically, this is the same word as Mannahoac, a tribe of the Mannahoac Confederacy mentioned by Smith.¹ Tooker viewed it as an Algonquian word, and translated, "They are very merry."² But Mooney,³ though he thought that Manahoac looked like an Algonquian word, "with an Algonquian suffix," suspected the Manahoacs and the Monacans of being Siouan, and declared: "The prefix mo or ma seems to be the same that appears in all the Monecan tribal names, and is perhaps the Siouan locative root mo or ma, signifying place, earth, or country."

It seems to me very unlikely that there could have arisen such a Siouan-Algonquian hybrid as Mooney suggests;

¹Virginia 1606 Smith; Smith, ed. Tyler (ONEAH., N. E. Va., 1907), 89: Mannahokes...

²Hodge's Handbook, I, 796.

³"The Siouan Tribes of the East," Bulletin No. 22, Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1894, p. 21.

and it also appears unlikely that Tooker's, "They are very merry," could appropriately be the name of a stream, unless the stream was named for the tribe. But this is implausible because the Manahoacs were on the headwaters of the Rappahannock well to the west of southern Maryland.

The attempt, then, to relate Manahowic to the phonetically similar Manahoac is profitless. Putting aside the doubtful light cast by Tooker and Mooney, let us study Manahowic as in independent Algonquian word.

The 'w' (manahowic), one may at once assert, was not necessarily a part of the original Indian word -- it could easily have developed during the early use of the name by the English. The original suffix, in this event, would be -ic(g)(k), and may be taken, I think, as a locative. I can find only one word in B. & A.⁴ which will serve for the first two syllables, i.e., menachk, 'fence,' 'fort.'⁵ If one grants that the English 'w' between menachk and -ic was very rounded, a resultant manahowic is not unlikely:

menachk (*^ow)ic, 'Where there is a fort.'

NOTE: I regard the above as a groping and unsatisfactory account. I must see Tooker's article and notice just how he arrives at the translation, "They are very merry."

⁴P. 80.

⁵ZID., p. 79: moenachk.

MANOKIN [*m ə n ɔː k ɪ n*]

It is (1) a river that flows into the Chesapeake Bay in Princess Anne District, Somerset County, and (2) a hamlet (pop. 60) in Westover District, Somerset County (USGS., Princess Anne, 1901).

<u>Cf.</u> : Monacans	Virginia 1606 Smith
Monoakin (Monokin, Monanoakin)	<u>Archives</u> , III, 573: 1636-67
Mononoiken	Va., Md. 1670 Herrman
Manaoke	Fox 1673 Narr. Early Md.: 402-03
Manaco-River	Fox 1673 Narr. Early Md.: 402-03
Mannokin	<u>Archives</u> , VII, 460: 1678-83
Manokin R	Md., Va. 1682 Bowden
Mononoiken	Va., Md., &c. 1684? T. & F.
Monoiken	Va., Md. 1736 Moll
Manakin Town (Va.?)	Va., Md. 1751 F. & J.
Monoiken	Maryland 1752 Bowen
Mononoiken	Va., Md., &c. 1780 Mt. & Page
Manokin R.	Delaware 1787 Churchman
Manokin	Maryland 1794 Griffith
Manokin R	Maryland 1795 Lewis
Manokin Street	Balt. (Mp 24) 1838 B. & W.
Manokin River	Maryland 1841 Lucas
Manokin Neck	
Manokin St. (Baltimore)	Maryland 1873 Martenet

Like Manahowic Creek (Cf.: Mannahoac), Manokin "river" has a phonetic counterpart, Monacan, among the names Smith gave to certain Siouan tribes.¹ Smith's words and appellatives, even of Siouan tribes, are Algonquian;² and therefore one is led to connect two such similar words as Manokin-Monacan -- especially since so many of Smith's stream names seem to be first ordinary descriptive appellatives, and the tribal designations second derivatives. The Monacans lived well beyond the Potomac River, some 250 miles from the Manokin River and the Eastern Shore, and to apply to them (indirectly, from the name of the stream they lived on), the meaning Tooker develops for Monacan, ('People who dig the earth') would have to be descriptive topographically: '(Stream that) dig(s) the earth.' This it seems to be. The derivation is from mona, 'to dig,' and monacan is gotten by contraction from mon-ack-(awak)owa(n)g an (inan. cop.), 'The earth is dug or hollowed.'

On an index card initialed "J. P. H." in the B.A.E. Algonquian card index in the Smithsonian Institution,³ one

¹Horatio Hale, cited in Tooker's "The Algonquian Appellatives of the Siouan Tribes of Virginia," The American Anthropologist, VIII (Oct. 1895), p. 378; James Mooney, "The Siouan Tribes of the East," Bulletin 22, B.A.E., Washington: Government Printing Office, 1894.

²See Tooker, op. cit.

³My thanks to Dr. William N. Fenton of the B.A.E. for access to these and other items.

finds for Manokin the translation 'Scalping (River),' from B. & A.⁴ manoquen, 'to scalp'; Zeisberger's form⁵ is manoqueen,⁶ 'scalp'd.' Heckewelder,⁷ however, followed by Boyd,⁸ states that it is "...corrupted from Menachkink, signifying an enclosed spot, whether a fort or a town." The dictionary forms for the Heckewelder translation are menachk, 'fence,' 'fort,'⁹ moenachk, 'fence,' 'fort.'¹⁰

NOTE: There is perhaps a vague connection between Monacan and Mannahoac and the Eastern Shore in the fact that FISHING BAY, Dorchester County, used to be called Rapahanock flu (Virginia 1606 Smith), while the Mannahoacs are charted on the headwaters of the identical word-name (R)Toppahanock flue, Virginia. Numerous other words on Smith's map are duplicates, and it appears logical that the meaning of the members of such pairs are the same. Thus, all things being equal, if mannahoac manahowic, each of the words should have the same meaning; and so should monacan manokin. Surely Tooker, if he had studied these duplications, would have hesitated to give strictly tribal meanings to words that also name streams -- especially in places where, ostensibly, the tribes never were. If these phonetic pairs are really identical -- and it is sound that determines identity, not English spelling -- Tooker's tribal translations are wrong.

⁴P. 74.

⁵ZID., 165.

⁶Note that the modern word follows Zeisberger by stressing the penult. But this is also true of Heckewelder's Menachkink.

⁷Reichel, ed., p. 51.

⁸P. 22.

⁹B. & A., p. 80.

¹⁰ZID., p. 73, p. 79.

¹¹Maryland Calendar of Wills, V, 226 (for 1725-26): Manocan (Somerset County); p. 116 (for 1721-22): Monnocan Parish, VIII, 69 (for 1739-40): ...head of Manocan (Somerset County);...

MANTUA (MILLS)

It is a postal village (pop. 30) in Baltimore County (Gazetteer Maryland 1904; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

Doubtless this name is from Mantua (Mantova), Lombardy, Italy. One should notice, however, that there was an Indian tribe, sometimes of this name, which traded with the Indians of the Patuxent River in 1652. Mooney thinks that they were "Possibly the Mantua, Monthees, or Munsees, or perhaps the Manta Division of the Delawares."¹

¹Hodge's Handbook, I, 820; sub voce Mathue. Cf. also Mathwa, a gens among the Shawnee, ibid., meaning 'owl.'

NOTE: Mooney deals with these Indians further in the Handbook's article on Manta. There (I, 802) he repeats Brinton's suggestion that Manta is a corruption of Monthee, the dialectic form of Munsee among the Mahican and the Indians of eastern New Jersey. The Manta, it would seem, were a southern branch of the Munsee and once lived on the eastern bank of the Delaware.

MARSHYHOPE CREEK *[unclear]*

This branch of the Nanticoke River is in Dorchester and Caroline Counties and in Delaware (USGS., Hurlock, 1905). The Sixth Report of the U. S. Geographic Board¹ has decided "... (Not Marsh Hope, Marshy Hope, West Branch of Nanticoke River, West or Northwest Fork of Nanticoke, nor Northwest Prong of Nanticoke.)"

Mr. H. B. Messenger (86)² and Mr. T. H. Chambers (90), both of Federalsburg, a town on this stream, have informed me that until MARSH(Y) HOPE was revived recently by the State Road Commission as the name of a new bridge over the creek, no living person had heard it called by any name other than NORTHWEST FORK OF THE NANTICOKE RIVER, sometimes contracted by the folk to NORRIS FORK.⁴ The stream, they say, runs for several miles through "waste land, much of it a swamp"; but no one today knows the origin of its name.

If MARSHY HOPE were the name of an estate, I should not question a possible English linguistic origin; but unless timber or bog iron³ "were hoped for" in the region, I see little cause

⁴ Is Norris a contraction of Northwest?

¹ E. 504.

² Letter, September 7, 1949.

³ Joseph Scott (A Geographical Description of the States of Maryland and Delaware... Philadelphia, 1807, p. 186) remarks that "Towards the head branches of Nanticoke river Sussex County, Delaware are mines of bog iron ore. A bloomery has these many years been in operation. It manufactures the ore into bar iron." About fifty miles southeast, in Worcester County, is Box-iron Creek whose name, I suggest, is a perversion of bog iron.

for such a stream name. But it could have arisen owing to the optimism of the pioneer when confronted by a swamp, and I have no proof to the contrary. Since, however, it is a branch of the famous Nanticoke River and lies in the neighborhood of a dozen other Indian names, and because there are several Algonquian analogues which, tortured by folk-etymology, could easily have given it, I suggest that the name is Indian. Any Indian word with a sound like English "marsh" would most likely become "marsh" if it named a stream that, as in this case, ran through one.

The several possibly analogous Algonquian names that could give such a name as MARSHY HOPE are (1) Mereychawick⁴ (Brooklyn, N. Y.), (2) Merrick (Long Island, N. Y.), and (3) Marsape(a)g(u)e (Queens County, N. Y.).

1. Mereychawick

Tooker,⁵ citing Baraga and Trumbull, and noting that Mirrachtauhacky was one of the variations of Montauk, thought that the r of Mereychawick was equivalent to Delaware n, and that the first part of the word (Mereycha-) was therefore cognate with Delaware menachkah, 'fort.' With -wick meaning wik, 'house,' he translated: 'At (his) fortified house.'

⁴Ruttenber's translation of Mereychawick as, 'The sandy place,' is discredited by his erroneous notion that me- means 'the.' See Tooker, Indian Names of Places in the Borough of Brooklyn (II. The Algonquian Series...1901), pp. 11-17.

⁵Indian Names of Places in the Borough of Brooklyn, pp. 11-17.

2. Merrick

Merrick in Long Island was earlier Merricock. Tooker⁶ believed it to be cognate with Massachusetts Mehchi-auke, 'bare land,' or Mehchi-auke-ut, 'At the barren land.' Merri, he thought, represented Massachusetts mehchi, 'It is barren.' The rest would be auke, 'land,' and '-ut,' 'at.'

3. Marsape(a)g(u)e

For Marsape(a)g(u)e, one finds in the Handbook⁷ Massapequa with variants mars-, mash-, translated 'Great pond,' from mass, 'great,' and apeag (pequa), 'pond.' Tooker⁸ spelled it Massa-pe-auke and translated, citing Trumbull, 'Great water land,' or, 'Land on the great cove.' It is a most likely folk-etymology that, as massa became marsa in this New York name, so it became marshy in the Maryland one.

⁶Indian Place-Names on Long Island ... (New York: Putnam's..., 1911), pp. 126-27.

⁷I, 817.

⁸Indian Place-Names on Long Island, pp. 111-12.

NOTE: I am inclined to reject No. I (Mereychawick) as a purer form of Marshyhope, because, in the Eastern Shore Manokin, assuming that the etymology is correct, one finds the n of the Delaware Menachk unchanged; and Manokin is only some thirty-five miles from Marshyhope. It does not seem likely that so near by there could be a dialectal form in r.

And as for meanings, since Marshyhope flows through wasteland, the translation of No. 2 (Merrick), 'At the barren land,' seems most appropriate.

FURTHER NOTE: Father James Geary has kindly given me the following general commentary:

"Mereychawick, Brooklyn, N. Y.). What did Ruttenber suppose that ch meant See note 3, p. 193 ? Translating it 'Sandy Place,' he must have thought that this ch k, as 'sand' is from PA *lakaw Bloomfield... *lekaw . Of course me- does not mean 'the,' but is an indefinite possessive, 'someone's sand': with the locative ending ick (*enki) it would be 'At someone's sand (-pit?).'

"As to mereychaw- Del. menach kah (with -kah kaw?), it looks possible, if we only knew what the pronunciation was! But I doubt if wick (*wiki, 'house, dwelling') would be appended to menachkah unless we suppose a vowel syncopated. Absolutely speaking, I suppose it is possible. There was, of course, an n-dialect in Delaware.

"Tooker's supposition that Merric can Mehchi, 'bare,' is fantastic! Are 'bare' and 'barren' identical? Rather *melw-ahkenki, 'at the good land.' Cf. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

"Tooker's Massa-pe-auke, 'land on the great cove,' misses the evident compound mes-apyaki, 'a big pond.'

"Mecy? - is also possible for mes 'big,' but *myac- ('badly; partly, sort of...') might appear hereabouts as mac-, as it does in Ojibway, Algonkin, Cree and Menominee, and the non-palatalized form *myal- would be expected to appear as mal or mar in an l or n dialect, respectively. On the other hand, marsh (English) may be only a false spelling for mash-, which might represent a 'thick' pronunciation of mecy 'big' i.e. the r may not be English .

"But in any case, -hope or -hope has to be explained! So, meci-wapiwi, 'it is a great white ? ,' 'it is great and white'? Or myaci-wapi-wi which seems better because of ar, a, most likely , 'it is sort of white' i.e. gray, or whitish? . But all three have to be rejected because of the absence of 'p'! ...Wa does not contract to o, but w is sometimes replaced by h.

"As to the occurrence of -n and r in the same vicinity (i.e. within 35 miles) one cannot guess about the mixture of dialects (Cf. Rappahannock and Tappahannock in Virginia!). However, one must choose between menachk (even if from *melwiahki...) and *myaci-wapi..., and the nearness of an n-dialect to an r-dialect is not a serious difficulty. Cf. Roger Williams (Key, 104-5) on anum, 'a dog': 'Yet the variety of their dialects and proper speech within thirty or forty miles of each other, is very great, as appears in that word, anum, ayim, arum, alum.'"

MARUMSCO

(1) A creek flowing south in Brinkleys District, Somerset County (USGS., Princess Anne, 1901); (2) A hamlet in Brinkleys District near that creek.

Gannett's Gazetteer of Maryland 1904 gives both Marumsco and Murumsco. Since they are both described as Somerset County tributaries of the Pocomoke River, they are doubtless one and the same stream. Gazetteer Maryland 1941 treats the two forms as spelling variants.

- Morumsco Archives, XV, 213 (1678-79)
- Moromscoe Creek in Condocua Neck 1708-09 Md. Cal. Wills, III, 1703-13
- Maruneske Cr.(?) Va., Md. Pa. 1719 Senex
- Merumsco Cr. Md. Cal. Wills, VIII, 1739-40
- Marumsco Cr. Maryland 1841 Lucas
- Marumsco Neck
- Manumpco C. (?)
- Manumsico Cr. Maryland 1866 Martenet
- Morumsco Neck
- Morumsco Pt.
- Morumsco Creek
- Manumsico Cr. Maryland 1873 Martenet
- (Near Rewastico, Quantico District?)
- Morumsco Neck (Near Quindoxua Neck?)
- Morumsco Creek (Near Pocomoke Neck?)
- Morumsco Pt. 1878 Hopkins
- Morumsco River
- Morumsco Creek Md., D.C., Del. 1884 R.-McN.
- Morumsco Creek Wicomico, Somerset, Worcester
- Meru(a)mscott Creek 1877 Lake, Griffing, Steven-
- (Near, but different from Morumsco Cr.) son, p. 7, p. 29, p. 39

Though I have not yet clarified the identify and position of Marumsco and Meramscott, these creeks are so near each other that I take them to be an instance of one and the same word applied to two neighboring streams, with the second word (Meramscott) transformed by the folk to make a differentiation.

Several of the spellings of Marumsco have n (Manumsico), which suggests that the r of this word, like the r of MARSHYHOPE (q. V.) is a dialectal variant of n. If this is true, the first two syllables of the name may be cognate with Massachusetts manum (monom, monum), which Tooker¹ found in Marrimack (Monumack, 1721), and which meant, he concluded, 'noise,' 'sounds,' 'mysterious noise.'

The third and fourth syllables (manum and ompsk, undergoing snycope, become manumsc) appear to be sounds analogous to Natick² ompsk, ompsq, 'stone,' and -ut,³ 'in,' 'at,' 'by.' The consequent etymology is: mar(n)um - ompsq - ut, 'Noise at the stone.'

It is an appropriate name for a gurgling brook.

Cf. (Gannett, Gazetter, Va. 1904) Marumsco Creek, a tributary of the Potomac in Prince William Co. Virginia.

1. "The Original Significance of 'Merrimac,'" The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, XXI: 14-16 (1899).

2. Trumbull's Natick, p. 106.

3. Ibid., p. 176.

NOTE: The intrusive i of the more euphonious Marumsico is a folk phenomenon, and may be compared to the colloquial Baltimore pronunciation, Patapsico, and such spellings of Swanscut Creek as Swansicut.

MAT(T)APONI(Y) *[m a t a p o n i]*

There are two: (1) A tributary (Mataponi Creek) of the Patuxent River, Prince George's County (USGS., Brandywine, 1913, USGS., Prince Frederick, 1938); and (2) A landing (mataponi Landing) on the Pocomoke River, Worcester County (USGS., Snow Hill, 1901)

Cf.: Similar names in Virginia, such as the Mattaponi River. The Sixth USGS. (507) decides that the latter should be "Mataponi... (Not Mattapony.)"

- Cf.: *Mattapament flu (2) Virginia 160⁸ Smith
 Mattapament (village)
 Mattpament
 Opament
- Matapanian Maryland 1635 Ld. Baltimore
- Mattapanient path MM., V (1910), 366 (1639)
- The town of Mattapanient MM., V (1910), 367 (1640)
 (N. of St. Clements Manor)
- Mattapany Va., Md., 1673 Herrman
 Mattapanye
- Mattapenny Ck Md., Cal. Wills, I, 64
- Matapany Va., Md. 1676 Speed's
 Mattapaye R.
 (A tributary of the York river)
- Mattapenny Archives, XV, 78 (1671-81)
- Mattapany No. Am. 1680 Thornton
- Mattapony R. Md., Va. 1682 Bowden
- Mattapanye (On Upper Patuxent) Va., Md., Pa. 1684 Thornton & Fisher
 Matapany (Near mouth of Patuxent)

Mattapeney Hundred Md., Cal. Wills, III, Index
Mattapanny Landing xliiii (1703-13)
Mattapany Road

Mattapanye Virginia 1717 Moll
Matapany (Near mouth of Patuxent)

Matapany Va., Md., Pa. 1719 Senex
Mattapany

Mattaponi Hund^d MHM., XXI (1926), 161 (1794?)
(E. Shore)

Matapany C. Maryland 1794 Griffith
Va., Md., Del. 1833 Tanner

Mattaponi C Maryland 1841 Lucas
(Prince George's County)
Mattaponi
(Worcester County)

Mataponi Branch Maryland 1866 & 1873 Marten-
(Prince George's County) et
Mattapony Ldg
(Pocomoke River)

Mattaponi Branch Atlas Fifteen Miles around
(Tributary of the Patuxent River) Washington 1878 Hopkins

Mattacani Branch¹
(Short tributary of the Patuxent below Nottingham, Prince George's County)

"Mattaponi"
(The residence of one Fendell Marbury)

°Mattapany (Opposite Drum Point) Maryland 1883 Post Office D.

1. Mattacani Branch is a second and different stream two and a half miles below the standard Mattapani Creek. I have no doubt that it is the very same word as Mattapani. The c may have resulted from a misreading by the cartographer; the duplication may have arisen from the name ("Mattaponi") of Fendell Marbury's residence. On p. 48 of the same atlas Mattacani Branch is named Spring Branch. On USGS., Prince Frederick, 1938 Spring Branch seems to have become NOTSCHKINS BRANCH.

57
147
158

Mattapony Landing Maryland 1884 Rand-McNally
(Worcester County)

Mattapony (St. Mary's Co.) Maryland 1888 Rand-McNally
Mattapony Landing (Worcester)

This name is interesting² owing to its relative abundance: the maps and gazetteers show what it occurs, sometimes more than once, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in southern Maryland, and in Virginia. It is also found in Massachusetts (Mattapan).

All the previous etymologies of Mat(t)aponi(y) are wrong or doubtful: (1) Heckewelder's³ Mattachpona, 'No bread at all,' though substantiated by the Delaware dictionaries,⁴ is in-

2. Mattaponi has an ethnographical history. James Mooney (Hodge's Handbook, I, 822) thought that Smith's word, Mattapanient, was the proper form of the name, and that it designated (1) the Algonquians of the Patuxent River, Maryland, and (2) the Pownatans of Mattapony River, Virginia. The Maryland Indians, Mooney declares: "...were possibly but a band or division of the Conoy..., and are to be distinguished from the Mattapony of Virginia, sometimes written Mattapanient." Raphael Semmes ("Aboriginal Maryland, 1608-1639. ...The Western Shore," MHM., XXIV, 1929, p. 198) thinks that the English village which the settlers named Mattapony was substantially distant from the real village of the "Mattapanian Indians." The real village, he thinks, was near present day Mataponi Creek. In about 1907, one gathers from the Handbook, there were still some forty-five Mattapanians on the south side of Mattapony River, King William County, Virginia.

3. Ed., Reichel, p. 56.

4. Zeisberger, matta, 'no,' achpoan, 'bread'; B.&A., matta, 'no' 'not,' achpoan, 'bread.'

~~145~~
159

appropriate; (2) The invention in Virginia of the actual⁵ river names Mat, Te, Po and NY (>Mattepony!)⁶ is a folk etymology; (3) The meaning given by Douglas-Lithgow,⁷ Ruttenber⁸ and Trumbull,^{8,9} 'Sitting down place,' ('Landing place,' 'Place of portage') suggests a northern lake region where portage was common.

I am inclined to accept as superior and correct the etymology reached by Father James Geary. Matta-¹⁰, he thinks, may be taken as 'joined,' and apo-¹¹ as 'water.' The entire¹² word then means, 'Meeting of waters at (a) sand spit.'

5. The names of these tributaries can be seen on state road commission signs as one motors through Virginia. In Gannett's Gazetteer of Virginia 1904 they are given as the Mat, the Ta, the Po, and the Ny.

6. I am told that even the Indian descendants of the Mattapony accept this explanation!

7. Pp. 120-121.

& 9. Footprints, p. 44. He considers mattappan a participle of Trumbull's (Natick, p. 52) mattappu, 'He sits down.' He adds: "In Lenape, Aan is a radical meaning, 'to move,' 'to go.' Paan, 'to come,' 'to get to'; Wiket-pam, 'To get home'; Paaneep, 'arrived'; Mattalan, 'To come up to some body'; logically, Mattappan, 'To stop,' 'to sit down, to land,' a landing place."

On the road to Point Lookout, Southern Maryland is the following pertinent highway marker: "Mattapany Street, the first road built by the colonists in Maryland. It led from 'St. Mary's to 'Mattapany on the Patuxent River. Referred to in 1639 as 'Mattapany Path' ".\

MATTAPEX, MATAPEAKE *[inlets, in]*

A village (Mattapex, pop. 30) on the Eastern Bay side of Kent Island, Queen Anne's County; and a ferry (The Matapeake Ferry) across Chesapeake Bay between Kent Island and Sandy Point (USGS., Annapolis, 1904; Gazetteer Maryland 1904; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

- Cf.: Matchopick Virginia 1606⁸ Smith
- Cf.: Matsopongue flu Maryland 1635 Lord Baltimore
- Cf.: *Mattax Neck (Kent Island) MHM., VI (1911), Land Notes 1634-55
- *Mattapax Neck (Kent Island)
- *Mattapex Creek (Kent Island?)

Little Wighecomoco alias alias M?attap?eack Va., Md. 1673 Herrman

- Cf.: Matchapunko (Machiponge, Virginia vil- lage, GGazVa., 1904) Va., Md. 1676 Speed's
- *Matstekonk
- *Matsihapuncke (Island?)
- *Matsapreack (All the above were in Virginia)

Sicoce alias Mattopoack Va., Md., Pa. 1719 Senex

- Cf.: *Matsapreak
- *Matchapungo Island Va., Md. 1751 F&J.
- Massaponax (present day Massaponax River, Virginia, Ggazva., 1904)

° Mattapex Md. 1883 Post Office Dept.

- Mattapex Md., Del., D.C.
1893 M.-Northrup

- Mattapec
(Name of Kent Island?) Md., Del. 1902
°Mattapex Century

- Cf.: Mantapike Gannett Gazetteer
(Village in King Virginia 1904
and Queen Co., Va.)

- Mattapex Md. 1906 R.-McNally
(Kent Island)

- °Matapeake Md. 1937 U. S. Bureau of
(At Ferry Point, Kent Is- Public Roads
land, opposite Annapolis
across the Bay)

- °Mattapex
(Farther south, on the
road to Kent Pt., Eastern
Bay)

- Cf.: Kiptopeke Present author's ob-
(Village at tip of servation
Delmarva Peninsula, Va.)
"Kiptopeke," the name of
one of the VFC ferry
boats

Ethnology thrown a little light on the meaning of the name. The Handbook¹ indicates that the Matapeake tribe of Indians once occupied Kent Island. It adds: "They lived at one time near Indian Spring, and at another on Matapax Neck." One concludes that Matapeake is the old Indian form of the word, and that Mattapex is the English plural (i.e., Mattapeakes). Since the Neck and the Creek are given the name with the English plural, one may further suppose that

1. I, 819.

they were named after the tribe. They were thought of, that is, as the Neck and Creek of the Mattapeakes (pex).

Trumbull¹ remarks that in some "local idioms" massa- 'great,' became mathe- and was "easily corrupted" to matta-. The settlers, he points out, often wrote Mattachusetts for Massachusetts. The map spellings² of comparable Virginia words suggest that the more southern variants of massa(matta)- were matcho-, matso-, matste-, matsi-, matsa- and perhaps manta-. I think, therefore, that the first two syllables of the Maryland name (matta-) are equivalent to massa- and mean, 'great.' Thus viewed, the word is analogous to Mohican Massa(Masha)peag and may be analyzed as matta(massa), 'great,' pe-, 'water,' -auk(e), 'land, GREAT WATER LAND.

-
1. Indian Names of Places...Connecticut...(1881), p. 26.
 2. See usual list, under MATTAPEX, MATAPEAKE.

MATTAWOMAN [mätəwɒmən, mətəwɒmən]

(1) A tributary (Mattawoman Creek) of the Potomac River at Deep Point, Charles County (USGS., Indian Head, 1925);
(2) a hamlet (pop. 135) near the headwaters of Mattawoman Creek, Charles County (USGS., Brandywine, 1913).

Cf.: *Mataughquamend The Handbook (I, 819) describes this place as a village near Mattawoman Creek in 1608; Bozman (1837, I, p. 139) thought that the two names were identical

Cf.: *Assaomeck Virginia 1606 Smith
*Cuttatawoman
*Cuttatawomen
*Mantoughquemec
*Massawomecks
*Mataughquamend
*Ozatawomen
Patawomeck
Patawomeck flu
*Wepanawomen

Cf.: *Wighkawamecq Va., Md. 1673 Herrman

Cf.: Corotomen River Va., Md. 1676 Speed's
*Panaomeck Indians
*Wighkawamecq

Mattawanon North America 1680 Thornton
(Eastern Shore?)

Mattawanon North America 1690 Thornton-Greene
Cf.: *Wightkwamecq

Matowamon Va., Md. 1717 Moll
(Eastern Shore?)

Mattawa?mon Chesapeake Bay 1735 Hoxton
(So. Maryland?)

Matowamon Va., Md. 1736 Moll
(Eastern Shore?)

Matawoman Cr.	Virginia 1737 Mayo
Mattowoman (St. Mary's Co.)	Va., Md. 1751 Fry & Jefferson
Matowamon (Eastern Shore?)	Va., Md. 1752 Bowen
Mattowamon (Eastern Shore)	Va., Md., Pa. 1718 Mt. & Page
Mattowoman Cr. (Southern Maryland)	Maryland 1795 Lewis
Mattawoman Run (Southern Maryland)	Maryland 1795 Griffith
Mattawoman Cr. (Southern Maryland)	Maryland 1818 Carey
Mattawoman Cr. (Charles County)	Maryland 1841 Lucas
Mattawoman Cr. (Prince George's Co.)	Maryland 1866 Martenet
Mattawoman Creek (Charles County)	
Mattawoman X Roads (Prince George's Co.)	
Mattawoman	Md., Del., D. C. 1876 Gray
Mattawoman Cr. Mattawoman X Roads Mattawoman (On the Pope's Creek Branch of the B. & P. Railroad)	Atlas Md., De., D. C. 1878 Hopkins
Mattawoman Cr. Mattawoman	W. Va., Md., Del. 1863 Colton
Matawoman's Creek (Prince George's Co.)	Atlas 15 Miles Baltimore incl. Pr. Geo. 1878 Hopkins

I conclude that in earlier times four Maryland localities bore this name, one in Prince George's County, two in Charles County, and one, now unidentifiable, on the Eastern Shore.

Ruttenber¹ considered Maryland's Mattawoman a form of matawan, which Gerard² described as "an impersonal Algonquian verb, meaning 'It debouches into.'" Gatschet³ agreed with Gerard that mat(a) meant 'confluence,' 'junction,' 'debouching', -A'wan, &c., it would seem, is "an impersonal verb termination."

Armstrong,⁴ defining Mattawa, Ontario, seems to be the only other writer who repeats Gerard's translation. Hewitt⁵ translates the same word as, "River of shallows"; and for

NOTE: Ruttenber (Footprints, p. 175) analyzes the somewhat similar name, Machawameck (Massaomeck), as follows: "...fishing place... The prefix Macha, is the equivalent of Massa (Natick mogge), meaning 'Great,' and -ameck is an equivalent of -ameek (-amuk, Del), 'Fishing-place.' As the root, -am means 'To take by the mouth,' the place would seem to have been noted for fish of the smaller sort...."

NOTE: Tocker (Indian Place Names ... Long Island, p. 113) analyzing Mattawommax (1635), a name similar to Mattawoman, states: "This name belongs to Trumbull's Class 3, and signifies 'where the going is bad,' referring no doubt to the meadow. The components of the word are matta, 'bad'; wom, 'he goes or proceeds from' (oom in Eliot); auke, 'land,' 'place.'..."

1. Footprints, p. 37.
2. Cited by Ruttenber, Ibid.
3. Cited by Ruttenber, Ibid.
4. The Origin and Meaning of Place Names in Canada... (1930), pp. 183-184.
5. Handbook, I. 822.

Matteawan, New York, Boauchamp,¹ citing Rутtenber, Brodhead and Spafford, ranges from "Good furs" and "Large water in the valley" to "Country of good fur." No one of these writers mentions the supposed Maryland cognate.

In the filing card index of the B.A.E.² Mattawoman is defined specifically as probably General Algonquian for "Along or near the flats." This was the work of Hewitt, and it is evident that, because he gives them completely different meanings, he regarded Mattawoman and Matteawan as different and unrelated words. Indeed it is Rутtenber alone who makes the connection, stated by him³ as follows: "Matteawan is met in several forms -- Matawa and Mattawan, Ontario, ...; Mattawan, Maine; Matawan, ... N. J.; Mattawama, Pa.; Mattawoman, Maryland."

Though an early Eastern Shore form of Mattawoman, viz., "Mattawanon", bears a rather close resemblance to Matteawan, I am inclined to regard as rash and unsubstantiated Rутtenber's notion that the two words are related. Hewitt is the only investigator who has analyzed the Maryland word as such. I feel that his etymology should stand.

1. Aboriginal Place Names of New York (New York State Museum Bulletin 108... Albany...1907), p. 55. In an earlier work (Indian Names in New York, with a Selection from Other States..., Fayetteville, N. Y., 1893) he wrote (p. 63) Mat-te-awan Mountains (Orange Col) "White rocks," and (p. 192) Mat-te-awan (Dutchess Co.) "Council of food fur."
2. In the office of Dr. William N. Fenton, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
3. Loc. cit.

MESONGO

[mɛsɔŋɡo]

Henry Gannett's Gazetteer of Virginia 1904 gives Mesongo as a post village in Accomac County. It is not in Gannett's Gazetteer of Maryland 1941. But one does find it mentioned as a place and stream in Maryland in Johnson's translation of Lindestrom, and in Gannett's Origin.

- Cf.: *Massinacack Virginia 1606 Smith
- Mesongo Delaware 1787 Churchman
(Virginia)
- Mesongo Cr. Maryland 1795 Lewis
- Cf.: Nassiungo R.
- Cf.: Naseongo R. Maryland 1838 Bradford
- Cf.: Naseongo Cr. Maryland 1841 Lucas
Naseongo Furnace
- Cf.: Naseongo Creek, Worcester Co. Gazetteer of the State
(A branch of of Maryland, Fisher
the Pocomoke & Colton, & Watts, 1852
River, its con-
fluence with
which occurs at
a point about 2
miles south of
Snow Hill)
- Mesongo Cr. W. Va., Md., Del. 1883
Messongo Colton
- Cf.: Nase?ongo

The reader has been asked to compare Mesongo and Naseongo because the two, owing to typographical similarities, are easily mistaken for one another on the earlier maps. Naseongo, however, is modern NASSAWANGO, q. v.

Gannett¹ states that "Mesongo; stream in Md." is an Indian word meaning, "Where we killed deer." Lindstrom,² listing the place for Maryland, declares: "Meshange, Meshakan. Meshakan, a wound (Br., 82), hence probably referring to some accident, or where someone was badly wounded."

Gannett's explanation must be dismissed as undocumented; and Lindstrom's translation, though it has the support of the Brinton and Anthony dictionary, is inappropriate for a place name. Father James Geary has suggested that Mesongo is a form of messawang,³ 'Bare earth.' One also wonders whether composed of mesink,⁴ 'idol,' it may not mean, "Where there is an idol."

NOTE: On C. Whittle Sams' map, "The Principal Portion of the Territory Ruled by Powhatan...", I find MES-SON-GO CR., some six miles below the Maryland line in Accomac County, Virginia. As the map spellings given above show, it also appears on Delaware 1787 Churchman.

I conclude that there were two Mesongo creeks relatively near one another in Virginia and Maryland.

- 1. Origin (first edition), p. 175.
- 2. Tr., Johnson, p. 353.
- 3. Cf. C moosi 'bard.' Here one must suppose that duke contains a nasik (=auuke).
- 4. B. & A. p. 82.

MIDDLE PATUXENT RIVER [patuxent]

It lies between the Patuxent and Little Patuxent Rivers, Howard County (USGS., Ellicott, 1906; USGS., Laurel 1926). Gazetteer Maryland 1904 states that it flows into the Little Patuxent River.

See PATUXENT.

MINGO BRANCH [migo]

A tiny tributary of Gunpowder Falls, Baltimore Country (USGS., Parkton, 1902).

- Cf.: Minqua or Sinigo Indians Archives, III, 433 (1660-61)
- Cf.: Minquas Country Archives, III, 415 (1660-61)
- Cf.: Minquaas (Pennsylvania) Va., Md. 1676 Speed's

One must dismiss the undocumented suggestion in Gannett's Origin¹ that the name means "Spring people," Hodge's Handbook² states that it was a word used by the Delawares to designate the Iroquois and comes from the Algonquian Mingwe, 'stealthy,' 'treacherous.' The Handbook's etymology is borne out by the word Mengwe, 'an Iroquois,' in Brinton and Anthony's dictionary.³ But its literal meaning is noted there by Anthony as 'Glans penis.' This would be an extreme but likely expression of contempt. Perhaps the Handbook was being euphemistic.⁴

1. P. 209.
2. I, 867.
3. P. 81.
4. The Handbook article is by James Mooney.

In his study¹ of the names of places in Baltimore and Harford Counties, William Marye states that "...when the region was colonized," scattered Indian habitations were found, as a number of fairly recent place names indicate. Such names are INDIAN CABIN BRANCH, INDIAN CABIN COVE, INDIAN CABIN NECK and INDIAN QUARTER. A Captain Oldton, Marye remarks, recalled that in the "backwoods of Baltimore County" there were many Indian cabins and tents. These places were doubtless the dwellings of the Algonquian.

Marye does not mention MINGO BRANCH, but this name and two SENECA CREEKS, one in southeastern Baltimore County, on Chesapeake Bay, and the other in Cecil County, some twenty-eight miles to the northeast, show the proximity of the Iroquois.

1. "Place-Names of Baltimore and Harford Counties," MHM., XXV: 4 (Dec. 1930,) pp. 321-65.

NOTE: I find in the B.A.E. filing card index of Algonquian names, an entry to the effect that Mindo is from general Algonquian Mengwe, an acorn, a term of contempt for the Iroquois! The striking resemblance of a cupped acorn to the glans penis indicates that the two meanings are synonymous.

MISKI RUN

It is a tributary of McIntosh Run, St. Mary's County (USGS., Leonardtown, 1939).

If this is an Indian name, its origin may be machkeu, 'red.'¹ Compare the name of a Minnesota Chippewa band, Miskwagamiwisagaigan, 'Red lake,' where miskwa means 'red.'

In a work entitled Indian Names of Places in Worcester County Massachusetts...,² Lincoln N. Kinnicutt describes Miscoe, Misquoe, Miskee as "A hill in the northwestern part of Mendon and in Upton," Massachusetts. Its origin, he suggests, is "Possibly from Mishadchee, Mischee, meaning 'great hill'"

1. B. & A., p. 68.

2. Worcester, Massachusetts, 1905, p. 24.

MOCCASIN POND

On the Isle of Wight Bay, Worcester County (USGS., Ocean City, 1901).

Alexander F. Chamberlain¹ explains: "The word, spelled formerly also moccason, is derived from one of the eastern Algonquian dialects: Powhatan (Strachey, 1612), mokkas, mawhecasun; Massachuset (Eliot, ante 1660), mohkisson, mohkussin; Narraganset (Willias, 1643) mocussin; Micmac, m'cusun; Chippewa, makisin. It came into English through Powhatan, as well as through Massachuset. The latter dialect has also mokus or mokis, of which the longer word seems to be a derivative. Hewitt suggests that it is cognate with makak, 'small case or box' (see Mocuck). After the moccasin, have been named moccasin-fish (Maryland sunfish), moccasin-flower or moccasin-plant (lady's slipper, known also as Indian's shoe,) moccasin-snake or water-moccasin..., the upland moccasin...

Colonial place-names mentioning articles of apparel, such as Tear Wallet, Tearcoat Run, Cap Run, and the like, are typical and reasonably abundant, and it may be that Moccasin Pond is in this category. I prefer to think, however, that the Maryland name is for the moccasin-fish or the moccasin-flower.

1. Hodge's Handbook, I, 916.

MONIE [mɒni]

This word names a bay, a creek (Big and Little), a neck and a post office in Somerset County (USGS., Princess Anne, 1901; Gannett Gazetteer Maryland, 1904; Gazetteer of Maryland 1941).

Mannij
(Eastern Shore)

Archives, III, 533 (1661-75)

Great Mamaye
Little Mamaye

Va., Md. 1673 Herrman

Gr: Manay C
Lit: Manay

No. America 1680 Thornton

Great Maney

Md. Cal. Willis II, 75 (1693-94)

G. Manaye
L. Manaye

Va., Md. 1717 Moll

G. Manaye

Va., Md. 1752 Bowen

Great Manaye
Lit Manaye

Va., Md., Pa. 1780 Mt. & Page

Mony C.
Mony Ch.

Maryland 1795 Griffith

Monie Cr.
L. Monie C.

Maryland 1841 Lucas

Monie Bāy
Great Monie
Little Monie Cr.

Martenet 1866 Maryland

Monie Bay
Great Monie Cr.

Delaware 1869 Bowman

Monie
(Prince George Co.?)

New Top. Atlas Maryland
1873 M., W., G.

Monie Bay (Somerset)
Great Monie Cr. "
Little Monie Cr. "
Monnie P. O. "
Monie Neck "

○Monie (E. Shore)
Monie Bay

Maryland 1878 Hopkins

Monie

Post Route 1884 P.O.D.

Monie Bay

Maryland 1884 Rand-McNally

Great Monie Creek

Monie (Somerset)

There are several Algonquian words that suggest a solution: munnoh,¹ 'an island,' memeu,² 'woodchuck,' moonoi,³ '(it is) deep.' Of these, moonoi, '(it is) deep,' makes a quite appropriate meaning, but I can find no recognizable cognate of it in Delaware or Powhatan.

1. Trumbull's Natick, p. 69.
2. B. & A., p. 80.
3. Trumbull's Natick, p. 66,

NOTE: Perhaps Monie is from an English surname. Heads of Families First Census of the United States ... Maryland 1790 lists (p. 164) a Thomas Manie, a John Monnie (p. 166), and eight persons named Money (p. 166).

MONOCACY [mənəkəsɪ]

In Maryland, it is principally (1) a river (Monocacy River) flowing through the state from the Pennsylvania border and into the Potomac River, Frederick County; (2) a village in Frederick County; and (3) a village (pop. 25) in Montgomery County (USGS., Seneca, 1908, Frederick, 1909, Emmitsburg, 1911, Taneytown, 1911).

In Pennsylvania, according to Donehoo,¹ Monocasy is the name of a creek which enters the Lehigh River from the north at Bethlehem, and *Menagachsink the extinct (Delaware name of the site of modern Bethlehem. Espenshade² speaks of "Monocacy and Monocacy Station, in Berks County:...")

Mononcasy	<u>MHM.</u> , XV (1920), 365 (1721-22)
Mononknisea	<u>MHM.</u> , XV (1920), 365 (1725)
Mononchasi	<u>MHM.</u> , XV (1920), 365 (1732)
Monockasy Riv Little Monockasy	Va., N. Neck 1737 Mayo
Monocasy R Little Monocasy	Virginia 1751 Fry & Jefferson
Mobocacy R.	Md., Del., etc., 1757 Kitchin
R. Monocassy	PAM 1764 DuBellin
Monocacy Road	Pa., Md., Boundary 1780 Erskine
Monococy Little Monococy	Maryland 1794 Griffith
Monocassy R. Little Monocassy Cr.	Maryland 1795 Samuel Lewis
Monocasy R. Lit. Monocasy R.	Maryland 1818 Carey

Monocasy Cr
Lit Monocasy Cr

Maryland Arrowsmith-Lewis 1804

Monocoey R.

Md., Va., Del. 1834 Sumner

Monocasy C.
Monocasy R.
L. Monocasy C.

Maryland 1838 Bradford

Monocasy River
L. Monocasy
Monocasy Church

Maryland 1841 Lucas

Monocasy River
Monocasy Viaduct
Monocasy P. O.
Little Monocasy

Maryland 1866 Martenet

Monocasy (Railroad
station, Fred. Co.)
Monocasy (Post Office,
Montgomery County)
Mouth of Monocasy (Mont-
gomery County)
Monocasy River
Monocasy Viaduct
Little Monocasy (Howard
& Montgomery Co.'s)

Maryland 1873 Martenet

Monocasy R.
Monocasy
July 9, 1864

Md., Del. 1897-1902 Century

Heckewelder,¹ followed by Scharf,² Donehoo³ and Espenshade,⁴ Boyd,⁵ Gannett⁶ and Green,⁷ derives MONOCACY from Menagassi, menakessi, 'A stream with several large bends.' The sole dissenter, and even he (admitting uncertainty)

-
1. Ed., Reichel, p. 32: "Monocacy, (a branch of the Lehigh in Northampton County), corrupted from Menagassi or Menakessi, signifying a stream with several large bends." He adds that Menagachsink was the name given by the Delawares to the site of Bethlehem at the mouth of the Monakasy.
 2. History of Western Maryland (1882), I, 646. He lists such variants as Menagassi, Menakessi, Monakessi, Monockissey, and derives the word from Maskane, 'Strong,' 'rapid'; Meshanne, 'A rapid stream'; and Okehanne, 'A crooked or winding stream.' Citing Heckewelder, he translates: "A rapid stream containing several great bends or windings."
 3. Indian Villages and Place Names in Pennsylvania, 112. He spells the Pennsylvania creek Monocasy, and cites Reichel as stating that the name of the site of Bethlehem was the Delaware Menagachsink.
 4. Pennsylvania Place Names ... (1925), p. 285.
 5. P. 27. He varies the translation with, 'Stream containing many large bends.'
 6. Origin, First edition, p. 132.
 7. P. 511: Many large bends.

includes Heckwelder's meaning, is Johnson,⁸ who translates Menen-achkhasik-hanne (Menen-achk-hasik-ink), 'At the garden creek,' 'At the place of the garden.'

It does not seem likely to the present writer that each of the three or more scattered features named 'Monocacy' could answer the description, 'At the garden creek (Place of the garden).' On the other hand, there are so few streams without '(Many)bends' that that meaning is barely definitive. Indeed, considering the early prevalence of the blockhouse, the Delaware word menachkasu⁹ (menachkhasu),¹⁰ 'Fortified,' is as good an answer as either.

8. Lindestrom, tr. by Johnson, pp. 350-51. He lists: Monocasy Creek, Northampton County, Pa.: Monocasque Creek, Adams County, Pa.: Monocasy Island, Luzerne County, Pa. He mentions menhakehhamet (Br. 81), 'Gardener,' and suggests that the name may also be "A corruption of Menachk-sing, q. V."

9. B. & A., p. 80.

10. ZID., p. 79.

*MONOPONSON

This was the former name of Kent Island, Queen Anne County. Speck¹ describes it as a "Nanticoke" place name.

Winstons Isles	Virginia 160 6 ⁸ Smith
Iland of Monoponson (Monaponson)	<u>Relation of Maryland</u> , 1635
Monoponson	Maryland 1635 Lord Baltimore
Monoponson, Indians of	<u>Archives</u> , III, P.363 (1657-60)
CF.: Manalopson (Stream?)	<u>Md. Cal. Wills</u> , III, 121 (1708-09)
Kent Island	USGS., <u>Annapolis</u> , 1904

4/ The closest parallel to this extinct Maryland name is the Massachusetts pond MONPONSETT (MOONPONSETT), mentioned by Lincoln Newton Kinnicutt.² He remarks that it is explained in the Massachusetts Historical Collection as being perhaps from moonoi, 'deep,' paug, 'pond,' and sett, 'it is.'³ It is possible to equate the Maryland name to this New England one by regarding the Massachusett inanimate copula - et(t)⁴

-
1. The Nanticoke and Conoy Indians ... (Wilmington, 1927), p. 31.
 2. Indian Names of Places in Plymouth, Middleborough, Lakeville and Carver, Plymouth County Massachusetts With Interpretations of some of them ... (Worcester, Massachusetts, 1909), p. 48.
 3. Loc. cit.
 4. I am indebted to Father James Coary for this idea. Cf.: Cree -megan 'it is' with Ojibwa -magad 'it is'. Note (Baraga, 1880. 226) masininensikade, 'It is embroidered ... with flowers or figures.'

as the grammatical parallel of Maryland -en,⁴ and by taking the g of each as a diminutive. But the disappearance of the g of paug (Mon(o)paug^{sen}_{set} -- unless, indeed, it became a nasal on the analogy of ng -- is hard to explain. In view of the latter difficulty, it is perhaps better to regard non-⁵ as 'to dig,' -opon(i)⁶ as 'tuber,' and the rest of the name as a telescoping of the Algonquian word⁷ for 'island.' Thus one gets:

Won - opa (ni - me) nes(i)n): "It is
an island where tubers are dug."

A parallel instance of this use of opan (hobbenis, hobbin)⁸ has been pointed out to me by Father James Geary in Tancopanic, 'Place where small tubers are plentiful,' apparently the Indian name of a locality on the Brandywine about seven miles from Wilmington, Delaware.

4. I am indebted to Father James Geary for this idea. Cf.: Cree -megan 'it is' with Ojibwa -magad 'it is'. Note (Saraga, 1880. 226) masiniminensikade, 'It is embroidered ... with flowers or figures.'

5. See B. & A., p. 86.

6.) B. & A., p. 48.

8.)

7. FOX menesi, OJIBWA miniss, WENOMIENNE minäs, etc.

N

NANJEMOY

[nændʒəmɔɪ]

The name describes (1) a tributary of the Potomac River (Nanjemoy Creek) in Charles County; and (2) a village near the headwaters of that tributary (USGS., Nanjemoy, 1913).

- Cf.: *Nushemouck Virginia 1606⁸ Smith
- Nussamek
- Cf.: *Naugeny-Creeke MHM., VIII (1913), p. 52.
- "... a Branch of St. Raphael's Creeke formerly called Naugeny Creeke..."
- Nangemaick Archives, II, 131 (1666)
- Nangemy Archives, II, 73 (1666)
- Nangenaic Archives, III, 402 (1660-61)
- Nangimye N. Am. 1680 Thornton
- Nanzemy (Parish) MHM., XI (1916) pp. 118-19, (1696)
- Nangamye Va., Md. 1719, Senex
- Nangemy Ches. Bay 1735 Hoxon
- Nangemy Cr.
- Nanjemy Ch Maryland 1794 Griffith
- Nanjemy R.

Nanjemoy	Maryland 1838 Bradford
Nanjenny	Md., De. 1842 Morse
Nanjemoy P.O.)	Md. 1866 Martenet
Nanjemoy Cr.)	
Nanjemoy Cr.	Md. 1873 Martenet
Nanjemoy Idg.	
Nanjemoy P.O.	
Nanjemoy	Md. 1888 R. - McN.
Nanjemoy Stores	

In 1608 near the mouth of present day Nanjemoy Creek there was the Algonquian village of *Nushemouck;¹ *Nussamek, the name of another early village in the same county, is probably a variant.² These facts and the retention of the terminal -(c)k in most of the map spellings until at least 1665, indicate that Nanjemoy is from Nushemouck (Nussamek). In the modern word the final syllable has been slurred (with loss of the -(c)k), and a nasal has developed before the sh (n̄ x̄ n̄ d̄ z̄ ɹ̄ m̄ ɔ̄ ɪ̄). Folk-etymology may have aided the process.

Nachemook, which I take to be the plural of Zeisberger's³ nachenum⁴ ("raccoon"), is quite similar to

1. Hodge's Handbook, II, p. 99.
 2. Lcc. cit.
 3. ZID., p. 153.
 4. B. & A., p. 88.

Smith's *Nushemouch, *Nussamek. I, therefore, think that the word means "Raccoons" and am in essential agreement with Green,⁵ who translates (Nanfemay), "Haunt⁶ of raccoons."

5. Word Book ..., p. 513.

6. Perhaps he regards the -(c)k of the early forms as an indication of the locative.

4
185

NANTICOKE [nánti kórk]

This word describes (1) a river flowing between Dorchester and Wicomico counties into Tangier Sound; (2) a point jutting in to Wicomico River, Wicomico County; (3) a village (pop.) in Wicomico County (USGS., Nanticoke, 1903; USGS., Hurlock, 1905); and (4) all the Indians formerly living on the Nanticoke River.¹

The name constitutes an example of the rather rare cases where one Indian name (e.g., Kuskarawaock) was supplanted by another. For, so most of the authorities² believe, the earlier name of the Nanticoke was Captain John Smith's "Kus flu," the Cuscarawaock (Kuskaraock).

- Cf.: *Nandtanghtacund Virginia 1606 Smith
 Nantaquack
 *Kus flu
 *Kuskarawaok(s)

Nanticoke (Nanticocke, Archives, III, 1636-67,
 Nanticock, Nantacoke, p.573.
 Nantocoque, Nanticoque,
 Nantecoke)

1. Raphael Semmes, "Aboriginal Maryland, 1603-1639... Part One," MEM., XXIV (1929), p. 161. He cites Speck.
 2. Bozman (I, 1837), p. 144; Footner (Md. M & F. Sh., 192); Tooker, "The Kuskarawoakes, of Captain John Smith," Am. Anthropologist, VI (ct. 1893), p. 410. See also: Bozman, History of Maryland, I, 110-11.

Nanticock R.	Va., Md. 1676 Speed's
Nantecoake	<u>Archives</u> , VII (1889)
	1678-83
Nanticoke R.	N. Am. 1680 Thornton
Nanticock R.	Va., Md., Pa., 1690 Th. &
	Fisher
Nanticoke R.	Va. 1717 Moll
Nanticoco R.	Va., Md. 1752 Bowen
Nankicok R.	Va., Md., Pa. 1780 Mt.
	& Page
Nanticoke R.	Del. 1787 Churchman
Nanticoke Street	Baltimore 1838 B., W., J.
(Baltimore)	
Nanticoke P.O.	Md., D.C., 1873 M., W., G.
Nanticoke St.	
(Baltimore)	
Nanticoke River	
Nanticoke Pt.	

Hodge's Handbook³ states that the word has developed from Nentego, a variant of Delaware Unechtgo, Unalachtgo, and means 'tidewater people.' Johnson⁴ hypothesizes a lost sipu, and translates, 'the River of the tidewater

3. II, 24-26.

4. Translation of Lindestrom, p. 358.

Indians.' In an article on the "Meaning of Some Indian Names in Virginia," Tooker seems to see in the name a form of Naus, "It makes an angle," nause, "A little point of land." He reconstructs an archetypal *Nan-tukq-ack, and concludes, "A point of land on a tidal stream."⁵ The Handbook's identification of Nanticoke with unechtgo (unalachtgo) is plausible. As for the meaning, Tooker is perhaps most correct: usually the Indian names of streams have a primarily descriptive purpose, and only in a secondary sense designate peoples; and the final -ack (as in Chesepiooc) may well mean 'land.'⁶

5. William Wallace Tooker, "Meaning of Some Indian Words in Virginia," William & Mary College Quarterly, XV (July 1905), No. 1.

6. NOTE: The early map spellings indicate that the original ending of the word was -a(c)k.

7. A Note on the History of the Nanticokes: The Handbook (II, 24-69) declares that the Nanticokes were connected "linguistically and ethnically" with the Delawares and the Conoy. They were known by Smith in 1608: they may have been the Tockwhoghs¹ⁿ he mentions, but it is more likely that they were his Kuscarawaocks (Scharf, H. of Md., 1879, I, 88-96).

Tradition, Scharf says (Loc. cit., citing Heckewelder), makes their tribal 'grandfather' the Leni - Lenape. Their dispersion began in 1678 after the Iroquoian conquest (11th Britannica, 19, pp. 165-66); but Bozman (H. of Md., I, 110-11) states that the "last remnant" did not leave Maryland until about 1768. They carried the bones of their ancestors with them: some joined the League of Three Nations at Otsiningo (Binghampton)²ⁿ; some went to Wyoming, Pa., and some perhaps trekked to the region of the River Kanawha.³ⁿ Today there are a few Nanticoke persons in Delaware.⁴ⁿ The following Delaware Historic Marker (1933, p. 51) tells the fate of their language: "In memory of Nau - Gwa - Ok - Wa (Lydia Clark) died

1859. The last of the Nanticoke Indians in Delaware and Eastern Maryland to speak the Nanticoke language."

n Is Tockwhogh a form of Tawachquanc, 'Bridge Builder,' which the Delawares called the Nanticoke? (See Scharf, H. of Md., 1879, I, 88-96; Beauchamp, p. 28. See also: TVASKIN.)

2n Beauchamp, p. 28, says that they were there in 1753.

3n This is on the assumption (See Handbook, II, 24-26) that the "anticoke and Conoy (Kanawha) were related.

4n See C. A. Weslager's "Delaware's Forgotten Folk. The Story of the Moors and Nanticokes" (Philadelphia, 1943).

*NASCONGO

If this name once really existed in Maryland, and is not the result of misreading Naseongo (Nassawango), it may have the same origin as the Hudson tributary Miniscongá Creek, mentioned by Beauchamp and Schoolcraft. Citing Rutenber, Beauchamp¹ derives it from minnis, "an island," co or con, object, and ga, 'place,' with the consequent translation, 'Almost an island.'

The word is recorded only twice for Maryland: in Register 1833 (Executive, p. 143), and on Md., D.C., Del. 1877 Rand-McNally. Since it is not definitely located in these records, one cannot tell whether it answers the description of 'Almost an island' or not.

1. Aboriginal Place Names of New York (N.Y. State Museum #108, 1907), p. 188. Also Henry R. Schoolcraft, Report of the Aboriginal Names and Geographical Terminology of the State of New York (Part I, 1844), p. 35.

NASSAWADOX

It is (1) a neck and stream on the Eastern Shore, and (2) a place in Northampton County, Virginia. Torrence¹ describes the Maryland locality specifically: "((It is))... a neck of land on lower Pocomoke River in Somerset County..."

Neck of land called	Torrence, 455 (Patents of
Nassawaddocks	1665)
Nasswatex	<u>Archives</u> , V, p. 520 (1667-87/8)
Naswaddocks Neck	Torrence, <u>Old Somerset</u> , 466 (Ld. Red 1673)
Kings of ...	<u>Archives</u> , XV (1678-79),
Muswattax	p. 213
Nasawadocks	Torrence, p. 496 (Storey's Journal, 1699)
Nuswaddux Neck	<u>Md. Cal. Wills</u> , III, 242 (Somerset Co. 1712)
Naswattix	Ches. Bay 1735 Hoxton
Nassawaddox (area)	Md. 1841 Lucas
Naswadux	Md., D.C., Del. 1884, (1888-92) R.-McN.

1. See Tooker's "Meaning of Some Indian Names in Virginia," William and Mary College Quarterly, XV, (July 1905), No.1.

The settlers no doubt used the name to describe the Indians (Nassawadocks) living here; they seem also to have thought of the neck as being, so to say, in the possession of those Indians (Nassawadocks' Neck). The x in the word, therefore, probably stands for English -(c)ks. And in this event Nassawadock is the original form of the name. Indeed, one may consider -ock as the English adjectival suffix -ic (e.g., Hispanic, Romanic, etc.), and whittle the word even more. But what, then, would be its ending?

As it stands, the opening syllables may be a form of Tooker's naus(e),¹ 'It makes an angle,' 'A little point of land,' or of nashau² 'midway', 'between.' And the second element may be -tugk, m'tugk,³ 'wood', 'tree', or -tuck⁴ 'creek.'

Of the two opening elements, however, only nashau gives the syllables necessary to form the extant word. The etymology therefore resolves itself into:

-
1. See Tooker's "Meaning of Some Indian Names in Virginia," William and Mary College Quarterly, XV (July 1905), No. 1.
 2. James Hammond Trumbull, Indian Names of Places in Connecticut, viii-x.
 3. See Trumbull's Articles, p. 536.
 4. William Wallace Tooker, Indian Names of Places on Long Island, p. 121.

NASSAWANGO, WANGO

Nassawango Creek is a tributary of the Pocomoke River, Worcester County; Wango is a hamlet about seven miles east of Nassawango Creek in Wicomico County (USGS., Snow Hill, 1901; USGS., Pittsville, 1902). There seems also to be an area known as the Nassawango Forest.

Nassawango or Askimenokonson Creek	<u>Archives</u> V, 481 (1667- 1687/8)
Nassiungo	Delaware 1787 Churchman
Nassawingo C.	Maryland 1795 Griffith
Nassiungo R.	Md. 1795 Samuel Lewis
Naseongo Cr.	Md. 1841 Lucas
Naseongo Furnace	
Nancy Onger Creek (Parsons District, with headwaters at Parsonburg	Wicomico, Sam. , Worc. 1877 L., G., S.
Nassawango Cr.	Balt. & Howard 1878 Hopkins
Wango	Md. 1883 P.O.D.
Nassawango Cr.	Md., D.C., Del. 1884 R-McN.
Naswango Furnace (Worcester)	

Nassawango Cr.	Md., Del., D.C. 1902 Dodd Mead
Wango	Md., Del. 1902 Centiy
Nassawango T.	Md. 1906 R-McN.
Wango	
Nassawango Creek	Md., D.C. 1888/92 R.-McN.
Naswango Furnace	
Wango (Wicomico)	

The nearness of Wango to the creek leads one to conclude that it is "short" for Nassawango. One compares it with Wango, Chautauqua County, New York, which, says Beauchamp,¹ is a shortened form of Conewango.

Perhaps Nassawango is a variant of Trumbull's² nashau, 'midway', 'between', plus - auke, 'land', 'place.' With the auke nasalized, one would have Nassawaunke (> Nassawango), 'Place between', 'Place in the middle.' Trumbull³ gives such Connecticut forms as Assawog River, Ashaway (village), Nashawag and Nashaway.

There is an Algonkin anhwang 'surface' (Ojibwa awang, Jones's Notes awagi).⁴ But it is difficult to see the propriety of such a meaning as (Nashau + anhwang + locative), 'Place beyond the surface.'

1. Aboriginal Place Names of New York (N. Y. State Museum), p. 41.

2. Indian Names of Places in Connecticut, viii - x.

3. Ibid., p. 5.

4. Father James Geary.

NORTH BRANCH OF THE PATAPSCO RIVER

It is formed by the junction of the East Branch and the West Branch at Patapsco, Carroll County (USGS., Westminster, 1905).

See PATAPSCO.

NORTH BRANCH OF THE POTOMAC RIVER

This is the head branch of the Potomac River, and forms part of the boundary between Maryland and West Virginia.

See POTOMAC RIVER.

OCTORARO [ò k t ə r ə r ə]

The word names (1) a creek that flows into the Susquehanna River near Conowingo Dam, Cecil County, and (2) a hamlet at that junction (USGS., Havre de Grace, 1942).

Cf.: Chingarora Creek, New Jersey (Gannett's Geographic Dictionary of New Jersey ... 1894, p. 30).

Ooktoraaro	Va., Md. 1673 Herrman
Oktoraaro	N. Am. 1680 Thornton
Ooktoraaro	Va., Md., Pa. 1719 Senex
Octerrara Creek	Va., Md. 1751 F. & J.
Octorara	Pa. Boundary 1753 Lewis Evans
Octorara Cr.	Md., etc., 1757 Kitchin
Octorrara Creek	Va., Md. 1775 F. & J.
Octarara Cr.	Pa., Md. 1780 Erskine
Octoraro Cr.	Del. 1787 Churchman
Octorora Cr.	Md. 1804 Arrowsmith & Lewis
Octararo Cr.	Md., Va., Del. 1833 Tanner
Octoraro Forge	Md. 1884 R.-McN.
Octoraro Junction	Md. 1888 R.-McN.

No doubt this name, like Seneca, has undergone classical influence. In his discussion of what he calls "the second way of taking over names," George Stewart¹ states:

1. Names on the Land, p. 108.

"Sometimes a clerk gave the name a classical form, writing a kind of nonsense Latin -- Octorara, and Quisquamego."

This is one of Maryland's few Iroquoian names. It has the -ora termination of Tuscarora and Chingarora, Iroquoian words, and it is in Iroquoian territory.

Maryland, A Guide ...² defines the word as 'rushing waters.' A better documented translation, attributed to Elias Johnson (Indian informant of 1883), and given in the B. A. E. (Smithsonian) card index, is from the Tuscarora word yuxtawakarã ru, 'Where the water is shallow and swift.'

2. P. 301.

OHIO BRANCH

It is a tributary of Big Pipe Creek, Carroll County (USGS., Westminster, 1905).

The Atlas of Carroll County (1877 Lake, Griffing & Stevenson) makes no mention of it. On the USGS map, the nearest place is the hamlet of Bachman Mills. Westminster is about eight miles south.

Maryland's Shawnee names are in this vicinity; an Indian trail probably passed near by.

One compares the name with Ohio Pyle or Ohiopile, Pennsylvania, which Donehoo¹ explains as a corruption of Delaware Ohiopehelle, 'Water whitened by froth.'

Dr. Arthur G. Tracey, of Hempstead, Carroll County, tells me² that, so far as he knows, the first mention of CHIO DRAMETH occurs in a survey for a tract of land called Ohio, made for a man Swings in 1765. Dr. Tracey thinks that the name was introduced here by Mr. Swings, who was an active and extensive land owner.

-
1. Indian Villages and Place Names of Pennsylvania, pp. 132-34.
NOTE: Ohio Avenue, Baltimore (Martenet 1873, pp. 35-36).

162845
2. Letter, Feb. 8, 1951.

OKANIKAN COVE [oʊkə hænɪkɪ, əkə hænɪkɪ, hænɪkɪ]

It is on Bloodsworth Island, Dorchester County
(USGS., Bloodsworth Island, 1903).

The United States Geographic Board (Sixth Report,
p. 569) has ruled: "... (Not Hanikan, Occohannock, nor
Onkanikan.)"

- Cf.: *Chaunock N. Am. 1597 Wytfliet
- Cf.: Acconoc Virginia 1606 Smith
- Accohanock Virginia 1606 Smith
- Occahannock Archives, III, 1657/60,
p. 379
- Cf.: Accahanock (Va.) Va., Md. 1676 Speed's
- Cf.: Achquank (See Va., Md., Pa., etc. 1690?
Honga) Thornton & Fisher
- Cf.: Accahanock (Va.) Va., Md. 1751 F. & J.
- Onkanikan Cove Md. 1806 Martenet
(Holland's
Island)
- Onkanikan Pt. Md. 1873 Martenet
- Onkanikan Cove Talbot & Dorchester
(N.W. and of Counties, 1877, L., G., & S.
Bloodsworth Island)

With the removal of the -an, which is probably
an English adjectival ending, the Maryland word -- though

it designates a different place -- becomes the same as accohanoc. According to Hodge's Handbook (I, 7), the Accohanoc, in Accomac and Northampton Counties, Virginia, were a Powhatan tribe living on the Accohanoc River in 1608. Today, in the Virginia portion of the Delmarva Peninsula, there is a Highway Marker stating that five miles west of U.S. Route 13 "... at Scarborough's Neck was the village of the Occahannock Indians. The seat of Debedeavon, the 'Laughing King.'"

Green,¹ evidently defining the Virginia river mentioned by Hodge, states: "Accohanoc; name of a river, Eastern Shore, 'as far as the river.' But he gives other forms (Accahanock, Occahanock, Accohanock), and makes two additional translations: 'Narrow and winding stream' and 'People of the bending (curving) stream.' The Handbook² explains that in Southern Renape - ock may be an animate plural suffix, and mean 'people of', and this may be Green's authority for the meaning, 'People of.' But it is clear that the name cannot have all of the entirely different interpretations he gives.

Both the -ik and the -an of the Maryland name are, I think, English: the -ik makes the word a tribal adjective

1. Word Book ..., p. 499.

2. I, pp. 354-55.

on the model of Hispanic (Baltic, Romanic, Slavic), and the -an, though tautological, gives the word more adjectival propriety in its additional application to a cove.

The word to be analyzed, then, is Okahanne. And it is appropriately accounted for by ahkwi, 'As far as' and -hanne, hannet, 'Rapid stream.' With his interpretation, "As far as the river,' Green, then, seems to be quite right.

OKLAHOMA

This village is in Carroll County, 1-1/2 miles from Eldersburg and 3 miles from Sykesville (USGS., Ellicott, 1906; Gazetteer Maryland 1941).

The name is, of course, Choctaw, and is not a native Maryland word.

Charles N. Gould¹ explains: "The name Oklahoma was derived from two Choctaw words, okla, meaning 'people', and humma or homma, meaning 'red.' The name was proposed in 1866 by Rev. Allen Wright, Chief of the Choctaws. ..."

1. Oklahoma Place Names ... (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1933), p. 21.

OKONOKO [oʊkə n oʊkə]

This place is on the West Virginia side of the Potomac River, in western Maryland.

Cf.: An "Indian called
Oconiseeta"

Okonoko (W. Va.)

Okonoko

Okonoko (Md.?)

Okonoko^o

Archives, III, p. 412
(1660-61)

Baltimore & Howard Coun-
ties 1878 Hopkins

Md. & Del. 1897 Century

Md., Del., D. C. 1893

Matthews-Northrup

Md. & Del. 1897 Century

Perhaps this name is a compound of:

Ahkwí

and

Anahkwí

'High'

'Summit'

((Ojibwa, 'wood'))

'Top'

Its meaning would then be, 'High or wooded summit.' This does not, however, befit Okonoko's terrain.

Shawno Fields Deserted

Shawno Fields

Va., & Md., 1751 ...

Shawno Indian Fields

Deserted (between
Wills & Lonaconin
Creeks)

Shawno Fields

(At junction of the
Wappacomo &
Cohongoruta)

Shawnee Fields

Map of the Country 1787

Shawnee

Shawnoe Fields

Md. 1804 Arrowsmith & Lewis

Md. 1818 Carey

Butcher (Monongahela Valley, p. 203) defines Old
Fields as "... a common expression for land that has been
cultivated by the Indians and left fallow, which is generally
overrun with what they call 'broom grass.'"

See SHAWAN.

OLDTOWN

This village is in the Western Maryland Shawnee region on the North Branch of the Potomac River, Allegany County, ten miles east of Cumberland and five miles west of Okonoko (W. Va.) (USGS., Flintstone, 1900).

Old Town

Register 1833,

Executive, 137

Since Oldtown is little more than a mile from the junction of the North and South Branches of the Potomac, where the Shawno Fields of early times (ante 1736) were located, I suppose that the present name is the remnant of some such phrase as *Shawnee Old Town.

Marye¹ may have had this region in mind when he wrote as follows in his, "Notes on the Primitive History of Western Maryland": "... Shawno Indian Fields. Ostensibly, these Indian fields, deserted long before the arrival of the first white settlers in that place, were the common property of the inhabitants of the Upper Old Indian Town, the site of which, as I have shown, was on the north side of the river, near Fort Hill. To judge by Benjamin Winslow's Plan of the Upper Part of Potomack River (1736) these Indian fields ran from Fort Hill down along the river a distance of about three

1. MHM., XXXVIII (1933), p. 166.

and a half miles to the upper end of the great bend which enclosed a bottom formerly called Sugar Bottom, at or near the site of Pinto, or to within seven miles (in a straight line) of the mouth of Will's Creek."

OREGON

A tributary (Oregon Branch) of Beaverdam Run, Baltimore County (USGS., Baltimore, 1904); a hamlet (Oregon) near Oregon Branch (USGS., Baltimore, 1904); and a school ("Oregon School 1867-1909") near Taneytown, Carroll County.

"Shawan Cabin Branch	Marye, <u>MHM.</u> , XXX, 1935 p. 135, ea. 1850?
°Oregon	Balt., Howard 1878 Hopkins
Oregon	Md. 1883 P.O.D.
Oregon	Md., Del. 1892 R.-McN.
Oregon (Baltimore County)	Md., D. C. 1888/92 R.-McN.
Oregon (Carroll Co.)	
Oregon (Baltimore County)	Atlas Balt. Co. 1898 Bromley

Marye,¹ discussing the evidence for Shawnee settlement in Baltimore County, gives the following history of this and adjacent names: "... we find that, when that part of Baltimore County was first settled, the stream now known as Oregon Run bore the name of the Shawan Cabin Branch. This 'run' was known as Shawan Run as late as the first part of the past century, and it was not until a couple of generations ago that it acquired its present name. It rises near

1. MHM., XXX (1935), pp. 133-34.

a village called Shawan and empties into Beaver Dam Run near Cockeyville. I am not of the opinion that Shawan was so named because it lies on the site of a Shawnee town. I think it was named for the 'branch' or 'run' at the head of which it lies. But if there is anything in the theory that the Shawnee once had a settlement in this vicinity, the name of the place, Shawan, serves to commemorate the fact. A considerable part of the valley of Shawan Cabin Branch, or Oregon Run, was taken up in an original tract of land called, 'The Shawan Hunting Ground.' At the head of Oregon Run lies another original tract, 'Sepus's Town.'² This name is, perhaps, suggestive of a bare possibility that the Indian town, if any there was, was situated here, and that 'Sepus' was the name of the head man of the place. Between Shawan and Cockeyville there were formerly located some fields called 'The Indian Old Fields.' These 'Indian Old Fields,' insofar as I have been able to determine, were within the watershed of Oregon Run at a distance of about two miles or something less from Shawan. ... When this part of Baltimore County was first opened to settlement, one of these head branches of Rowland's Run was called the Shawan or Shenese Glade.

"The theory which suggests itself to me is that

2. Sepos = 'Little river'? A second diminutive is found in Delaware (B. & A., p. 132, siposis).

these named are due to small settlements of the Shawnese Indians, which the first white settlers discovered at the head of Howland's Run and on Oregon Run... The Indian Old Fields were the abandoned fields of these people. ... it seems to me entirely plausible, granted they never existed, that these Indian villages or camps were founded by dissatisfied or by simply weary members of Martin Chartier's band of Shawnees, which ... appeared in Cecil County, Maryland, in the summer of 1692."

Marye³ gives the following early and pertinent spellings:

Shawan Glade	Survey 1699
Shenese Glade	Deposition 1762
Shawan Meadow	Survey 1718
Shawan Glade	Survey 1716
Showan Glade	Survey 1714
Shawan Cabbin Branch	Survey 1724/25
Indian Old Fields	Survey 1774
Indian Old Fields	Survey 1760
Shawan Cabin Branch	Survey 1719
Showan Cabin Branch	Survey 1720
Shawan Hunting Ground	Survey 1720
Shawwan Cabbin Branch	Survey 1737

3. Op. cit., pp. 135-37.

Shewan Hunting Ground	Survey 1714
Shewan Cabin Branch	Survey 1714
Shewan Farm	? ?

I have at times wondered whether the Carroll County Oregon is not related to the Olacin of "Olacin (Oliccin) Land" which Marye,⁴ finding on records of 1724, located "between Linganore Creek on the south and a point at least as far north as the head of Glade Creek." With the not altogether infrequent interchange of r and l, Olacin

4. MHM., XV (1920), pp. 367-68.

213
32

(Oliccin) could become Oregon.⁵

5. There are at least four theories of the genesis of Oregon, (a) that it is an Algonquian word; (b) that it is from the Spanish or Latin; (c) that it was invented by Jonathan Carver in 1766; and (d) that it arose when an engraver mistakenly copied the Ovisconsink (Wisconsin) of the 'Carte Generale de Canada (in early editions of Lahontan's Nouveaux Voyages ... dans l'Amerique Septentrional) as Quaricon. A map containing the error

Sinz

(R. de Ouaricon), the theory maintains, reached Major Robert Rogers, who first recorded it as 'Ouragon' in 1765.

NOTE on (a): Gemmill (Romantic America, p. 121) declares "The word Oregon is of Algonquin origin and means 'Gentle flowing waters.' ...

NOTE on (b): The Handbook (II, 144 ff.) supports a derivation from the Spanish nickname 'big-eared people'; Beauchamp (op. cit., p. 41) mentions the "popular" etymology from Spanish Oreion, 'a pulling of the ears,' or 'lop ears.' It is not, he says, from Spanish huracan, 'a wind,' or origanum, 'an herb.'

NOTE on (c): Beauchamp (op. cit.) cites Bancroft for the notion that Carver "invented" the word, that Bryant ("Thanatopsis") made it famous, that Kelley first fastened it on the Columbia River territory.

NOTE on (d) This is the theory of George R. Stewart ("The Source of the Name 'Oregon'," American Speech, XIX (1914), 115-17). Frederick Bracher ("Ouaricon and Oregon," 185-87) supports the idea, identifies the map on which the error first appeared (2nd issue, French edition, Lahontan 1703, seen in the Huntington Library), and points out that (though the error doesn't appear on the English maps of 1703-65, where Ouisconsinc is the spelling), "maps bearing the form 'Ouaricon' were readily available during the mid-eighteenth century ..."

But William Marye's more conservative explanation seems best, at least for the Oregon names of Baltimore County. He points out that Oregon is a recent name* and suggests that it is analogous in origin to Texas, Baltimore County. One notes a similar Oklahoma in Carroll County. It must also be observed that, since the predecessor of Oregon Branch was *Shawan Cabin Branch, it is Shawan and not Oregon that is the indigenous word. There seems to the present writer to be little value in the notion that Oregon, which is near early iron ore diggings, was selected because its opening letters spell ore!

6. Letter, June 5, 1949.

NOTE: Is there an Oregon Hill in Richmond, Virginia? See the Virginia gazetteers.

NOTE: What of the comparable Algonquian word, outacan, that means 'rounded bowl', etc.?

* But the Oregon of Carroll County is a great deal earlier, and deserves close study.

P

PAMUNKEY

See POMONKEY.

*PARAHICKON

The only vestige I have of this early Indian name is a phrase in Archives, XV, p. 236: "... one other neck of Land called Parrahockon ... Parrahochben..."

CF.: Wissahickon, Pa.

PASADENA

The State Planning Commission's Gazetteer (1941) describes Pasadena (Pasadina) as a village (pop. 205) on the B. & A. Railroad, one mile northwest of Warleigh Heights, Anne Arundel County.

This Algonquian word, perhaps first used in California, was brought there from Indiana in 1874 by a group of fruit growers.¹ It is also found in New Jersey.

The B.A.E. (Smithsonian) card index defines Pasadena as Chippewa Algonquian for, "A gap between mountains." In Bishop Baraga's Otchipwe dictionary² it is given as Passadina, "There is a low place between two mountains," "a valley."

There are no mountains in the Maryland locale of the present name. So, except for its being Algonquin, the word is entirely second hand in this state.

PASSAPAE LANDING

It is on the Choptank River, Caroline County (USGS., Denton, 1905).

1.

Cf.: *Paspanegh Virginia 1606 Smith
 Passaunkack Virginia 1606 Smith
 Paspahegh Virginia 1606 Smith
 Pasaughtacock Virginia 1606 Smith
 Pissaseck Virginia 1606 Smith
 Pissacocack Virginia 1606 Smith
Cf.: Passayonke Indians Archives, III, pp. 431,
 Passaionke...Indians 462, 574 (1636-67)
 Passayoncke Indians
Cf.: Paskeysayes Archives, V, 165, 167,
 (Place, nation) (1667-1687/88)
 Pasbehayes
 (place, nation)

Pending inquiry into the local tradition of this name, I suggest that it is a form of the word Paspahegh, the name of an extinct Virginia tribe and two extinct Virginia villages described in the Handbook (II, 206-07) as follows: (1) a Powhatan tribe of 200 living between the Chickahominy and James Rivers in 1608; (2) their principal village, on the north bank of the James River, Charles City County (burned by the English in 1610); and (3) another Powhatan village, on the south bank of the Chickahominy River, Charles City County.

In trying to solve the similar name, Passapenock,

N.Y., Beauchamp¹ considers pussough 'wildcat', p'saipen (Trumbull), 'wild onion', and pesuponk, 'sweating house.' And Tooker,² studying several Long Island names with passa, considers pachau (Mass., poksheau), 'it divides itself.' One must also note pasoo, pahsu,³ 'it is near' and sep (seep, seip, sepu)⁴ 'river.'

None of the elements suggested by Beauchamp is admissible. But the Massachusetts pachau plus -pyä ((= -pae)) could perhaps give 'Body of divided water.' And the Massachusetts pasoo (pahsu), 'it is near,' plus -pyä (= -pae) or sepi ('river') may mean 'It is near the river.' Again, taking -pae as a shortened form of -peake, the word could be pas-sepi-auke, 'Land near the river.'

Father James Geary proposes pasa-pyä-ki, 'Body of warm water.'

PASSERDYKE CREEK [pæsn̩ dæɪk]

It is a tributary of Wicomico Creek, Wicomico and Somerset Counties (USGS., Salisbury, 1901).

-
1. Aboriginal Place Names ... N. Y., p. 22.
 2. Indian Place Names on Long Island, pp. 177-81.
 3. Trumbull, p. 118.
 4. Trumbull, p. 148.

Cf.:	*Passaughtacock	Va. 1606 Smith
	Passerdyke Creek	Md. 1866 Martenet
	Passedyke Creek	Torrence, <u>Old Somerset</u> , 1867, p. 429.
	Passerdyke Creek	Md. 1873 Martenet Wic., Som., Worcester, 1877 L., G., S.

The Handbook¹ describes Smith's *Pasaughtacock as a Powhatan village situated on the north bank of the York River, King and Queen County, Virginia, in 1608.

I suggest that Passerdyke is a telescoped form of the word that gives Smith's Pasaughtacock. The ugh could have become ar ((ʌ/)), the t could have become d. By telescoping the last syllables, one gets pasardock, which by folk neglect, easily becomes passerdyke.

Father James Geary, studying Smith's fuller form, thinks that the ugh of Pasaughtacock, represented a vowel plus the glottal stop. The pasaugh, he thinks, may be equivalent to pasik, 'split', 'gouge', 'gap' (Ojibwa pasihkw, 'groove'), the stem that is found in pas aden(a), 'gap' atin, 'mountain.' The rest of the word (-tacock) is perhaps 'tek-w-ek' or tuck, 'stream' and -ock, the locative. The

1. II, p. 205.

meaning he proposes is, 'Stream that scoops out banks.'

PATAPSCO [πατάσκειος κούρ]

It is (1) an important river flowing between Anne Arundel and Howard Counties into Chesapeake Bay at Baltimore (USGS., Relay, 1907; Mount Airy, 1909; Ellicott, 1906; (2) a village in Carroll County where the Eastern Branch of the Patapsco River and the West Branch join to form the North Branch (USGS., Westminster, 1905); and (3) a hamlet on Stony Run, near the Patapsco River, Anne Arundel County (USGS., Relay, 1907).

In the past several other places have had the name Patapsco. There is a Patapsco Street ((πατάσκειος)) in Baltimore. The historical sketch of Howard County (p.19 of Hopkins Atlas, "15 miles around Baltimore, including Howard County," 1878) states that Elk Ridge Landing was called Patapsco by the early settlers.

Bolus flu	Va. 1606 ⁸ Smith
Patapscoe	Md. 1666 Alsop
Patapsko R.	Va., Md. 1673 Herrman
Patapsco R.	Md., Va., 1682 Bowden
Patapsko River	1684/90 Thornton et al.
Patapsko R.	Va., Md. 1736 Moll
Patapsco R.	Va., Md. 1751 F. & J.

Patapsko R.	Va., Md., Pa. 1780 Mt. & Page
N. Br. Patapsco	Md. 1838 Bradford
Patapsco R.	
West Branch of Patapsco River	Md. 1841 Lucas
North Branch of Patapsco River	Md. 1841 Lucas
Patapsco River	Md. 1841 Lucas
Patapsco Neck	Md. 1841 Lucas

It may be fairly assumed that Bolus flu was the name Smith gave to the Patapsco. Tyler¹ thinks that he meant the Gunpowder, but Bozman, dismissing the Severn and not mentioning the Gunpowder, declares: "This ((the Bolus)) has been generally deemed to have been the Patapsco, which opinion seems to be warranted by Smith's map."

Bole-Armoniack (Armenian Bole), put up in little white cakes (Terra Sigillata) and brought from Armenia near the head of the Euphrates, and sometimes from ... Lemnos, is a species of earth formerly supposed to have medicinal properties.² Smith³ gave the name Bolus to what is supposed to have been the Patapsco because "... the clay in many

1. Smith's Description of Virginia, pp. 82, 87 in Narratives of Early Virginia, ed. Tyler (ONYAN, Scribner's 1907)...

2. History of Maryland, I, 1837, p. 116.

3. Tyler's Narratives, p. 143.

places under the cliffs by the high water mark, did grow up in red and white knots as gum out of trees; and in some places so participated together as if they were all of one nature, excepting the colour, the rest of the earth on both sides being hard sandy gravell, which made us thinke it bole-armoniack and terra sigillata ..."

Heckewelder,⁴ citing Zeisberger's Pe-ta-quei-chen, 'the water is rising,' defines Patapsco as "corrupted from Petapsqui, signifying backwater or tide-water covered with patapsqui Boyd⁵ elaborates on the same definition: "Patapsco, patapsqui; i.e., 'back water,' or 'a long deep stretch in a stream caused by back or tide water containing froth' ..."
Johnson,⁶ translating Lindstrom, gives the spellings Petapskwi, Petapsqui, and re-echoes Heckewelder.⁷

William Wallace Tucker, in a letter to Charles Weathers Bump,⁸ gives the following totally different definition: pota⁹ 'to jut out,' 'bulge'; -psk, 'a ledge of

4. Ed., Reichel, p. 51.

5. p. 35.

6. p. 372.

7. I surmise that Green made an error for back water when he wrote (p. 519): "Patapsco ... 'blak water.'"

8. "Indian Place-Names in Maryland," MIM., II, Dec., 1907, No. 44, pp. 287-93.

9. See PORT TOBACCO.

rock'; and the locative ut, 'at.' The resultant translation, 'at the rocky point or corner,' is defended by Bump, who says: (1) that "Heckewelder ... made too much out of resemblances to the language of the Lenni Lenape Indians, among whom he labored," (2) that "... the key to our Maryland Indian names is to be found in a comparative study of the Algonquian dialects and especially of those tribes who furnished Capt. John Smith's guides and informants as he explored the Chesapeake and its tributaries in 1608," and (3) that the jutting ledge (rocky corner) of Tooker's definition is probably the 'White Rocks',".. that group of limestone rocks jutting out of the river opposite where Rock Creek joins the Patapsco."

PATUXENT [patáksənt, tíksənt]

The Patuxent River flows between Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties into Chesapeake Bay (USGS., Mount Airy, 1909; USGS., Rockville, 1923; USGS., Owensville, 1905). The following were named (directly or indirectly) for the river: a hamlet near the Little Patuxent River, Anne Arundel County (USGS., Laurel, 1926); a hamlet in Patuxent District, Charles County (USGS., Prince Frederick, 1938); *Patuxent Forge (Register, 1833, Executive, p. 162); and Patuxent

Station, on the Little Patuxent River, Anne Arundel County
(USGS., Relay, 1907).

Pawtuxunt	Va. 1606 Smith
Pawtuxunt flu	
King of the Patuxents...	<u>MHM.</u> , I, 1906: p. 299,
nations or tribes	1634...
of Indians named...	
Patuxent	
Patuxent	Md. 1636 Lord Baltimore
Patuxent flu	
Pattuxent riu	<u>MHM.</u> , III, 1908: 158, 1636
	Calvert Papers
Potuxen	Journal du Embassy 1659
	<u>in Narrs. Early Md.</u> , p.325.
Patoxent River	<u>Archives</u> , III, 462: 1661-75
Patuxant Ri:	Md. 1666 Alsop
Pettuxent,	<u>Archives</u> , V, 1667-1687/8
Patuscent, Puttuxan	(p. 582)
Pottuxon-River	Journal of George Fox 1672
	<u>in Narratives of Early</u>
	<u>Maryland</u> , p. 400.
Patuxen...	Va., Md., 1673 Herrman
Patuxent M anor	
Potuxon Riv	<u>MHM.</u> , XV (1920), p. 296.

(for 1684)

Patuxen R. Va., Md., Pa. 1780

Patuxen M. Mt. & Page

Patuxent River Md. 1795 Lewis

Patuxent Cr.

Patuxent River (2?) Md. 1841 Lucas

Little Patuxent River

Big Patuxent River (2?)

Patuxent Bridge

In colonial times, according to the Handbook¹, the word designated (1) a Calvert County Algonquian tribe probably closely related to the Conoy, and (2) their principal village, on the east bank of the Patuxent River (Indian population of 40 in 1608). The following ethnological note² equates the Patuxents to the Doags, Toags or Taux:

"... The two synonymous names, Toags and Taux, occurring in connection with other different names of peoples mentioned by Smith and whose habitat at times may be inferred from their position on Smith's map, one may believe that the Toags lived at that time on the Pawtuxent River and that one may even go farther and identify them with the Pawtuxents occupying a village of the same name as that of the river."

1. II, pp. 210-11.

2. Presumably by J. M. B. Hewitt, to be seen in the B.A.E. card index (Algonquian vocabularies, misc), the 4th floor office of Dr. Wm. N. Fenton, Smithsonian Institute.

All the authorities³ translate the word as 'At the little fall(s).' Trumbull notes that it is the diminutive Pautuckese (>Patux) plus the "locative affix" (Pau-tuck-es-it >Patuxet). Tooker remarks that the Maryland name is cognate with the Rhode Island one (Pawtucket), and "show(s) ... that the names in Maryland and Virginia are very closely related to the Narragansett and Massachusetts..." He makes the point that, "... the Pawtuxent of John Smith ... described an Indian town 'at the falls on a tidal stream,' and not the river itself."

Pawi- "(to) Shake,"

The Algonquian stem pawi -, '(to) shake', underlies all versions of the name. Nils M. Holmer,⁴ noting that the Rhode Island Pawtucket "falls 50 feet," gives the best general account: "... Pawating 'at the falls or rapids,' ... was the name of an ancient Chippewa village near Sault Sainte Marie (whence that city is still called Bawit'ing by the Ojibway); incidentally there are many Indian names from the same stem: Pawtucket, a village in Rhode Island, on the Blackstone (or Pawtucket) river; ... Patuxent river, Md.

3. See Gerard (Handbook, II, 211). Trumbull (Indian Names of Places Conn., 1881, p. 49); Bump, op. cit., pp. 287-93; etc.

4. Nils M. Holmer, Indian Place Names of North America ... (1948) p. 25.
 NOTE: May not the 'n' of Patuxent be explained by supposing that the settlers looked at the word (Patuxet) as an adjective (Patuxent) on the model of fervent, vibrant, cogent?

(with a village of the same name); Patuxet, ... a village in Massachusetts; probably also the ancient name of the Delaware river, Poutaxat, which would have reference to the numerous falls in the river, of which some (such as Welles's Fall, the Foul Rift, etc.) are now utilized for electric power. Analogous names are found in Iroquoian territory, e.g., Caughnawaga (from Mohawk Kahnawake 'at the rapids') an ancient settlement on the St. Lawrence river..."

PAWATINIKA, CAMP

Gazetteer Maryland, 1941, locates this camp in Anne Arundel County, 2-1/2 miles southeast of Annapolis.

Though it is Algonquian, this is not a native Maryland name.

A casual analysis indicates that it is a compound of the Pawating (Ojibway Bawi 'ting) of Pawtucket (Pawtuxent), 'at the falls,' plus -ika, 'activity', and may mean 'Activity at the falls.'

PAW PAW [PS PSI

A cove (Paw Paw Cove) in Talbot County on the west side of Choptank (Tighlman's) Island (Martenet 1866, 1873; Talbot & Dorchester Counties 1877, L., G., S.): also a point (Pawpaw Pt.) and hollow (Pawpaw Hollow) in Breton Bay,

southern Maryland (USGS., Leonardtwn, 1939).

About the Algonquian meaning of this word, two of the secondary authorities totally disagree. Gemmill,¹ for example, declares: "Paw Paw, the name of several towns, is an Algonquin word, and means, 'Two Falls,' or 'Double Fall.'" But Elijah Haines,² an earlier writer, states: "In the Algonquian language is the word pahpah, 'go about' ... 'post office in Illinois.'

W. L. Mencken³ lists paw-paw among such Algonquin derivatives as skunk, squash, terrapin, persimmon and chipmunk. But I am inclined to believe that paw-paw in Maryland and Virginia is from the totally different Caribbean language that gave the name to the tropical fruit.

PICKWAXEN CREEK [pɪkwəkən]

It flows from the Cobb Neck region into the Potomac River (USGS., Wicomico, 1914).

Pukewaxen Archives, X, 503, 1649-50/57

Pukewaxen Hundred Archives, XIII, 133 (1686)

-
1. Romantic America, p. 83.
 2. The American Indian ... (1886), p. 770.
 3. The American Language ... Third edition, Revised and enlarged ... (New York, MCMXXIII), p. 53.

Pikaiwaxen	<u>Archives</u> , III, p. 445: 1661-75
Pickajawaxen	<u>Archives</u> , V, 13-14, 1667-87/88
Pyckyawaxen	Md. Cal. Wills, II, p. 53: 1693-94
Piccomaxen C ^r .	Ches. Bay 1735 Noxton
Piccowaxen	Va., Md., 1751, F. & J.
Piccowaxe	Va., 1755 Vaugondy from F. & J.
Piccowaxen River	Va., Md., 1775 F. & J.
Pickowaxen C	Md., 1794, Griffith
Piccowaxen	Md., 1795, Lewis
Pickawaxen C.	Md., 1841, Lucas

Heckewelder¹ states that Piccowaxen is corrupted from Pixuwaxen, or Pikiuwaxen, 'torn shoes.' And to substantiate this, he cites Zeisberger's pix-u (animate, middle form), 'ragged' and Macksen,² 'shoe', 'sock.'

Johnson³ expands Heckewelder's definition:

-
1. Ed., Reichel, p. 53. Boyd (37) and Gannett (Origin, 1st ed., p. 207) follow Heckewelder.
 2. Ack-sen is the combining form. ks-x. NOTE: Ojibwa-ahkisine. The word, by the way, is inanimate.
 3. Translating Lindestrom, p. 373.

NOTE:- This name seems to belong to that group of early colonial names which, like Tearcoat Creek (W. Va.) † and Tear Wallet † -- (Virginia?), testify to the brambles and crags of the wilderness.

Again, there are pioneer names like it, testifying to articles lost or found: e.g., Huntingshirt Branch, Indian Cap Run.

† Tear Wallet Creek (Gannett, Gaz. of Va., 1904).

Pascataway

Pa.. Md. Boundary 1780

Erskine

Piscataway R.

Md. 1841 Lucas

Piscataway

Piscataway Cr.

The name occurred twice historically: (1)

Handbook, II, p. 262, as the name of a tribe (the Piscataqua) living on the *Piscataqua¹ River (^{Maine}Virginia); and (2) Handbook, loc.cit., as the name of a former Conoy village (Piscataway, on Piscataway Creek, Md.) where the Conoy chief lived at the time of the English occupancy, in 1634. The Handbook (C.T.) suggests that Piscataway and Kittamaquindi were one and the same place, the latter being the name of a resident chief...

Boyd² defines the Maryland name as Pisgattauwi, 'it is darkening.' A second meaning, from a form comparable to FOX wapis, 'white', is just as appropriate for the Maryland word, but he confines it to 'the name of a town in Middlesex Co., N. J.': "Pescat'taway, wapees -- white, kowat or quaat -- a pine tree, or the place of the pine tree;

-
- 1. Identity today: *The same.*
 - 2. P. 37.

i.e., 'the place of the white pine tree: ' ..."

Gannett,³ similarly contradictory, defines a New Hampshire form of the name (Piscataqua) as 'The confluence of two streams,' a Maine form (Piscataquis) as, "Divided tidal river," and the Maryland form (Pisataway) as, 'The place of white pines.' If these are all forms of the same Algonquian word, it is evident that only one, if any, of the various translations is correct.

Ruttenber⁴ gives but one meaning and his account has plausible documentation and pith: "The root of the name is Poske, or Piske (Paske, Zeisberger), meaning, primarily, 'to split', 'to divide forcibly or abruptly.' (Trumbull.) In Abnaki, Pesketekwa, a 'divided tidal or broad river or estuary' -- Peskahakan (Rasle), 'branche.' In the Delaware, Zeisberger wrote Pasketiwi, 'The division or branch of a stream.' Pascataway, Md., is an equivalent form ..."

Father James Geary suggests a hitherto unrecorded etymology. He thinks that the word may be a compound of peecheaucatse (B. & A., 'bend'), pehk, pick + atawau,⁵

3. Origin, 1st ed., p. 209.

4. Footprints, pp. 65-66.

5. Ojibway, andawe (Baraga, p.). Algonkin, andawh (Cuoq).

'raised pathway,' 'bridge': 'High passable bank around a bend in a river.'

POCAHONTAS

The name is not native to Maryland; it is used in a secondary way to designate suburban streets near the District of Columbia, and in Baltimore ...

Cf.: Pocahontas Farm, in Virginia near the Eastern Shore highway, U. S. Route 13, where a highway marker points out that "Three miles east on Pocahontas Farm was? the main village of the? Gingaskin Indians ... survivors found as late as 1860."

POCOMOKE [pōw kə mōk]

The name describes at least three items: (1) a river flowing between Wicomico and Worcester Counties (USGS., Princess Anne, 1901; USGS., Pittsville, 1902); (2) a sound (Pocomoke Sound) lying off Lawsons and Asbury Districts, Somerset County (USGS., Crisfield, 1903); (3) a town (Pocomoke City, pop. 2739) on the Pocomoke River, Worcester County (USGS., Princess Anne, 1901).

- Pawcocomocac Virginia 1606 Smith
- Pocatamough
- river of Pocomoque Archives, IV ... 1637, p.22.
- Peckamoke Md. 1666 Alsop
- Pokomoake R. Va., Md. 1673 Herrman
- Pokomoack Bay
- Pacomoack B. Va., Md. 1676 Speed's
- Wighco alias Pocomoake R
- Pokomoake R No. Am. 1680 Thornton
- Pocomoke Bay Md., Va. 1682 Bowden
- Pocomack ... Md., etc. 1684 Thornton
- Pocomok (far E. Sh.)
- Wighco als Pokomoake Va., Md., Pa. 1719 Senex
- Pokomoack

Pokomoaka R.	Va., Md., Pa. 1780 Mt. &
Pokomoake bay	Page
Pocomoke Bay	Delaware 1787 Churchman
Pocomock R.	
Pokomoke R.	Md. 1794 Griffith
Pocomoke Bay	Md. 1795 Lewis
Pocomoke River	
Pokomoke Bay	Md. 1795 Griffith
Pokomoke R.	
Pocomoke R.	Maryland 1818 Carey
Pocomoke Bay	

There is a confusion in the early application of the river names *Cuscaraw(a)ock, *Wighcocomoco, and Pocomoke, suggested by the 1676 and 1719 map spellings, "Wighco (al(ia)s Poc(k)omoake R," and by Stith,¹ who states: "... the River Wighcocomoco, which is the River now called Pokomoke. ... they stood over against the Eastern Shore, and fell in with a pretty convenient River, then called Cuscarawock. This is, what is laid down in our present charts by the name of Wighcocomoco, by whatever Accident that Name hath shifted,

1. History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia (New York, reprint of 1865), p. 63.

in Process of Time, from Pokomoke River to this."

Smith's early form, *Pocatamough, which may be the prototype of Pocomoke, is defined by the Handbook² as naming a village in 1608 on the west bank of the Patuxent River, St. Marys County.

Maryland ... A Guide³ defines Pocomoke as 'Black water.' The BAE (Smithsonian) filing card index lists Poquonock as 'general Algonquian' for 'At the clearing.'

But Heckewelder,⁴ with more linguistic detail, gives two additional translations: (1) 'The place of shellfish,' from Pocquemoke (Zeisberger, Pocque - u, 'a clam,' 'a mussel'); and (2) 'Broken or diversified by knolls and hills.' Boyd⁵ notes the shellfish definition.

Trumbull⁶ adds to the diversity of the forms and meanings, mentioning the New England Paucamack and Pocammack. Paucamack (in Rhode Island the source of Pachaug River), he derives from pauqu'amaug, 'clear or open fishing place.' In an instance where the word appears as, ptuckcommuck, he sees the opening syllable as p'tukk(i), 'round,' and the last syllable as either -komuk, 'house,' 'enclosure' or -amaug,

2. II, p. 270.
3. P. 379.
4. Ed., Reichel, p. 53, p. 57.
5. P. 38.
6. Indian Place Names Connecticut, pp. 45-46.

'fishing place.' The two possible translations are, therefore, 'Round house or enclosure,' or 'Round fishing place.'

Nothing B. & A.'s⁷ poqueo (pohkwi, FOX and OJIBWAY), 'pierce' and the Delaware (h)akki, 'land' (ahkamik, 'land', CREE, uhski, uhk 'land'), Father James Kearny favors the prototype *po-k ak-a-mik-ak, 'Pierced or broken round.' This is the same as Heckewelder's second translation, and makes a good corroboration.

POMONKEY [p o m o n k e y]

It is (1) a creek (Pomonkey Creek) flowing into the Potomac River at Hollis Point, Charles County (USGS., Indian Head, 1925); and (2) a hamlet (Pomonkey, pop. 300) in Charles County (USGS., Indian Head, 1925).

The Sixth Report of the U.S. Geographic Board¹ favors the spelling, Pomonkey, "... (Not Pamunkey nor Pamunky.)" for the Maryland name, and Pamunkey "... (Not Pamunky)" for the Virginia river.

Pamacocack

Virginia 1606[?] Smith

7. The forms are on pp. 118-19.
1. P. 584, p. 613.

Pamacocack

Pamunkey Indian Land	Va., Md., 1673	Herrman
Pamunkey	Va., Md., 1676	Speed's
Pamunk	N. Am. 1680	Thornton
Pamunkey R.	Md., Va. 1682	Bowden
Pamunk	N. Eng., etc., 1684-90,	Thornton
Pamunkey Indian Land	Va., Md., Pa., 1719	Senex
Pamunkey Cr.	Ches. Bay 1735	Hoxton
Pamunkey River	Va., Md., 1751	F. & J.
Pamunkey Cr.	Va., Md., 1751	F. & J.
Pomunkey Cr.	Va., Md., 1775	F. & J.
Pamunkey Indian Land	Va., Md., Pa., 1780	Mt. & Page
Pomunkey Cr.	Md., 1795	Lewis
Pomoky W. H.	Md., 1795	Griffith

Granted that modern Pomonkey is the linguistic descendant of Pamacocack, the word had five uses in colonial days (See Handbook)²: (1) Pamacocack, a former Indian village on the Maryland side of the Potomac near the present day Pomonkey, Charles County; (2) Pamacocack, an adjacent village on the Virginia side of the Potomac; Pamunkey,³ a tract of

2. II, pp. 196-99.

3. Just when did this river come to be called Pamunkey?

land in King William County, Virginia; (4) the Pamunkey, a tribe of the Powhatan Confederacy of Virginia; and (5) the Pamunkey³ River, Virginia.

There is little doubt that the word Pamunkey is a corruption of the fuller Pamacocack. William Marye,⁴ stating that Semmes⁵ gives good authority for believing that Pamacocack is "etymologically the same word as Pamunkey," declares: "... it appears to me scarcely doubtful that Pamacocock was no other than the Pamunkey Indian town of history ..."

Excepting Tooker's unique conclusion (Algonquian Series, IX: 'A place of secrecy in the woods'), most of the students of this word have defined it as either 'where we sweat (i.e., 'in the sweathouse') or 'Sloping hill.'

'Where we sweat'

Heckewelder,⁶ with an extensive note on Indian sweat houses, cites pihim, 'to sweat', pomo-a-can, 'a sweathouse', pimook, 'Go to sweat', and Pim-hot-tin, 'They

-
- 3. Just when did this river come to be called Pamunkey?
 - 4. MM, XXX (1935), p. 201.
 - 5. Raphael Semmes, "Aboriginal Maryland, Part 2," MM, XXIV, p. 203.
 - 6. Ed., Reichel, p. 51, pp. 51-53.

are sweating'; and he decides that the word is a corruption of pihmunga, 'Where we sweat (i.e., in the sweat house).' Johnson,⁷ following suit, states: "Pimunga, signifying 'at the sweating place.' Pihm, pim, 'to sweat' (Br. 115), ung, (ink), 'where', 'at'. 1. Pamunkey, Md." Gannett⁸ follows Heckewelder and Johnson, but Green⁹ tries to define two Pamunkeys, and gives both 'Where we are sweating (place of vapour baths) and 'Sloping hill.'

'Sloping hill'

This is Gerard's¹⁰ translation, from pām, 'sloping', 'slanting', and -aⁿki, 'hill', 'mountain', 'highland.'

Tooker versus Gerard

According to Tooker,¹¹ Vttamussack in Pamaunke, where the Powhatans had their "... principall Temple or place of superstition ... (Smith)," is a compound meaning 'a place of secrecy in the woods,' with pamaunkee being a

-
- 7. Translating Lindestrom, p. 372.
 - 8. Origin, 1st ed., p. 201.
 - 9. Word Book, p. 518.
 - 10. Handbook, II, pp. 196-99, and Some Virginia Indian Words (Repr. fr. American Anthropologist, n. s., Vol. 7, No. 2, April-June, 1905), Lancaster, Pa. ... 1805, pp. 222-49.
 - 11. The Algonquian Series, IX.

"form of a verb to hide (pamukque, Eliot)."

But Gerard,¹² identifying Eliot's assompamukquodt, 'Hiding place', as an inanimate passive verbal adjective, declares: "... the meaning of the word is almost directly the reverse ((of the meaning Tooker gives)), viz., 'it is seen in a certain manner', 'it appears so.' As Gerard explains it, the p of the ... sompamukque whence (according to Tooker) pamu(n)k(e)..., 'to hide', is the characteristic, instead, of the stem womp, 'to see', 'be seen.'

Gerard reiterates his own definition in detail. The prototype is *pāmaⁿki, 'sloping hill', 'rising upland', and the elements are pām (pem, pim, pum), 'sloping' and -anⁿki, 'hill.' He cites the corroborative OJIBWE -aki, 'hill', the ABNAKI pemaⁿkke, the 'high land slopes', and LENAPE mānaⁿgihleu (Monongahela), 'it (earth) separates from (mān) the hill (aⁿg) and slides quickly (-ihleu).'

Father James Geary has studied the word. The au of Pamaunke(y) suggests an earlier long a. The latter part of the word may then be taken as awang(k), 'terrain', and -ya 'it is.' If pam is translated as 'sloping', one then gets Gerard's meaning. But if one thinks of pam as the counterpart of FOX pyām '(to) twist', 'crooked', the meaning

12. Some Virginia Words ... etc.

may be: 'River twisting in the land.'

PONE ISLAND [pone-n]

On USGS., Bloodsworth, 1903, it is adjacent to Bloodsworth Island. The Sixth¹ United States Geographic Board Report, however, locates it in the southwest corner of Bloodsworth Island, and rules "... (Not Billy, Billy's nor The Pond.)"

Cf.: Pawn Run (Carrett Co.),² which may also be from pone.

This may be a genuine Indian survival, since pone (Strachey, apoon) was the Powhatan word for a corn meal and hot water cake. The Archives of Maryland,³ recording an examination of Indian prisoners in 1681, has: "Love Jones again called Declares that she saw this man the Examinant in the boate at Point Looke out and gave him a Pone⁴ and a ffish,..."

1. p. 613.

2. Gazetteer Maryland, 1904.

3. XV, pp. 364-373.

4. Italics mine.

In the Handbook article, Gerard⁵ derives pone from Powhatan hpan, '(something) baked', from hpen, 'she bakes.' He cites such cognates as Lenape hpan, Munsee hchpan, Caniba (Norridgewock) abāⁿ, Passamaquoddy hban. In another place,⁶ he calls the word "... An aphaeretic form of Virginia Lenape hpan, 'baked'; not a past participle, but a substantive of regular formation (by change of variable suffix -ou to nominal suffix -an) from hpeu 'she bakes.' ..."

PORT TOBACCO [pòntəbəkə, pònt təbəkə]

The word has at least four uses: (1) it is the name of a creek (Port Tobacco Creek) that flows south through Charles County (WCS., Indian Land, 1925); (2) it names a river (Port Tobacco River) flowing past Windmill Point, Charles County (WCS., Manjomey, 1913); (3) a hamlet (Port Tobacco, pop. 75) on Port Tobacco Creek,

5. 'Pone', II, p. 279.

6. "Virginia Indian Contributions to English" (Reprinted from American Anthropologist, n. s., Vol. 9, No. 1, January-March, 1907, Lancaster, Pa.). Pp. 102-03.

NOTE: See Frank Speck on Maryland survivals.

Charles County (USGS., Indian Head, 1925); and (4) a station (Port Tobacco Station)[†] two miles below LaPlata, Charles County (USGS., Brandywine, 1913).

The name was also used, on at least one occasion, to describe an Indian emperor, as the following excerpt from a letter of Governor Calvert's¹ indicates:

"... my Brother Porttobacco ... now Emperor of Paskattaway"

The geography of Port Tobacco seems to have changed over the years. The following excerpt² indicates a connection between it and Pamunkey: ... the river Pamac ((1642)), Pamake, is "Now called Port Tobacco Creek. From filling up of the channel, vessels ... can now (1910) come up only to within four miles of the town."

Potapaco Va. 1606 Smith
Portobacke Md. 1635 Ld. Balt.

"... a Creeke formerly called MHM., VIII, 1913, p. 51
Portobacco Creeke but (for 1649)
nowe St. Thomas Creeke
..."

Portobaco Va., Md., 1673, Herrman
Portobaco Va., Md., 1676 Speed's
Portobaco N. Eng., etc., 1684/90,
Thornton

1. 1638, in Narratives of Early Maryland, p. 158.

2. Note 2, p. 136, in Narratives of Early Maryland, ...

[†] Post office, Springhill; pop. 250.

Portobao Va., etc., 1684-90 Thornton,
Greene

Porto Batto MHM., XXXIV, 1939,
(Charles County) p. 254 (for 1702)

Portobacco Va., Md., 1717, Moll

Portobago (Rich-
mond County)

Portabacco Va., Md., Pa., 1719 Senex

Port Tobacco Cr. Ches. Bay, 1735, Hoxton

Porto ... Va., Md., 1736, Moll
(=Port Tobacco)

Port Tobacco Cr. Va., Md., 1751, F. & J.

Port Tobacco C
(Enters Rapid Anne
opposite Nanzatico))

Porto ((=Port Tobacco)) Va., Md., 1752, Bowen

Port^t Tobacco (So. Md.) Am. Gaz. III, 1762, Millar-
Port Tobacco^o Tonson

Portobao Va., Md., Pa. 1780 Mt. & Page

Port Tobacco Md., 1794 & 95

Port Tobacco R. Griffith

Port Tobacco^o Md., 1818 Carey

Port Tobacco Md., 1841, Lucas

Pt. Tobacco River

As the map spellings indicate, the word, Port

Tobacco, is an Anglicization of some such prototype as Smith's Potapaco. It is therefore Maryland's most interesting example of folk etymology. The extinct Indian village (*Potopaco) is described as follows in the Handbook:³ "... A village on the left bank of Potomac r., in Charles co., Md., w. of Port Tobacco, the name of which is a corruption of the Indian word. ... It was extinct in 1722. ..."

There are three opinions about the meaning of the word Port Tobacco: (1) indicated by a commentator on Andrew White's, Briefe Relation,⁴ that it is from potu-bago, 'tobacco leaves'; (2) suggested by Wilstach,⁵ that it is from an Indian word (possibly from 'Pertafacca'), "whose meaning would be descriptive of its position in the hollow of the hills"; and (3) held by Tooker,^{5*} Boyd,⁶ Gannett,⁷ Trumbull⁹ and the Handbook,¹⁰ that it means a bay or cove. The chief basis of opinion No. 1, which suggests that potu-bago means 'tobacco leaves', is that poate (L. potu) seems to mean

3. II, p. 294.

4. A Briefe Relation of the Voyage unto Maryland, 1634 p. 45, in Narratives of Early Maryland, 1633-1684, Clayton Colman Hall, ed. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1925).

5. Potomac Landings, p. 32.

5.* Tooker's correspondence with Charles Weathers Bump in the latter's "Indian Place-Names in Maryland," MM, II, No. 4, (December, 1907), pp. 286-93.

6. P. 39.

7. Origin, First ed., p. 213.

8. Word Book, p. 521.

9. Indian Names of Places in Connecticut, (1681), pp.47-48.

10. Loc. cit.

'tobacco', though its real significance is 'puff.' As for opinion No. 2, excepting for the mysterious 'perta facca', which the author must have found in his study of the spellings of the name, it appears that Wilstach also thought of the meaning as 'hollow' or 'cove.' The third opinion, then, is the one I shall emphasize -- and of it, Trumbull and Tooker are the best exponents.

Tooker and Trumbull

They agree but give different examples. Tooker, writing to Bump,¹² states that the pota- of Port Tobacco is the same as that of Patapsco (Potapskut), and means 'jutting' or 'projecting' in each case. And citing Eliot's pottapog, petapagh, he defines Smith's Potopaco as 'A jutting of the water inland.' Trumbull gives more New England examples: "Pautapaug, mod. pettipaug: part of the town of Essex: al.

11. Father James Geary. In W. R. Gerard's unpublished Dictionary (B. A. E., Smithsonian, MS. 2598 - A), p. 578, the Virginia word for tobacco seems to be a form of poke: "Poke. ... Nicotiana rustica, a species of tobacco of uncertain nativity, found in cultivation, at the advent of the Europeans... Etymology: poke, pooke, spooke, appooc, uhpowoc, abbrev. Renape (Algonkian) u'powakan, = Mass. & Narr. u'pawaⁿkan 'used for smoking' ... Ojibwa (root) = opwagan (= opuagan) 'pipe' ..."

12. Op. cit.

POTOMAC [pə'tómək, tómək]

It is probably the most famous Indian place-name to have arisen in Virginia and Maryland, and designates principally: (1) a river (Potomac River) separating Maryland from Virginia and West Virginia and flowing into Chesapeake Bay (Gazetteer Maryland, 1904); (2) a village (Potomac)[†] about two miles east of the Potomac River, Montgomery County (USGS., Rockville, 1923); (3) a station (*Potomac?) on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the present Western Maryland Railroad (Gazetteer Maryland 1904); and such miscellaneous features as

- (a) Streets (Baltimore, Cumberland, etc.)
- (b) Railroads (Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac)
- (c) Hotels (Piedmont, W. Va.)
- (d) Night Clubs and Cabarets (London, England)
- (e) Hospitals (Potomac Valley Hospital, Keyser, W.Va.)
- (f) Corporations (Potomac Edison, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.)
- (g) Ships (Archives, XLVII, p. 238 (1781).

= "... the Skuner Potomoke belonging to Baltimore..."

The Indian names, *Wappacomo and *Cohongoronta, of its two branches, the North Branch and the South Branch, respectively, are extinct, but there are examples of the occasional survival even of them. I note, for instance, that the annual graduation speech at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., is called "... the Cohonquoroton Address."¹

1. Washington _____, _____ 1948.

† Pop. 275.

Patawomeck	Virginia, 1606 ⁸ Smith
Patawomeck Flu	
Patowmeck	Maryland 1635 Id. Balt.
Patowmeck flu:	
Potomak River	Md. 1666 Alsop
Patowmeck River	Va., Md., 1673, Herrman
Patowmeck falls	
Patomeck R.	N. Am. 1680 Thornton
Potomac River	Md., Va., 1682, Bowden
Patomak River	Md., etc., 1684 Thornton
Patowmack R.	Va., Md., etc., 1684-90, Thornton
Patomeck R.	Morden, 1700.
Patowmeck Falls	Moll, 1716
Patowmack River	

Patowmeck River
Kahun = galuta
(flows into the
Potomac River at
King Opessa's Town

Lloyds, 1721, "Patowmeck
Above Ye Inhabitants,"
(Marye's Commentary,
MHM., XXX (1935)²

2. Lloyd's memoranda as printed by Marye:

Senequas

Shawennows

Chenebow - quoquey

Monnockkesey

Cunnaquachegue

Cunnatachegue

Cayeunto

Ondieta

Chennandoowa

Cinnandoa

...

...

Kahungaluta

Hungaluta

Cunnawaas

Potowmeck

ye Sinequas ((i.e., all
Indians of the Five
Nations)) may possible
call Patowmeck in that
part of ye countrey;

Cunnawaas: from ye Cunnoyes.

Wappacomo a.^{1st} Great S.^o Warner's 1738

Fork

Spring Head ((of Potomac))

Savage River a.^{1st} N.^o Fork

Potowmack River called

Cohongoronta

Falls of Potowm^k

Patowmack R. Bowen 1747

Pattowmack Falls

Patomoak ((Seems to
flow into the Big Potomac))

North Branch Lewis Evans, 1755

South Branch

Potowmack R. (i.e., up to
S. Branch)

Cohongoronto River Fry and Jefferson, 1751

Wappocomo River or the
South Branch

Patowmack R. ((Below
junction of the
Shenandoah))

Wappocomo or South River Bew, 1780

Cohongonto R^v

Patowmack River ((To the
junction of the Shenandoah))

Cohongoronta R Map of the Country 1787

Wappocomo R. or the

South Branch

Patowmac R. ((Below

Shenandoah Junction))

North Branch

Lewis Evans Bowles

South Branch

Powtomack R ((Up to

the South Branch))

Potomac St.

Md., D. C., 1873, M.W.G.

(Baltimore)

Potomac St.

Md., D. C., 1873, M.W.G.

(Hagerstown)

*Potomac City

Md., D. C., 1873, M.W.G.

(Adjacent to Union-

town, Anacostia P.O.)

Potomac Street

Cumberland (Md.) 1912 Rizer

In a resume of the occurrences, one must not omit Potomac Creek, Virginia, or the extinct town near it, *Patowmeck-Town, now New Marlborough, or Marlboro' Point.³ Nor should it go unmentioned that it had two other names not

3. "A Relation of Maryland," in MM, I (1906), p. 295.

yet listed: (1) Quioriough, which according to Lewis⁴ was given by the Indians to the river "below or east of the Blue Ridge Mountains"; and (2) Elisabeth River which, so Egli⁵ states, was given by the early settlers for the daughter of James I.

The Handbook⁶ suggests three aboriginal occurrences of the name: (1) Potomac, an Indian town in Stafford County, Virginia, on the peninsula formed by Potomac River and Potomac Creek; (2) the Patawomekes (Potomacs), a tribe of the Powhatan confederacy on the south bank of the Potomac River, Stafford and King George Counties, Virginia; and (3) Patawomeck, their principal village. The Handbook indicates that the colonists made two mistakes: (1) what was given to them as the name of the town, they took for the name of the river; and (2) they "erroneously" spelled the name "Patowomeck."

To simplify the presentation, let us discuss (1) the etymology of Quioriough, Cohongaroota, and Wappacomo, and (2) the etymology of Potomac.

4. See Hamill Kenny, West Virginia Place Names... (1945), p. 503, citing Virgil A. Lewis.
5. Egli, Nomina Geographica (1893), p. 739.
6. II, p. 294.

(1) Quioriough, Cohongaroota, and Wappacomo

a. Quioriough

The resemblance of Quioriough to Quiyough (> Quirauk?) indicates that its meaning, like that of Quiyough, may be 'Gulls'.⁷ Note the CREE kiyask, 'Gull'; note also that 'long land' is a possibility, from kwiri (kwili), 'long' and -auk (-ak), 'land', 'hill.'

b. Cohongaroota and Wappacomo

Cohongaroota contains the Delaware^{7*} and Powhatan⁸ word for goose; wapiš⁹ 'white', may constitute the first two syllables of Wappacomo, which could then be translated as, 'white dwelling', 'white enclosure'. Gardiner¹⁰ is therefore close to the truth when he translates Cohongaroota '... the wild goose ...' And Lewis,¹¹ translating Wappatomica ((sic)) as 'River of wild geese', is correspondingly wrong.

7. Hewitt in Handbook, II, p. 347.

7* Zeisberger, p. 85; B. & A., p. 52; kaak.

8. Strachey's Dictionary, p. 190: kahunge.

9. B. & A., p. 151; Trumbull's Natick, p. 344.

10. Chronicles of Old Berkeley, p. 4.

11. See Kenny, op. cit., 592.

(2) Potomac

There are at least nine different versions of the meaning of Potomac. Some of them may be quickly dismissed; others require more careful attention. 'River of swans',¹² for instance, need not be considered because it almost coincides with the reputed meaning of Cohongoro(n)ta.¹³ 'To make a fire where fires are usually made',¹⁴ lacks significance and cogency. 'River of swarms of small fry',¹⁵ attributed to Father Jackson, S. J., and his "Odjibwe word 'Botomey', comes to me second hand and has had little acceptance. Webster's¹⁶ 'Place of the burning pine, resembling a council fire' has a scanty rationale -- one compares Scharf's¹⁷ cenhanne, 'Stream flowing through pine trees', Strachey's and Smith's P(B)okatawer, 'fire',¹⁸ and the Delaware cuwe(n)¹⁹ 'pine'; but how relate these to Potomac? One hesitates to

12. Gannett, Origin ... p. 213; Green, p. 522.
 13. See Gardiner, op. cit., p. 4.
 14. Gannett, Origin ... , p. 213.
 15. Wilstach, Potomac Landings, pp. 26-27, Tidewater Maryland, pp. 305-06.
 16. Cited by Scharf, I, p. 646.
 17. Loc. cit.
 18. *Strachey's Dictionnaire*, p. 167; Ed., Tyler, p. 77.
 19. *B. & A.*, p. 28.

dismiss the elaborations of Scharf,²⁰ but the preposterous meaning²¹ he arrives at by combining the definitions of Webster and Heckewelder is as unbelievable as his ped ('waves or swells'), cenhanne ('stream flowing through pine trees'), and pedhammock,²² Potomac, 'stream issuing from a mountain' are uncorroborated and inconsequential. ountain'

It remains to consider the more important etymologies of Heckewelder,²³ Tooker,²⁴ and Gerard.²⁵ The chief merit of Heckewelder's Pethamock (Pathomok), 'They are coming by water', is that it is documented by references to B. & A., p. 38, pp. 103-04, and p. 149, and to ZID., p. 40.

20. loc. cit.

21. "A river of high and frothy waves issuing from a mountain by the burning pine in two streams, which flow together and form the main stream of the country."

22. Scharf states that hamme is the plural of hanne. If ped means 'waves or swells', kithamme should mean 'large streams', and pedhammock, 'Place of wavy streams.' I fail to see how Scharf gets 'Stream issuing from a mountain.'

23. Johnson ... , p. 372.

24. Cited by Wilstach, loc. cit.

25. Handbook, II, p. 294.

Tooker thought that Indian steatite miners bartered their mineral on the river; and he worked out from Patow-on-eke the meaning of, 'To bring again, they come and go.' Gerard also saw in the name a form of the verb, 'to bring.' He had no prepossessions, and I am inclined to accept his full discussion, which follows, as final:

"The word Patomeck (PĀtomek) is a verbal noun meaning 'something brought,' and, as a designation for a place, may perhaps be short for, say, Enda PĀtomek, 'where something is brought.' Verbal nouns of this kind, for which one grammarian has proposed the name of 'gerundives,' are found only in the eastern Algonquian dialects. They are formed from both transitive and intransitive verbs by suffixing thereto, after a slight change in the termination, the syllable -mek, -muk, or -mik, according to dialect. Thus, in Abnaki, from bĕgĕsl^ctun, 'he cooks it,' is formed bĕgĕsi'tumek, 'something cooked'; ... In Delaware, from wulĕptoneu, 'he speaks favorably,' is formed wulĕptonĕmik, 'good tidings.' In like manner, from pĕton, 'he brings it,' is formed pĕtomek, 'what is brought.'"

*POWHATAN [pàrə fən]

I have marked the name with an asterisk, because the English name Woodlawn has succeeded it, and today it is known as Powhatan to only the oldest residents.

USGS., Baltimore, 1904, charts it as a hamlet on the Windsor Road, District I, Baltimore County. Today it is a suburb of Baltimore better known as Woodlawn.

- Powhatan F. Maryland 1841 Lucas
((Near Gwynns Falls))
- Powhatan P.O. Md., D.C., 1873, M.W.G.
- Powhatan Md., D.C., Del., 1877, R.-McN.
- Cf.: Baltimore, Atlas Baltimore II, 1877
Calverton & Powhatan Hopkins
Railway
- Powhatan 15 miles around Baltimore
((On Gwynns Falls)) 1878 Hopkins
- Powhatan Mills
- Powhatan Co.
- Powhatan (Balt. Co.) Md. 1884 R.-McN.
- Windsor Mill or Atlas Baltimore 1896
Powhatan Road Bromley
- Powhatan Md., Del., 19[?]-- State
Bureau of Immigration

The word, Powhatan, has an aboriginal history of much importance. For it was, as the Handbook indicates:¹

1. II. pp. 299-303.

(1) the name of that confederacy of Virginian Algonquian tribes that occupied Virginia from Atlantic tidewater to the Richmond and Fredericksburg falls of the principal rivers, and perhaps included some tribes in lower Maryland; (2) the name of that particular Henrico County (Va.) tribe that gave its name to the Powhatan Confederacy; and (3) the name of the village of the Powhatan tribe, situated on the north bank of the James River at the falls.

The general translation of powhatan is, 'falls.' That, most likely, is why it designated the Indian town at the falls of the James River. And that, most likely, is why (see Maryland 1841 Lucas) it was used in Maryland for a point on or near Gwynns Falls (Powhatan F.). As a Maryland name, I think the word is second hand and has no aboriginal significance.

Both Trumbull² and Gerard³ have worked out the meaning and have reached the same conclusion. The prototype is Powhat-hanne, says Trumbull, with pau't-hanne, 'falls in a stream.' The first part of the name, he comments, is found in the Mass. and Narr., pawtuck ('pau't-tuk), 'Falls in a tidal river.' Gerard in the Handbook³ declares: "Southern

2. "Indian Names in Virginia," in The Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries ... VII, 2nd Series, (No. 1, January, 1870, pp. 47-48), Morrisania, N. Y. ... 1870.

3. Gerard in Hodge, II, p. 299.

Renape pawā'-tan, 'falls in a current of water.' Green⁴ repeats the definitions of Trumbull and Gerard, but, making slight variations in the spelling of the word, adds a new note: "Powhatan, from Powwow-atan, meaning the Powwow hill, or the hill where the great chief held his powwows. ..."

Green suggests what is indeed true, that the word, Powhatan, per se, can mean several things. Father James Geary suggests that it can mean 'Falls mountain(s).' And he cites, in hypothetical support of Green, 'Magician's Hill' where the FOX are, at Tama, Iowa. He declares that powwow may mean 'something magical.' In the Natick Dictionary, he points out, (Eliot's) pauwaw (powwow) means, 'to have a dream vision.'

4. p. 522.

NOTE: Pāwi, 'shake' (FOX) is comparable to the opening Powa ...

NOTE: Is the 't' of *pau't (FOX 'come') a post-verbal extension (Michelson)? Or, to use Bloomfield's term, a post-radical extension?

9

QUANTICO [kwán tI kó']

The word designates (1) a tributary (Quantico Creek) of the Nanticoke River, Wicomico County (USGS., Salisbury, 1901; USGS., Nanticoke, 1903), and (2) a hamlet (Quantico) on Quantico Creek (USGS., Salisbury, 1901). It is also the name of a district in Wicomico County.

Cf.: *Acquintanaesuck Virginia 1606 Smith

At?quanac?hukes

At?quanachuke

Quotough

Quantico Va., Md., 1673 Herrman

Aquinteca (Aquintica) Archives, V (1887), p. 479,
p. 520, (for 1667-87/1688)

... Kings of ... Ac- Archives, XV, p. 213 (1678-79)
quintica ...

Quantico N. Am. 1680 Thornton

Quantico N. Eng., etc., 1690, Thornton
et al.

Quantico C. Va., Md., 1717 Moll.

The solution of Quantico requires a consideration of: (1) the meaning given by Heckewelder¹ and others,² 'Place

1. Ed., Reichel, p. 53.

2. Gannett, Origin, 1st ed., p. 217; Green, p. 522.

of dancing and frolicking'; (2) the meanings suggested by the etymologies of comparable New England names, and (3) the definition, 'At the long inlet,' proposed in the B.A.E. (Smithsonian) filing card index.

1. Heckewelder and Others.

Noting gentgeen (gintkaan), 'to dance', Heckewelder³ (followed by Gannett⁴ and Green⁵) arrives at, 'Place of dancing and frolick.' In his unpublished dictionary,^{5*} W. R. Gerard, explaining canticay (kantikay), 'A ceremonial dance,' cites the New Netherlands' Dutch kintekieye from Lenape (Algonkian), kintekeu, 'he (or she) dances.' Heckewelder's prototype, one imagines, would end in the locative -ut; and it may be that the initial q(u) - was the original form, and hence needs no explanation (qu =k).

2. Solutions Suggested by Comparable New England Names.

Quakake Creek, Pennsylvania, and Rutenber's⁶ Quaquanantuck resemble Quantico somewhat; Donehoo⁷ sets up

3. Loc. cit.

4. Loc. cit.

5. Loc. cit.

5.* Bureau of American Ethnology Catalogue of Manuscripts, 2598-A.

6. Footprints, p. 87.

7. Indian Villages and Place Names of Pennsylvania, p. 164.

the prototype, *Cuwenheek, for the former and thinks that it contains cuwe, 'pine tree.' Ruttonber⁸ derives Quaquanantuck from poh qu'un-antuck, 'Cleared or open marsh or meadow.' Quontuck, L.I., and Quonektacut (Quinticoock,^{8*} Connecticut) River are both probably from Mass. gunni, 'long' and -tuck, 'tidal stream.' Douglas-Lithgow⁹ and Tooker¹⁰ define them as 'Long tidal stream,' and 'On long river,' respectively. Still another element that may possibly explain Quantico is Trumbull's quequan (quequanne), 'to tremble,' which Tooker proposes in order to elucidate quaquanantuck (*qua-quanne-tuck), 'A cove or estuary where it quakes or trembles.'

From cuwe, 'pine tree', or from quequan, '(to tremble' (hapologized), or from pohqu... '(to) clear' (aphaeresized), Quantico could perhaps have come. But the gunni, 'long,' and -tuck, 'tidal stream,' of Tooker and Douglas-Lithgow give the most appropriate translation, 'Long tidal stream or river.'

3. B. A. E. (Smithsonian)

And it must have been gunni and -tuck, or their

8. Loc. cit.

8* I, p. 338.

9. pp. 49, 79, 219-20.

10. Indian Place Names of Long Island, pp. 202-03.

cognates, that the B. A. E. etymologists had in mind when they decided on, 'At the long inlet.' With so many other possibilities, a choice is hard to make. But I must say that the B. A. E. solution seems to me best, because it gives the most fitting description.

QUIPONCO [kwɪpɔŋko]

It is the name of a village in Newark District, Worcester County (USGS., Pittsville, 1902).

- Cf.: *Matsopongue flu Md. 1635 Lord Baltimore
- *Matchapunko, Va., Md. 1676 Speed's
- Matsihapuncke
- *Matchapungo Is., Ches. Bay 1735 Hoxton
- Shoals
- *Punkotock Ches. Bay 1735 Hoxton
- *Pungoteque (Va.) Md., 1751 F. & J.
- Piankatank River

NOTE: a - quant, 'limit of evergreen trees'? The a could be from ahkwi, 'up to.' *Coa-tikook, a comparable form, means, 'pipe tree river.' These are the suggestions of Father James Geary.

NOTE: The n of Quantico may be a merely phonetic element. Note Atekwa from PA mangatikweg, where a nasal develops after long a.

+ Post-office name: Newark, pop. 600.

Queponco C	Del., 1787 Churchman
Queponco Cr.	Md., 1795 Lewis
Queponco C.	Md., 1794/5 Griffith
Quepongo	Md., 1841 Lucas
(Area, Worcester Co.)	
Queponco	Md., D. C., Del., 1884, R.-McN.
Newark	Md., Del., 1897, Century
(Queponco Sta.)	Md., D. C., 1902, Century

It occurs to me, as an afterthought, that the following are variant spellings of Queponco and may give a clue to the etymology of the word: (1) Archives XV (236) "... a Neck of Land called Quapanquah ... Quapomquah ... Quapomquah," and (2) Archives, V (517) "King of Capomco ... Edward Hamon's seating att Capomco ..." ((= Pocomoke Indian Land?))

Boyd,¹ followed by Gannett,² identifies this name as, "Queponco, cuweupongo; i.e., 'ashes of pine woods' ..." Doubtless the elements he has in mind are cuwe,³ 'pine tree' and ponk,⁴ 'dust', 'ashes', 'powder.' ZID⁵ gives cuwe

1. P. 41.
2. P. 304.
3. Lenape - English Dictionary, p. 28.
4. Lenape - English Dictionary, amended by Anthony, p. 119.
5. p. 143.

for 'pine tree', and for 'ashes' punk.⁶

If this etymology is correct, W. R. Gerard's item in the Handbook⁷ is quite pertinent: "...Punky or punkie is from the Dutch of New York and New Jersey punki, pl. punkin, from (by vocalic addition) Lenape punk or ponk, short for punkus, cognate with Chippewa pungosh, Cree pikkus, Abnaki pekus, etc., all names for the sandfly, and from the root punkw, pingw, pikkw, pekw, 'to be pulverulent,' 'ashes-like'."

QUINDOXUA NECK

Though difficult to identify, it is perhaps that neck of land that lies between East and Marumsco Creeks, in Somerset County.

<u>Cf.</u> : *Quandanquan	Archives, V (1887),
(Part of the	1667-87/88 (p. 520)
Pocomoke Indian	
region?)	
Condocua Neck	Md., Cal. Wills, III, p.137,
	(for 1708-09)
Candoeway Point	Md., Cal. Wills, III, 1701

6. p. 14.

7. I, p. 328.

Quindoxqua Neck	Md. 1866 Martenet
Quindoxqua Neck	Md. 1873 Martenet

In view of the close resemblance this word bears to Quantico when accented on the first syllable, I do not think it would be far-fetched to give it the meaning of that word, ^{7.v.} ~~quv.~~ Note that the name of the ceremonial dance is canticay (kantikay).

QUIRAUK ((kwaI rak, kwi rak))

The word designates (1) a mountain (2, 145) on the Appalachian Trail, Washington County (USGS., Hagerstown, 1912), and (2) a school (Quirauk School) south of Highfield and Cascade on South Mountain, Frederick County (USGS., Emmitsburg, 1911).

- | | | |
|------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Cf.: | *Cwareuuoc | Virginia 1585 With |
| " | *Quiyonghecohanock | Virginia 1606 ⁸ Smith |
| " | *Quiyough flu | Virginia 1606 ⁸ Smith |
| " | *Quiyough | Virginia 1606 ⁸ Smith |
| " | *Quowaughkutt | <u>Archives</u> , III, p. 363, |
| | ((Indians of)) | (1657-60) |
| " | *Qui-o-riough | ((Lewis: ¹ "...applied by |

1. Report of the (West Virginia) State Archivist, 1906, p. 261.

Indians to Potomac River
'between or east of' the
Blue Ridge..."))

According to the Handbook² Aquia Creek, Stafford County, Virginia, is a linguistic remnant of Smith's Quiyough (Strachey ((1612)) Coiacohanauke).

In the Handbook,³ Gerard defines Quiyough as 'gulls' and Quioucohanock as 'gull river people.' But in a fuller treatment of the longer word⁴ (Strachey: Coiacohanauke = kaiakuhānek), he decides that the root is kwaiukw (kwaiokw) possibly the Powhatan form of the Ojibwe gwaiukw (gwaiākw),⁵ 'straight', 'upright', 'just', 'true.'

But the linear designation, 'straight' does not benefit Aquia Creek (< Quiyough) or Smith's *Quiyoughcohanok. And Gerard⁶ therefore prefers a meaning of the ideal sort,

2. II, pp. 345, 347.

3. Ibid.

4. Some Virginia Indian Words ... (Reprinted from the American Anthropologist, n. s., Vol. 7, No. 2, April-June, 1905), Lancaster, 1905, pp. 222-49.

5. Prairie Cree, kwaiāskw, Wood Cree, kwaiuskw.

6. Loc. cit.

such as Smith's⁷ Quiyoughcosughes, 'Their other gods', from the "animate verbal adjective kwaikosu (kwaikосу), 'He is straight', 'just', 'true.'

Mount Quirauk is not a noticeably straight mountain. Gerard's Handbook meaning, 'Gulls,' could well be applied to it.⁸

The B.A.E. (Smithsonian) filing card index of American Indian place-names mentions kiawk (Malecite Algonquian), 'sea gull', and gives Aquia as the Virginian Algonquian for 'gull.' On Quirauk it comments: "If the name be of Algonquian derivation, it may mean 'tall or high land.'"

I conclude that 'gulls' is the most correct definition of this name.

7. Id., Arber, I, p. 374.

8. Cree, kiyask, 'gull.'

Cf.: *CAIUCTUCUC, q.v.

*RAPAHANOCK RIVER

It was mapped by Captain John Smith in 1608, and seems to have been the early name of the Honga River, q. v.

Declares John Leeds Bozman: ¹ "...((Smith)) also laid down on his map, on the Eastern Shore of the bay, another river... under the denomination of the Rapahanock ..., and has placed it next above the river called by him -- the Cuscarawaoek, (which last river we have supposed to have been the Nanticoke,) and also above the isles, to which he affixed the name of Limbo. From a comparison of this part of his map with modern maps of Maryland, it will be seen that this river ... which he called the Rapahanock, could be no other than the river in Dorchester County called on Griffith's map Hungary river, but more commonly by the neighboring inhabitants -- Hunger river. This name -- Rapahanock, he probably had from some of the Eastern Shore Indians during his first voyage up the Chesapeake."

Its meaning, states Beauchamp, ² is "Current returning and flowing again."

RENONCO CREEK

It is a tributary of the Nanticoke River, Wicomico County (USGS., Nanticoke, 1903).

Cf.: *Reconow - Creek Journal of George Fox (1637 in Narratives of Early Maryland, p. 205) ³

If one could apply to this word the analysis Tooker makes of Minnegackonck, Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn, Renonco might be divided into:

rinneg = winneg (Mass., winne, wunne, 'pleasant')
-ack = auke 'land'
-onck = 'at'

1. The History of Maryland ... (Baltimore, 1837), I, 114.
2. Indian Names in New York ... (Fayetteville, 1893), p. 105.
3. Indian Names of Places on Long Island, pp. 211-12.

and yield the translation ' (At) the pleasant land.'

But the cognate Delaware word for wu(i)nne is wuli, and one must suppose that the re- of reno(nco) represents w'li with the 'w' lost and the 'l' a variant of 'r.'² Thus too much of the word is left unaccounted for.

It is perhaps better to propose that the first part of the word is from PA *lexki, 'hidden', 'deep in land' *lehki, 'part of distance,'³ and that the second part is from *anakwi, 'hollow' where the 'w' would become 'o'.⁴ Compare Cree iski, Algonkin nik, Fox nahki, Ojibwe nihki. The consequent meaning would be 'Deep creek.'

REWASTICO CREEK [172 No. 1]

A tributary of the Nanticoke River, Wicomico County (USGS., Salisbury, 1901; USGS., Nanticoke, 1903).

Cf.: *Rasoughteick, Archives, III, 1657-60,
Indians of p. 363.
Reiwasticoe River Md. Cal. Wills, VIII,
1708-10, p. 172.

-
2. The 'n' of wu(i)nne represents 'e.' Could 'e' become 'r' in an 'r'-dialect?
 3. See Pre-History Research Series, Indiana Historical Society, Part III, Vol. I, No. 8.
 4. Truman Michelson (Fortieth Annual Report BAE... 1918-19... Washington, 1915, p. 616): "... -WA- between consonants becomes o for the most part..."

Revostico (Somerset Maryland 1841 Lewis
County)
Rewastico Creek Maryland 1873 Martenet
Rewastico Cr'k Md., D. C., 1888 R.-McN.

The -tico of this name, like that of Quantico, and (with a slight difference) like the -icut of Connecticut (Foggatacut, Miantacut), is perhaps * --?tekw, 'stream.' Since the glottal stop before 't' appears in Cree as 's' (Thus *me²tekw, 'tree,' becomes mistik in Cree), it may be that the 's' of Rewastico stands for the glottal stop. To solve the fore part of the word, one notes that the Delaware lechau- means 'fork,'¹ and that the Delaware 'ch' often corresponds to 's' and 'sh' in other languages (Cf.: Nashua, N. H.). If the spelling *Rasoughteick is authentic, this may be for las(h)ow-e²tekw¹, 'Forked stream.'

ROCKAWALKING [rə kə wə kɪ ŋ]

Principally a tributary (Rockawalking Creek) of the Wicomico River, Wicomico County; but also a hamlet on that creek (USGS., Salisbury, 1901). The Sixth Report of the United States Geographic Board¹ declares: "... (Not Rock a-walking.)"

In regard to the erstwhile application of this name, Footner² goes so far as to say: "The Wicomico River

1. Brinton and Anthony, p. 62; Zeisberger's Indian Dictionary, p. 78.

1. 1890-1932, p. 646.

2. Maryland Main and the Eastern Shore, p. 191.

was originally called Rockiawackin."

<u>Cf.</u> : *Righkahauk	Va. 1606 Smith
(Virginia?)	
Rockawakin River	<u>Md. Cal. Wills</u> , I, p. 79, (1708-10)
Rockawalling C.	Md. 1841 Lucas
Rockawalking Cr.	Md. 1866 Martenet
Rocawakin Creek	Wicomico, Somerset,
Rocawakin Mills	Worcester, 1877, L.G.S.
Rockawalkin	Md., Del., 1842, R.-McN.
Rockawalking	Md., Del., 1902 Century

This name, exclusive of the locative -in(g)k, is probably a folk variant of the Delaware word leka³ (reka⁴, regaw⁵, rechqua⁶, nequa⁷) that gives Rockaway (L.I.), Rahway (N.J.), and *Reckgawank, the extinct name of Haverstraw.⁸ This conclusion is borne out by the following spellings which certain etymologists cite for these places:

-
3. Attributed to Zeisberger in Ruttenber Footprints, 1906, p.124.
 4. Ruttenber, loc. cit.
 5. Gerard in Hodge's Handbook, II, p. 394.
 6. Tooker, Indian Place Names on Long Island, 1911, pp. 213-14.
 7. Given as Chippewa in Tooker, loc. cit.
 8. Ruttenber, loc. cit.

Rechouwhacky	Gerard ⁹
Rekkouwhacky	for 1639 and 1669
(Both for Rockaway, L.I.)	
Rechqua Akie	Tooker ¹⁰ for 1643
*Reckgawank	Ruttenber ¹¹ for 1645
(modern Haverstraw)	

Gerard¹² sees in Rechouwhacky Renape regawihaki and translates 'sandy land.' Ruttenber¹³ states of Reckgawank "The original is no doubt from Rekau, 'sand, gravel,' with verb substantive wi¹⁴ and locative -ng or -ink." Tooker¹⁵ discussing his 1643 form (attributed to DeVries) decides: "... Rechqua Akie may very well signify 'sandy land or country,' from rechqua ... 'sand'; -akie, 'place.'¹⁶

-
9. In Handbook, loc. cit.
 10. Tooker, loc. cit.
 11. Loc. cit.
 12. Loc. cit.
 13. Loc. cit.
 14. Father James Geary considers this wi a buffer between vowels.
 15. Tooker, loc. cit.
 16. Giving nechoha as 'alone' and -hacky as 'place', he suggests that a derivation from Delaware Nechoha-hacky, 'The lonely place', is "worth considering."
NOTE: Chamberlain (Handbook, loc. cit.) declares that the old term Rockaway, meaning a carriage, was derived from Rockaway, New Jersey river and village.

ROMANCOKE [róv m y kóv k]

Once probably the name of a river near Annapolis; today the name of a ferry and hamlet (pop. 15,?) in the southeastern part of Kent Island opposite Annapolis.

Romeco Baron de Clozen's
Journal, Rochambeau
Papers (MHM., V, 1910, p.233),
1782.

Romancoke W. Va., Del., Md., 1940
(Auto) R.-McN.

Romancoke Md., 1940 Md. Guide (Pocket)

In 1782 Baron de Clozen¹ described what may be the earlier uncorrupted form of the name: "... ((Annapolis)) est sur une langue de terre formee par les deux rivieres du Patapsco et Romeco? Qui se jettent a un mile dans la baie ..."

Green² mentions a Romancoke on the Pamunkey River, Virginia, and defines it as, 'Circling waters.' But one must consider Strachey's³ form, rom - anakwenki, where rom may mean 'small', anak 'hole', 'inlet.' In this form we would become 'o' and ki, 'coke.'⁴ To be considered also are the Fox

-
1. Journal, Rochambeau Papers (MHM., V, 1910, p. 233), 1782.
 2. Word Book of Virginia Folk-Speech, p. 524.
 3. Note Strachey's romuttun 'hill' or 'small mountain', where 'rom' means 'small.' Rom plus - anakw would mean 'small inlet (hole, hollow).'
 4. Folk etymology?

nomaka^c i,⁵ 'little while', and the Ojibwa⁶ forms nomag, 'a little while longer,' 'sometime', and nomaga, 'little way', 'little while.' In the Cree⁷ form nomanock, the 'n' could not later become 'r'; 'r' comes from 'l.'

There are several New England counterparts: (1) Romomeko, 'Great cornland'⁸; (2) Ramaug Lake, 'Crooked fishing-place';⁹ and Romanock, a Connecticut sachem.¹⁰

5.

6.

7.

8. Douglas-Lithgow, p. 50 (Maine.).

9. Ibid., p. 279 (Connecticut).

10. Trumbull, Indian Names of Places in Connecticut (1881), p. 63: "Romanock, sachem of Aspetuck and Sasquenaugh."

NOTE: With a change of 'n' to 'm', and the addition of -ke, this name would resemble Renonco and perhaps Lonaconing, q.v.

NOTE: C.F.: nom (Cree tom), 'ancient (with fish oil);' also noma, 'to be carried away by wind,' 'to sway in wind.'

NOTE: ak could give onk, the ank, perhaps, of Romanocke. Father James Geary has pointed out (in "Algonquian nasamp and napopi: French Loan-words?" Language, 21:1 (Jan.-March, 1945)).

S

SARATOGA [səˈrɒtəʊɡə]

The name of an important thoroughfare lying between Lexington and Mulberry Streets, Baltimore.

Saratoga

Baltimore 1799

Warner and Hanna

The designation evidently commemorates the Revolutionary battle (1777) at which Burgoyne surrendered some 6,000 men.

The filing card index of the Bureau of American Ethnology (Smithsonian Institution) indicates that the word is general Iroquois and means "Spring or springs where a kind of mineral salts is found."

SAVAGE'S NECK

A highway marker indicates that this Delmarva Peninsula name is not from a reference to the aborigines, but from Thomas Savage (1608), the first settler of the Eastern Shore. The land was given to him by Debedeavon, "Laughing King" of the Indians.

SAVANNAH LAKE

It is in the swampy lands off the Nanticoke River,

Dorchester County (USGS., Nanticoke, 1903). The Sixth Report of the United States Geographic Board¹ describes it as "Savanna: lake about 3 miles northeast of Elliott, Dorchester County, Md.," and rules: "(Not the Savannah nor the Savannah Lake.)"

Savannah can come from Shawnee, as Savannah River, South Carolina, exemplifies.² In this Maryland instance further inquiry must be made.

SENECA [s é n ə k ə, s é n I k ə]

The word designates: (1) a hamlet (pop. 150) one mile northeast of the junction of Seneca Creek and the Potomac River; (2) a tributary (Seneca Creek) of the Potomac River near Rushville, Montgomery County; (3) a tributary (Seneca Creek) of Chesapeake Bay, Middle River Neck, Baltimore County; and (4) a point (Seneca Point) on the Northeast River one mile below Charlestown, Cecil County (USGS., Seneca, 1908; USGS., Mount Airy, 1909; USGS., Gunpowder, 1901; USGS., Elkton, 1942).

1. 1890-1932, p. 674.

2. Hodge's Handbook, #, 532.

Sinegar Cr Va., Md., 1751 Fry & Jefferson

Sinegar Falls

Seneca Creek (Virginia)

Little Seneca Cr. Md. 1794 Griffith

Senegar Cr. Maryland 1795 Lewis

Senegar Falls

Seneca Cr.

Little Seneca Cr. Md. 1795 Griffith

Senegar Cr. Md. 1804 Arrowsmith,

Senegar Falls Lewis

Seneca Cr. Md. 1818 Carey

Seneca Falls

Seneca P.O. Md. 1873 Martenet

Seneca Quarries

Seneca Cr.

Little Seneca Cr.

Dry Seneca Cr.

Great Seneca Cr.

No doubt the third one of these names, Seneca Creek of Middle River Neck, was given owing to the presence in early times of the Seneca tribe of Iroquoian Indians. Scharf¹

1. History of Western Maryland (1882), p. 51.

recalls that in July, 1663, the Senecas murdered several settlers "at the head of the bay" and near Patapsco River." William Marye² cites records of Indian attacks in the Gunpowder region in 1680, that were ascribed to the "Sinniquos." He concludes: "... a highway of the Seneca Indians passed through the western part ... of what is now Baltimore City, and crossed Gwynn's Falls near the mouth of that stream."

As for the Seneca names west of Baltimore, in Montgomery County, there are two views: (1) that of Boyd³ and Heckewelder⁴ who attribute the names solely to sinnike, Algonquin (Delaware) word for 'stony'; and (2) that of Scharf,⁵ who leans towards 'stony', the basic meaning of the (Delaware) word, but admits the possibility that the names may have come from "the Seneca tribe of Indians, at one time so numerous ... in Western New York, as well as in Western Maryland."

This distinction between the sources of the name

-
2. "The Old Indian Road," MIM., XV, 1920, pp. 110-114.
 3. P. 44: "Senegar, sinnike; i.e., 'stony', ... (sinnehanne - stony stream.)"
 4. Ed., Reichel, p. 53: "Senegar Creek, corrupted from Sinnike ... stony ... In Delaware, Sinnipehelle ... water running over stones."
 5. Op. cit., p. 646.

is really but a quibble. The Mohegans, who translated ^{5*} the Iroquoian Oneniute-ika ⁶ (People of the standing stone) ⁷ into Seneca, were Algonquins, and the tribal name Seneca is from a specialized Mohegan cognate of the Delaware ⁸ achstünnigeu, 'stony.' Whether the name commemorates the Iroquoian tribe or indicates the presence of stones -- and the Maryland designation SENECA QUARRIES indicates an abundance -- the primary meaning is ston(y). ⁹

5* Hodge's explanation (II, 123, 502) derives Oneida from the Iroquoian ti-ionen iote ('There it ... rock has-set-up'); and Seneca he ascribes to a Mohegan rendering of these words. Evidently by rendering he means translation. Stewart (Names, etc., p.184) takes this view: "They ((the Mohegans)) translated it roughly into their own language ..."

6.) Father James Geary posits the form a (glottal stop)
7.) seny - e - xka. Donehoo (Indian Villages and Place Names ... Pennsylvania, p. 177) states: "The derivation of the name Seneca from the Mohegan was from a'sinai, 'a stone,' ika, 'place of', with the Dutch genitive plural ending ens." Ika may more correctly be analyzed as hka, 'there are.' The stone in question, so the Handbook (II, p. 123) tells us, was "a large sienite bowlder near the site of one of their ancient villages."

8. ZID., p. / 84 .

9. Stewart (Names on the Land, p. 184) thinks that the modern form of the word was influenced by analogy to the name of Seneca, the Roman philosopher.

[šáwáx]

SHAWAN ((Sawan)), *SHAWAN CABIN BRANCH, SHAWNEYS RUN

The village of Shawan (pop. 96) is in Baltimore County near Oregon Run on the Western Run Turnpike; *Shawan Cabin Branch was the earlier name of Oregon Run; Shawneys Run, though near by, is no longer charted (USGS., Baltimore, 1904; Marye in MHM., XXX, 1935, p. 133).

- *Shawan Glade Survey 1699
- *Shawan Farm Survey 1714 (?)
- *Shawan Cabin Branch Survey 1714
- *Showan Cabin Branch Survey 1720
- *Shawwan Cabbin Branch Survey 1737
- Shawan P.O. Md. 1841 Lucas
- Shawan Gaz. Md. 1904

William Marye, discussing these names,¹ supposes that they were owing to "small settlements of the Shawnee Indians, which the first white settlers discovered at the head of Rowland's Run and on Oregon Run in Baltimore County." Perhaps, he suggests, these particular Shawnee were tired members of Martin Chartier's band, which appeared in Cecil County in 1692.

It is usually stated² that the Algonquin name,

1. MHM., XXX (1935), p. 133, p. 134.
 2. Dr. William Jones in Handbook, II, p. 530.

Shawnee, is from shawun, 'south,' shawunogⁱ, 'southerners.'
 Father James Geary points out that the Fox cawã means
 'warmth', that cāwa (rough breathing) tasīwa means (for
 example) 'warm weather.' Cawa with the copula -enwi
 (i.e., Shawenwi ...) could apply to the blowing of wind.

SINEPUXENT [sɪnɪpʌksənt]

The name is applied to three localities: (1) a
bay adjoining Chincoteague Bay, Worcester County; (2) a
neck of land alongside Sinepuxent Bay; and (3) a hamlet
 (pop. ?) about two miles from Sinepuxent Bay, Worcester
 County (USGS., Green Run, 1901; Ocean City, 1901).

Senepuxone	<u>MHV.</u> , X (1916), p. 210
Cinnepuxon Inlet	(1698)
Senipuxon Neck	<u>Md. Cal Wills</u> , III, p. 161 (1709).
Senepuchen	Md., etc., 1757 Kitchin
Senepuxen Inlet	Del., 1787 Churchman
Sinepuxent Bay	Md., 1794-95 Griffith
Senipuxen Bay	Md., 1804 Arrowsmith, Lewis
Synepuxent (town)	Md., 1884 R.-McN.

In view of the omission of the final 't' in the
 early spellings of this name, and the fact that the Delaware
essenī (achstūnnigeu, achsun)¹ can give sen(e) (e.g.: seneca,

sinne-mahoning,² sing sing Ossining), one wonders whether Sinepuxent is not a compound of esseni, 'stony', and pakwesen,³ 'It is but slightly watered.'⁴ The 't' of the later forms is evidently a parasitic or excrescent consonant comparable to the 't' of varmint, etc.; the puxon may be a telescoped form of the proposed pakwesen.

The chief objection to this etymology is the resultant translation, 'stony swamp', 'stony, watered place.' For Sinepuxent is a bay, decidedly more than slightly watered. And it is difficult to conceive of it as 'stony.' Could it not be, however, that the bay owes its name to a near by stone, or to the stony appearance of its rippling waves, or to the stony terrain of the adjacent Sinepuxent Neck?

-
1. B. & A., p. 35; Zeisberger, p. 183, p. 184.
 2. Donehoo, Indian Villages and Place Names of Pennsylvania, p. 206.
 - 3.) In his article on "Virginia's Indian Contributions to English" (reprinted from American Anthropologist, n.s., vol. 9, No. 1, Lancaster, 1907, pp. 101-02)
 - 4.) William Gerard, attributing the first mention of the word to Strachey (1616), derives it from the Virginia (Renape) pakwesen, 'it is but slightly watered.' It has had such vicissitudes as poaguesson, poquosen, pocoson, pocason and perkoson, and still survives in such place-names as, e.g., Holly Shelter Pocosin, North Carolina.

NOTE:
Father James Geary has pointed out that the fundamental idea behind such words as *pakwesen is that of 'breaking', expressed by FOX pahke plus sen, FOX pagwi, 'to be dry.' He cites FOX pohkwi, 'break', 'break in two', ALGONKIN pok, 'to break', OJIBWA (Baraga) bok, 'to break.' Pak also may mean 'shallow'; paqwacho wond was the name of the Falls at Richmond.

Suscahannoughs	<u>Archives</u> , III, p. 462 (PCM 1661-75)
Susquehannock River	Md., 1666 Alsop
Sassquahana River	Va., Md. 1676 Speed's
Sasquasahana R.	N. Am. 1680 Thornton
Susquehanna R.	Va. 1682 Bowden

SUSQUEHANNA

<u>Components</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Translation</u>	<u>Authority</u>
Suckahanna, Susquohana ²	water		Smith, ed., Tyler, 78-119; Strachey, Dictionary, 193, 195.
Sooskwa (Eliot Massachusetts)	to smooth, to shave, to make plain	smooth flowing stream	N.W. Jones, <u>Indian Bulletin</u> , 1868.
Sisko	clay, earth		T. Holm's <u>Description</u> , p. 148.
Sisku hanna	mud stream	muddy stream	Heckewelder (cited by Beauchamp in <u>Abori- ginal Place Names in N. Y.</u> , 1907, pp. 29-30)
A-theeth-quah- nak		the river with the muddy water	Brinton (cited by Tooker)
woski	new, fresh	spring water stream region people	A.L. Guss, <u>Early In- dian History</u> (cited by Tooker in III, <u>The Algonquian Series</u>)
Iroquoian		Falls people; they who live at the falls	Horatio Hale, John S. Clark (cited by Tooker, <u>op.cit.</u>)
General Algonquin		roily river	BAE (Smithsonian) index
-anough, -anock -sequ -(e)tah	man, people small pieces (booty) par- ticle)	People of booty or spoil ob- tained in war.	Tooker (<u>Algonquian Series</u> , III, 1901, p. 64 ff.)

Tooker, who has written most extensively on Susquehanna,³ calls the etymologies of Brinton and Guss, "far-fetched and non-acceptable." He pushes aside any Iroquoian derivation, such as Hale and Clark's, by declaring: "... the form is without question Algonquian, and applied by Algonkins to an Iroquoian people..."

But Tooker is, himself, not beyond reproach. Owing to the emphasis put by Captain John Smith on the rapine of the Sasquesahanoughs, Tooker makes of this trait a Procrustean bed, and proceeds to stretch certain elements and meanings to fit it. To him terminal -hanna is not 'stream' but -anoock (-anough), "the generic formative in the plural form for 'men'"; and the initial sasque(sah), sequ (Eliot), sesqu, with the particle -etah, means 'booty.' Thus he arrives at "A people of booty or spoil obtained in war."

Tooker's attempt to derive the -(h)anna of Susquehanna from Narragansett -ninnoock (-ninnoog, -aneuck), Delaware lennowak, etc., has some plausibility. But his effort to see the word for 'booty', 'spoil' (sequ-, etc.) in the first part of the name seems rather a distortion. As Father James Geary has pointed out,⁴ if this word were

3. The Names Susquehanna and Chesapeake, with Historical and Ethnological Notes (No. III, The Algonquian Series, New York: Harper, 1901).

4. Lectures, 1948-49, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

booty, it would have to be followed by something verbal, e.g., 'seizers.' In assuming that the word describes the propensity to rapine of a certain group of Indians, Tooker puts himself under an etymological handicap. He also ignores the generalization - again and again borne out by the present study - that the river names of Maryland are primarily river names, and that Indian tribes were named from them and not contrariwise.

I conclude that the simplest explanations of Susquehanna are the best -- and, in particular, N. W. Jones's 'Smooth flowing stream.' Sooskwa, '(it is) smooth', has such cognates as soskw (Cree), Coⁿc (Jones's Text), cockwi, etc., with the -wa to be taken as an inanimate copula. And (h)anna, 'stream', is cognate with -ahan (Father Geary) and -aha (Ojibwa 'alternate motion', 'lapping'). The translation, 'muddy stream', is also probably acceptable, but smoothness is more characteristic of the river.

SWAN CUT [swánzigt, swánzigt]

This stream flows southeast from Welbourne and Big Pond in Stockton District, Worcester County (USGS., Snow Hill, 1901).

- Sw?ansecu?t Cr. Va., Md., 1670 Herrman
- Swansecut Cr. Va., Md., 1676, Speed's
- Swansicot Creek Va., Md., Thornton 1684

Swanscutt Cr.	Ches. Bay 1735 Hoxton
<u>Cf.</u> : *Swan Gutt	Delaware 1787 Churchman
(a tributary of the Patapsco River below Curtis Creek)	
Swansecute Cr.	Md. 1866 Martenet
Swan Creek	Md. 1885 Martenet

Harry Covington,¹ in the following statement, seems to imply that Swan Gut was named owing to an abundance of swans: "The Dutch named the ... region² in 1651, Zwaanendael or Valley of the Swans, while the Maryland-Virginia divisional line of 1668, ran east from Watkins Point to a creek called Swans Cut ..."

Though this Zwaanendael of the Dutch was 100 miles north³ of the Maryland Swans Cut, I am inclined to agree with Covington and to dismiss the possibility that the Maryland name is Indian. Just as, in vulgar speech, a vowel is generated between the 's' and 'e' of Patapsco ((pətɛp-sɪkɔr)), so in Swanscut ((swánsɪkɪt)). And thus the only suspicious feature of the name is explained. For Gut⁴ was a frequent early American synonym for 'run' or 'sluggish stream', and in this instance the g(ut) has become c(ut) by assimilation.

1. "The Discovery of Maryland or Verrazzano's Visit to the Eastern Shore," MM., X (1915), p. 217.

2.)

3.) George Davis McJimsey ("Topographic Terms in Virginia, III," Am. Speech, XV, no. 3,

4. Oct., 1940) gives thirty-five instances of its use in Virginia, the ...

T

TAKOMA PARK [tə kōw mɑ]

It is an important Maryland suburb (pop. 14570) of Washington, D.C.

Tacoma or Md., Del. 1892 R.-McN.

Tacoma Park P.O.

Tacoma Park P.O. Md., Del., D.C. 1893

or Tacoma Sta. M.-N.

Cf.: Tacoma St. Balt. Co. 1898 Bromley
(Lowry P.O., Westport,
near Baltimore)

North Takoma Md., D.C. 1902 Matthews

Takoma Park

Tacoma Park Md., D.C. 1902 Peale

Takoma Sta. or Takoma Md. 1906 R.-McN.
Park

John Clagett Proctor indicates¹ that Takoma Park was "an unnamed wilderness" in 1884, and that the original area was about 800 acres in extent. In view of the fact that in the Pacific Coast state of Washington, Tacoma and Mt. Rainier are adjacent,² the former being the Indian name

1. Washington Past and Present, A History, Vol. I, New York, 1930, p. 155.

2.

of the latter, one cannot but think that it is more than just a coincidence that the Washington, D.C. suburbs, Takoma Park and Mt. Rainier, are also adjacent. Either the two were named simultaneously, or the name of the place that was established first suggested the name of the other.

Takoma is a non-indigenous or imported Indian³ word meaning "The Mountain of God"⁴ or (from Ta - ho - ma or Ta - ho - bet) 'Greatest white peak.'⁵

The Haskin Information Service⁶ tells me that it has been suggested that Takoma was given "because the area lies higher than the National Capital ..." I have since learned[†] that the name was given by Benjamin J. Gilbert at the suggestion of his friend, Ida Sumner, in 1882-84. My informant gives it the meaning of "high up, near heaven." Evidently Takoma Park is thought of as a place that ideal!

STREAM CREEK

I am not aware that this name has survived.

Joseph Scott describes the creek and its neighbors in the following:¹

-
- 3. See Eleventh Britannica, as cited below.
 - 4. William Nelson Gannill, Romantic America (Chicago ... ((1926))), p. 91.
 - 5. Eleventh Britannica (Handy Volume Issue) XXVI, p. 347.
 - 6. The Evening Star Information Bureau, Washington, D.C., Letter, September 20, 1949.
 - 1. Geographical Dictionary ... Maryland and Delaware, Philadelphia ... 1807), p. 106.

† William A. Hooker, President, Takoma Park Historical Society (letter, 6/24).

"The land^(s) in the s. parts of ...
((Dorchester)) county are low and
marshy; particularly along Transquaking,
Blackwater, and Teram creeks, and along
Hungary river, which is an arm of the
Chesapeake bay, that separates Hooper's
Island from the mainland."

In view of the assertion in the Handbook that
Tramasqueac (>Transquak(ing)) is a contraction of Renape
Teramaskekok, it would be interesting to investigate a
possible connection between *Teram and Transquaking Creeks.
It may turn out that *Teram is an abbreviated form of
Transquaking on the order of such shortenings as Comus
(for McComas), Wasco (for Rewastico), Tuxent (for Patuxent),
etc. See Transquaking.

TERRAPIN BRANCH

It flows into the Middle Patuxent River, Howard
County (USGS., Ellicott, 1906). Lake, Griffing and Steven-
son's Atlas of Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester Counties
(1877) gives a Terrapin Sand Cove ((Smith's Island)) for
Crisfield District No. 7, Somerset County.

Compare TURPIN COVE (*Worcester County, Massachusetts, 1741*).
Though Turpin could be from the surname, I feel that it is

a corruption of terrapin brought about by the speech tendency of the Atlantic regions of the Near South to pronounce the normal ^{L : 11} of where, terrapin, etc., as ((^ə r))). Professor Cabell Greet¹ writes the sound ((^ə r, ^ r)) and comments: "On ^{the} Delaware Peninsula, from Accomac County, Virginia, north to Pennsylvania, the vowel of there, where is that of but ((^)) or ((r)) followed by r. Educated as well as uneducated say ((^{de} l ə w ə r))... Both are apt to say ((^ə w ə r ə r))). I have heard this pronunciation in the Piedmont section of Virginia."²

Though the Encyclopedia Brittanica³ points to the use of terrapin by "the navigators of the 16th century" and declares that the origin is unknown, the following account by Alexander Chamberlain in the Handbook⁴ may, I think, be taken as truth:

-
1. In his article on Southern speech in W. T. Couch's Culture in the South, University of N. C., 1935. See also H. L. Mencken...
 2. For examples of ((^ə r)) for ((^ɛ r)) in West Virginia, see the present author's West Virginia Place Names, Their Origin and Meaning, p. 50 .
 3. Eleventh Edition (Handy Volume Issue), xxvii, p. 66.
 4. II, p. 734.

"...; Campanius (1645) gives the word for tortoise in the Delaware dialect of New Jersey as tulpa or turpa; Rasles (1691) gives for turtle in Abnaki, turebe; Eliot (Levit., XI, 29) renders tortoises by toonuppasog in the Massachuset dialect; Lawson (Nat. Hist. of Car., 133, 1709) has terebins; ... Terrapin is a diminutive from the torope or turupe of the Virginian and Delaware dialects of Algonquian ..."

In his article⁵ on "Algonkian words in American English: ..." Chamberlain gives the Abnaki cognate as toarebe and concludes: "In the early writers the forms tarapin, terrapene, terebin, etc., occur, while the negroes of the South have adopted the word as tarrypin. Our word terrapin is from a diminutive, as Whitaker, who wrote in 1623, unconsciously recorded when he spoke of the torope, or little turtle."

5. "Algonkian Words in American English; A Study in the Contact of the White Man and the Indian," JAF.-L., XV, (Oct. - Dec., 1902), No. LIX, p. 261.

TEXAS [T E K S O O] K E -

A village (pop. /250) on Goodwin Run, Baltimore County (USGS., Baltimore, 1904).

Texas (T. and Sta.) Md., D.C. 1873, M.W.G.
((Ellengowan P.O.))

Texas Sta. Balt. 1878 Hopkins

Texas Md., etc. 1884 Post Route

Texas Md., D. C. 1893 M-N

Texas Md., Del., 1902 Century

In a newspaper article¹ entitled "Marylanders Identify Twelve of State's 600 'Lost Places,'" *ELLENGOWAN was identified² as the 'original' of Texas. This is in keeping with the following entry in Md., D. C. 1873 M., W., G.: "Texas or Ellengowan P. O."

The same article quotes one of the informants, Mrs. Gavin, as believing that the present name was given soon after the Spanish American War. She repeats the story that the change was made because many of the Marylanders who returned after the war had been stationed in Texas.

But the map entries show that Texas was named some years before the Spanish American War, and the designation remains unsolved.³

-
1. The Sun (Baltimore), October 1, 1946, p. 28, p. 20.
 2. By S. Edward Kearns, of the Catholic Review, and Mrs. S. F. Gavin, 1154 Gorsuch Avenue, Baltimore.
 3. Query: What is the significance of the date, 1873, in Texas history?

THACKERAY POINT

It is on the Elk River, Cecil County
(Gaz. Md. 1941).

I gather from a ruling by the United States Geographic Board¹ that a variant of this name is Tackaras. I, therefore, wonder whether its origin is not some such Algonquian word as *Tackaras or even *Tackarawhas.

The endings of Hatteras, Tuskarawas and Chattarawhas are comparable. One recalls Strachey's² tagwi, tagwalat 'frost.' And there are the FOX³ tahk 'cold', tahkan 'across', 'short-cut.' Tuck⁴ can mean 'strike', 'touch' and tagwi⁵ 'together.' Tatagwi⁶ means 'Stamping under foot.' There was an Indian Stamping Ground near Mt. Vernon on the Potomac River.⁷

-
1. Sixth Report, 1890-1932, p. 751.
 2. *Dictionary* p. 187: tagwi coat.
 3. tahki, cool: Michelson '40th B.A.E., p. 3
 4. Jones Bulletin 40 B.A.E. p. 788.
 5. Michelson '40th Ann. Report, B.A.E. p. 637.
 6. See Jones (Bulletin, 40, B.A.E.), p. 214.
 7. Father James Geary.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT ISLAND

It is in the Potomac River opposite the mouth of Rock Creek, Washington, D.C. (*U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, Chart 560*).

This is the present name of the former *ANALOSTAN ISLAND, q.v.

The United States Geographic Board¹ explains that the change to the present name was made by an act of Congress in 1932. It indicates that other earlier or alternate names were *Barbadoes and *Mason's.

*TIPQUIN, TIXQUIN(N)

The Maryland Archives^{1*} for 1684 makes repeated mention of a stream (?) spelled like the above:

- (1) ... Tixquin on the south side of the said River ...
- (2) Tixquin
- (3) ... A town at Tipquin ...
- (4) ... Tipquinn ...
- (5) ... Tipquin on the south side of Nanticoke River ...

1. Sixth Report, 1890-1932, p. 751.

1* XIII (1684) p. 28, p. 30, p. 89, p. 90, p. 112.

I think TIPQUIN is a shortened form of WETIPQUIN Creek, q.v.

TOBACCO RUN

It is a tributary of Deer Creek, Harford County (USGS., Gunpowder, 1901).

Tobacco is an Anglicized Indian word,¹ though non-indigenous and unimportant in Maryland. Its origin is from Taino, the language of the extinct natives of the greater Antilles and the Bahamas.²

*TOCKWOGH FLU

This is probably the former name of what is today known as the Sassafras River. The latter flows from Cecil County and enters upper Chesapeake Bay between Betterton and Grove Point (USGS., Cecilton, 1900, Betterton, 1900).

Tockwogh flu.

Virginia 1606⁸ Smith

Tockwoghs

Sassafrasx R.

Virginia? 1670 Herrman

1. Lokotsch, Etymologisches Wörterbuch, p. 60.

2. Authorities differ; see Eleventh Brit. Annals article "Tobacco."

Sassafrax R. Va., etc. 1719 Senex
Sassafras R. Va., Md. 1736? Moll

Bozman¹ supposes that Smith's *Tockwoogh was what is now called the Sassafras. Earle² points out that six miles up its mouth ((just east of Turner's Creek)) was the Indian village called, after their tribe, Tockwoogh. "The Indian name gave way to the less euphonious one of 'Sassafras' ... shortly after the coming (1634) of the Calverts."

I have discussed this name under TUCKAHOE, q.v.

TOMAKOKIN CREEK

It flows into St. Clement Bay, St. Mary's County (USGS., Wicomico, 1914, Leonardtwn, 1939).

Tomacookin Md. Cal. Wills (1703-1713, III, p. 121.

The name is not easy to solve. But there are at least two possibilities:

- (1) It could be a reduplicated form

1. (1837), I, p. 125.
2. Chesapeake Bay Country, p. 311.

of Strachey's¹ tomokin, 'to swim.' And in that event the meaning might be 'Swimming Creek.' One notes the cognate FOX tcapoki, ALGONKIN (Cuoq) tamongaam, MENOMINEE tsapūh, all meaning 'to dive.'² And there is the CREE tcamokaham, 'beaver striking water.'³

(2) Or it may be a combination of tamaqua 'beaver' and auke 'land', and mean 'Beaver land' or (with the locative in((g))) 'Beaver place.' Note B. and A.'s Kt(keht)em-aque,⁴ 'big beaver,' and the above-mentioned CREE tcamokaham, 'beaver striking water.'

TONOLOWAY ((ʔnólwɛɪ))

It is (1) a creek flowing from Pennsylvania

-
- 1. Dictionary p. 194.
 - 2. Michelson's Stems, p. 637, Cuoq, etc.
 - 3. Howse, LaCombe...
 - 4. P. 58.

through Hancock District into the Potomac River at Hancock, Maryland (USGS. Hancock, 1901); and (2) a ridge or hill in Hancock District, Washington County, Maryland (USGS., Hancock, 1901). No doubt the ridge was named from the creek.

Since this is also a Pennsylvania Indian place-name, Donehoo discusses it in his Pennsylvania place-name study.¹ He declares: "There is no authority whatever for the form Tonoloway, which is used on all recent maps of ... ((Pennsylvania))."²

Toonaloway	Virginia 1737 Mayo
Town Alloway	<u>MEM.</u> , XV (1920) 1739
Cunolleaway's Hill	
Tooanalloway	Virginia 1751 F. & J.
Lit. Tooanalloway	
1. Conoloway Cr.	Pa., Md. ... 178- Erskine

-
1. Indian Villages and Place Names of Pennsylvania, pp. 44-45.
 2. Donehoo gives the following Pennsylvania spellings:

Canallowais	Armstrong, 1775
Conoloway	Scull 1770, Howell 1792
Conolloways	Peter 1759, 1750, Col. Rec. Pa., 1851, 1848
Conolowaw	Scull, 1759
Conoloway	Morris 1848
Tonoloway	Pennsylvania 1912.

- Conoloway Cr.
- Conoloway Cr. Md. 1794 Griffith
- Tonoloway Cr. Md. 1804 A. & L.
- Conoloway Cr. Va., Md., Del. 1833 Tanner
- Tonoloway Md. 1866 Martenet
- Big Tonoloway
- Ton ... Hill
- Tononow's Hill Md., D. C., Del. 1884 R.-McN.
- Tonoloway Cr. Md. 1906 R.-McN.

Though there is evidence³ that the Algonquian sounds, c ((k)) and t were indistinguishable to the early settlers, it appears to me that the folk-etymologies found for this word may have determined the phonetics of the opening consonant -- i.e., they who explained the name as a reference to canal ((Note: Donehoo's Canallowais (Armstrong 1775 Col. Recs. Pa.))) read the sound of c into the pronunciation and regarded the word as beginning with c; and they who thought of it as a reference to town ((Note: Town Alloway (MHM., XV, 1920, for 1739)) read the sound of 't' into the pronunciation and regarded it as beginning with t.

Donehoo's explanation⁴ of Tonoloway is that it

3. *Porto Batto = Fort Tobacco, c. 9'*

4. Loc. cit.

"... may be a corruption of the name Conoy, or of the form Canhaways." He states that "The region along the creek was settled by people from Maryland as early as 1741 and 1742."

But, it seems to me more likely that the word is a combination of Delaware guneu,⁵ 'long' and alloway⁶ 'tail'.¹ The translation would be 'Long tail', i.e., 'wildcat', 'panther.' Cognates are kenasowa,⁷ '(to) have a long tail,' kenwi,⁸ cuneo,⁹ etc.¹⁰ See ALLOWAY.

TONYTANK CREEK

It is a tributary of the Wicomico River, Wicomico County (USGS., Salisbury, 1901). Note also Tonytank Manor which the Maryland Guide¹ describes as "... erected beside

5. B. & A., p. 46.

6. p. 170: B. & A.

7. Fox.

8. Michelson's stems, k̄awwi, kenwi.

9. See Trumbull's Natick, p. 140.

10.. Kwen we o (Connecticut).

NOTE: One wonders whether tonquihilleu 'open' (B. & A., 143), tonquihilleu, 'it is open', tauwihillahtok 'open the door' (ZID., p. 135), could have been corrupted to Tonoloway.

1. P. 421.

Tonytank Creek..."

Cf.: *Tanxsnitania^{1*} Virginia 1606 Smith
Tundotenake Archives, XV, p. 236 (for 1671-
Tundotanck 1681)

("... a neck of Land
... on the South Side
of Wiccocomoco in
Somerset County afore-
said att ...")

Taney Tank Br.- Maryland 1841 Lucas
(Somerset Co.)

Taney Tank Maryland 1866 Martenet
(Delaware R.R.)

Taney Tank Md., D. C., 1873 M.,W.,G.
(Eastern Shore R.R.)

Toney Tank Md., D.C., Del. 1884 R.-McN.
(Wicomico Co.)

Toney Tank Mills
(W. County)

Tarry Tank (W. Co.) Md., D.C. 1888-1893 R.-McN.

Toney Tank (W. Co.)

Toney Tank Mills (W. Co.)

1* The Handbook (II, p. 688) describes Smith's Tanxnitania as a tribe of the Manahoac confederacy living in 1608 in Fauquier Co., Virginia, on the north side of the Rappahannock River.

I consider it apparent that the present form of this name is an entire folk-etymology based on the English words 'Tony' and 'tank.' But how much of its earliest authentic form, Tundotenake (Tundotanck) is folk-etymology and how much original one cannot say.

A number of Eastern Shore names seem to have counterparts among the designations given by Smith for early Virginia.² And since x may be a relatively silent gutt^ueral (e.g.: Yoxhio Geni = Youghiogheny), one wonders whether *Tanxnitania and Taney Tank are cognate. The *Tanxni, influenced by folk-etymology, could give Taney, and the -tania could give tank. In view of this possibility, it is important to consider W. W. Tooker's conclusions³ about Smith's word:

"The Tauxanies, Tanxsintania, or Tauxuntania were probably those mentioned by Lederer as the Nuntanen?ck, speaking the same language as the Monacan ... and others. This term in one form, Tauxanies (= Taux - anoughs),

2. See *Introduction*.

3. "The Algonquian Appellatives of the Siouan Tribes of Virginia," The American Anthropologist, VIII (October, 1895), pp. 376-92.

seems to denote a 'people of a short stature'; Powhatan Taux or Tanks, 'small, little'; Del. Tangitto, 'short, small,' while its longer forms seem to contain the radical - itan, 'a flowing stream or river'; hence Taux -itan anoughs, 'people of the little rivers,' as referred to by Smith."

TRANSQUAKING RIVER

This stream flows into Fishing Bay, Dorchester County (USGS., Craig 1905, Hurlock, 1905).

Cf.: *Tramasqueococ Nor. et Va. 1597
(North Carolina) Wytfliet ... 1605
St. Catharin R als Va., Md. 1670 Herrman
Tresquaquin

NOTE: On Herrman's map of Virginia and Maryland, 1670, a Tinekonke Ile is given. With interchange of k and t this name could have developed into Tony Tank.

NOTE: Father James Geary interprets -anitan- (Tanxs(a)nitania) as 'keep flowing a little bit.' This, with tanx, taux and the terminal -ia (an inanimate copula) may be translated, 'There is a small flow continually.' He thinks that if Tony Tank came from Tanxsnitania the most likely way was by inversion (i.e., Tanxsnitania became tania tanx, became Tony Tank).

Transquaken	<u>Md. Cal. Wills</u> , I, 90 (1675)
Transquaquin	<u>Md. Cal. Wills</u> , I, 193 (1676-77)
St. Catherin R. (Indian town at head)	Va., Md. 1676 Speed's
Tresquegue (Alabco Emperour of ...)	<u>Archives of Md.</u> , VIII, (Oct. 1678-Nov. 1683), pp. 38-39
Transquaquin River	<u>Ibid.</u> , p. 610.
Transquakin	<u>Archives of Md.</u> , V, 1887 p. 480, 483 (for 1686)
Catharin R als Trasquaquin	Thornton et al 1690
St. Catherine als Tresquaquin	Va., Md. Pa. 1690 (?) Thornton and Fisher
Tresquaquin	Va., Md., etc. 1759 Homann
R. Katturine	Atlas 1764 Bellin (?)
Katturine River	Va., Md. 1751 F. & J. Va., Md. 1775 F. & J.
St. Catherine als Tresquaquin	Va., Md., Pa. 1780 Mount & Page
Transquaking Cr.	Maryland 1818 Carey
Transquaking R.	Balt. 1878 Hopkins

I think this word, with the addition of the locative (ing), is the same as *Tramasqueac, a 1585 Secotan village

on the Alligator River, Tyrrell County, North Carolina. The Handbook¹ states that Tramasqueac is a contraction of Renape Teramaskekoc. And by the process of assimilation the m of Tramas becomes n. The chief objection to this theory is the relative remoteness of North Carolina. But both words are Algonquin, and there are other instances of even three² identical names occurring as far apart.

The Handbook³ states that Tramasqueac is a contraction of Renape Teramaskekoc, 'People of the white-cedar swamps.' In the Maryland instance, where there is a locative -ing at the end, the meaning perhaps is, 'Place of the white-cedar swamps.' It is to be noted that maskekoc⁴ in the original Renape word means 'swampy.' As for similar meanings, compare Wapsipinicon R., Iowa, which is translated, 'Where there are plenty of white tubers.'⁵

1. II, p. 801.

2. E.g.: Seneca, Patuxent (*Patuxet, Paw-tuxet), Piscataway (Piscataqua, ...)

3. Loc. cit.

4. B. & A. p. 74, Z I D., p. 184.

5. Father James Freary.

NOTE: Could the lost name, *Katturine, have contracted to *Teram?

TUCKAHOE

In Maryland this name is applied to: (1) a creek flowing into the Choptank River opposite Gilpin Point, (2) a bridge on Tuckahoe Creek, Caroline County, and (3) a neck between Tuckahoe Creek and the Choptank River, Caroline County (USGS., Denton, 1905).

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Cf.: *Tockwoh flu. | Virginia 1606 ⁸ Smith |
| Tockwoghs | |
| Tukkoho Branch | Va., Md., 1670 Herrman |
| Tockwoghs | Va., Md. 1676 Speed's |
| Tukkoho Br: | |
| (Talbot County) | |
| Tuekkoho Branch | N. Am. 1680 Thornton |
| Tuckaho R. | Md., V. 1682 Bowden |
| Tuckahoe | Va., Md., 1751 F. & J. |
| Cf.: Tockwoghs | Va., Md., Car., 1751 Homann |
| (region) | |
| Tuckahoe Creek | Maryland 1866 Martenet |
| (near Choptank) | |
| Tuckahoe Creek | |
| (Caroline Co.) | |
| Tuckahoe Neck | |
| Tuckahoe Creek | |
| (Queen Anne Co.) | |

Though tockw(h)ogh and tuckahoe are etymological-ly one and the same word,¹ it does not appear that the two

1. Karl Lokotsch (Etymologisches Wörterbuch, p. 60) suggests (I think, quite mistakenly) that English tapioca is from the 1612 form, toxawhoughc.

Maryland place-names (*Tockwogh flu. and Tuckahoe Creek) are at all related. *Tockwogh flu was the early name of Sassafras River² and has disappeared; Tuckahoe Creek is a different name and place and arose independently.

Trumbull³ comments that Heckewelder's translation of Tuckahoe is "curious." The truth seems to be that Heckewelder and they who followed him in his 'Deer are shy' translation were wrong. And wrong also are those who translated the name as 'The Falls' or 'Troubled waters.' The Handbook may be correct in stating that the word tuckahoe designated Indian bread and the catalpa (Indian cigar) in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.⁴ But it would have to be in reference to their globularity.

For tuckahoe is from Tockwogh, itself, a corruption of p'tukweu, 'it is round.' Gerard and Trumbull give the proof as follows:

Gerard⁵

"Tuckahoe, Tuckaho: earlier Tuckahow, Tuckahoo,

-
- 2. Bozman (H. of Md., 1837, I, p. 127) expresses the studied opinion that "... the Tockwogh of Smith was the modern Sassafras River."
 - 3. IM & NQ ... VII. SS., Jan., 1870, NS VII, No. 1, pp.47-48.
 - 4. See DAE ...
 - 5. Virginia's Indian Contribution to English, reprinted from the American Anthropologist, n.s., Vol. 9, No. 1, January - March, 1907, Lancaster, Pa., pp. 109-111.

Tuccaho, Tocka - whoughe. -- One of several vegetable productions used by the Virginia Indians as food ...

"Etymology: From Renape p'tukweu (often pronounced p'tukweo or 'tukweo), 'it is round' (1) like a ball, (2) like a cylinder; an inanimate verbal adjective used substantively as a name for a round or roundish root employed as food."

Trumbull⁶

"'Tuckahoe' was a generic name of esculent 'corns' and bulbous roots. It means, literally, 'something round' or 'globular.' The Massachusetts and Delaware form is 'ptukqui'; the Cree, 'p'ttikayoo,' 'it is rounded.' Smith writes the Indian name of the roots used for food 'Tockawhoughe' and 'Tockwhogh' (Generall Historie, pp. 26, 86) ..."

6. Loc. cit.

NOTE: See also Brinton & Anthony, p. 135.

The conclusions of students about Tuckahoe may
be tabulated as follows:

133
313

Location	Components	Translation	Authority
New Jersey Cr.	Tuckahowe	'Deer are why' 'Hard coming at place where deer are shy'	Boyd, p. 49
		'Deer are shy'	Green, pp. 526-27.
	Tuchachowe Tuchauch oak	(... the place where deer are shy	Heckewelder, ed. Reichel, p. 53.
Md. and N. J. T.ME., Pa.	achtu, aktu 'deer,' B.&A., 14, ZID. 53. Tucha-choak Tucka-up oak	'the place where deer are shy'	Lindestrom (tr. Johnson), p. 397
		Troubled water	Jones, No. 1 Indian Bulletin, 1867, 15.
N.J.?	Tacockquo	The Fall	Nelson, Indians of New Jersey, 133-39.
Estate on James River, 12 miles from Richmond		An edible root	Earle, <u>C.B.C.</u> , p. 63.
	Tawkee Tockohow	It is a globular root used as food by Indians	Green, pp.526-27
	Tuck-A-HOI	Plant from which the Indians made bread	Jones, No. II, 1869, p. 17.
East Chester, Pa. Tuck., Long Is.	ptuckweoo	It is round ... a bulbous root	Ruttenber, <u>Foot- prints</u> , p. 27.
<u>Word in Pa., Md., D.C.</u>		Indian bread Indian cigar tree common catalpa	Hodge, I, p.605.
Chester River and Eastern Shore tribe	p'tukweu tocwogh		Hodge, II, p.270.

TUMP

One or two hammocks (?) in lower Chesapeake Bay are so named, e.g.: Outward Tump.

W. R. Gerard's unpublished manuscript dictionary of "... place names and words, and native terms from the three Americans,"¹ explains tump as an Algonquin word:

"Tump ... To drag a deer or other animal home through the woods after it has been killed. 1860. "To tump.

Probably an Indian word" Bartlett's Americanisms. Etymology: Abn (Algonkian) udaⁿbe, 'he drags' (with a rope), or, in modern orthography, udombi."

"1860 Tump line ... A strap across forehead to assist in carrying a back burden...

Abn daⁿbe 'pack-strap' 'line.'"

As used in Maryland, however, it is evidently the word mentioned by the Century Dictionary (III, 1906, p. 6528) and NED (X, 1913, p. 462) as coming from Welsh tump and meaning 'hulloak,' 'moorland,' 'clump of grass.'

TURPIN COVE

It is an inlet of Chincoteague Bay, Worcester County (MSPC 1941)

See TERRAPIN.

1. Brown paper package No. 2598-A, "Bureau of American Ethnology Catalogue of Manuscripts" 2598-A ... Dictionary ... Collector W. R. Gerard, pp. 777-78.

TUSCARORA

The name of several streams in Frederick County, but principally: (1) a creek flowing into the Monacacy River, and (2) a hamlet (pop. 55) in the southern tip of Frederick County (USGS., Frederick, 1909, Seneca, 1908).

Tuskarorah Maryland 1794 Griffith

Tuskarorah C

Tuskarorah C Maryland 1795 Griffith

(flows into the
Potomac near Monacacy)

Tuscarorah C

(flows into the
Monocacy near Ceresville)

Tuscarora Cr. Maryland 1841 Lucas

Tuscarora Cr.

(flows into the Potomac
near Nolan's Ferry)

L. Tuscarora Cr.

(flows into the Monocacy
between Adamsville and
Frederick)

Little Tuscarora Md. 1866 Martenet

South Tuscarora Cr.

Tuscarora Creek Fred. Co. 1873 Lake

Tuscarora (a small
section of Buckeystown
District)

Tuscarora (Town)	Md., D.C., Del., 1877 R.-McN.
Little Tuscorra	Md., D.C., Del., 1884 R.-McN.
Tuscarora (Fred. Co. town)	
Tuscarora (Fred. County)	Md., D.C., 1888-92 R.-McN.
Tuscarora (on the B. & O. R. R. across the river from Monocacy ^o)	Md., Del., 1892 R.-McN.
Licksville P.O. or Tuscarora Sta.	Md., Del., D.C. 1893 M-N
Licksville (Tuscarora Sta.)	Md., Del., 1897 Century

In view of other instances, of the identity of 'k' and 't' and because of the general resemblance, some students¹ have wondered whether Captain John Smith's Kuskarawacks were the Tuscarora. But Tooker² has shown that the words are from two different Indian languages, and that there is no connection whatever between the two names:

1. E.g.: The Rev. William Beauchamp (According to Tooker).
 2. "The Kuskarawoakes of Captain John Smith," The American Anthropologist, VI (October, 1893), pp. 409-14.

"The word Tuscarora might seem to have some affinity with the word Kuskarawaoke at the first glance without due study and research; but the fact that the Tuscaroras lived in another section of the country, were of Iroquoian stock, spoke their language, and that their name ... should be translated as 'the shirt-wearing people,' or ... Skau-ro-na, 'wearing a shirt,' entirely prohibits this hypothesis ... not only for the reasons given, but the additional one that the name Kuskarawaoke is absolutely pure Algonquian, as its analysis proves."³

3. Tooker analyzes Kuskarawoak as cusca - rawran - oke (kusca - wan - anau - ock), with these components:

- A) Kusk (kusc, cusc) plus a, 'the action of making or doing.'
- B) Rarenau (Strachey), rawranoke (Smith), 'cheyne (of white beads)', 'white beads.'
- C) -Oke (Smith), -oc (Harriot), locative generic, 'place,' 'country.'

The consequent translation is, 'A place of making white beads,' 'Where is made so much white beads.'

Tuscarora, then, is one of Maryland's Iroquoian place names and points to the transitory presence of members of that tribe in colonial Frederick County. Green⁴ and Gannett⁵ repeat the translation, 'Shirt-wearing people.' The following etymology from the Handbook⁶ seems technically⁷ correct:

"Tuscarora (Skaru reⁿ), 'hemp gatherers,' the Apocynum cannabinum, or Indian hemp, being a plant of many uses among the Carolina Tuscarora; the native form of this appellative is impersonal, there being no expressed pronominal affix to indicate person, number, or gender) ..."

-
4. Word Book ..., p. 507, p. 527.
 5. Origin (First edition, 1902), p. 257.
 6. II, pp. 842-53.
 7. Find Iroquoian dictionary sources.

NOTE:

Jefferson (Notes ... 9th American edition, 1802, p. 32) remarks, "The Manacans ... , better known latterly by the name of the Tuscaroras, ..."

TUXEDO

The name occurs here and there in Maryland. Examples are *Tuxedo, formerly the name of Magruder (a railway station), Prince George's County,¹ and Tuxedo, a real estate development north of Roland Park, Baltimore (USGS., Baltimore, 1904).

One of the most important occurrences of the word is Tuxedo Lake, New Jersey. The Handbook² gives this etymology: "The word is derived from the Delaware dialect of Algonquian, in which the Wolf subtribe was called P'tuksit, spelled by Morgan Took - seat. This name is a socio-esoteric term for wolf and signifies literally, 'he has a round foot,' from p'tuksiteu(eu =0)."

The word is not native to Maryland, and no doubt was adopted in the early 20th century from the New Jersey original. The p'tuk- of the first syllable is the same element as the first syllable of Tuckahoe. The -sit means 'foot.'

1. Sixth Report of the United States Geographic Board, p. 489.

2. II, 858, (citing Chamberlain).

TYASKIN [t'ajæskɪn][†]

A village (pop. ?) near the mouth of Wegipquin Creek, Wicomico County (USGS., Nanticoke, 1903); also the extinct name of a creek near this village.¹

- Cf.: *Achquank Va., Md., etc. 1684-90
Thornton, Fisher; 1780
Mt. & Page
- Cf.: *Tawachguans Heckewelder 1819
Tayachquans (Handbook, II, p. 26)
- Tyaskin (District) Md., D.C., 1873 M., W., G.
- Tyaskin Cr.
- Tyaskin P.O.
- Tyaskin D. Wicomico, Som.,
- Tyaskin P.O. Worcester 1877 L., G., S.
- ° Tyaskin Md. 1906 R.-McN.

Carroll W. Merriam² states that "... According to a very old resident ... the name was surely of Indian origin. A small creek which flows close to the town of Tyaskin was named Tyaskin Creek and from this came the name for the town or settlement itself. The town is built somewhat on a projecting section of land, and upon this ... point the Indians

1. Carroll F. Merriam, "Historic Name Discoveries and the Preservation of Place Names," in Chesapeake Cruise (Baltimore, 1944), pp. 312-313.

2. Loc. cit.

[†] Fessenden S. Blanchard in his A Cruising Guide to the Chesapeake (New York: D&J, Mead & Co., 1950, p. 174) spells the name Tyaskin

had their homes."

I have no doubt that these Indians were the Tayachquans or 'Bridge people' and that modern Tyaskin is a direct descendant from their name. Bozman³ declares that the Nanticokes were the Tayachquans, so called by the Delawares. Scharf, on the other hand,⁴ thought that the Tayachquans and Smith's Tockwhoghs were identical: "... Tayachquan, pronounced with the Indian gutteral, resembles Smith's Tockwhoghs. ..." But we have seen that Smith's word has evolved into 'tuckahoe,' whereas Tayachquan has become Tyaskin. It is probably conclusive that the Handbook⁵ includes Tayachquan in its synonymy of the Nanticoke.

The etymological origin of Tyaskin is taiachquoan,⁶ the Delaware word for 'bridge.' The BAE (Smithsonian) card index spells the word 'Taiaskon,' 'Taiaskwon,' and calls it "General Algonquian." In the Handbook⁷ the Tawachquan Indians are described as 'bridge people,' from the Delaware

3. History of Maryland, (1837) I, p. 174.

4. History of Maryland, (1879) p. 89.

5. II, p. 26.

6. B. & A., (1888), p. 136.

7. Loc. cit.

tai a c hquoan, 'a bridge.' Scharf⁸ and Bozman⁹ add the refinement of 'Bridge builders'; Bozman, perhaps deducing it from the fact¹⁰ that they were called 'Trappers,' thought that the name alluded to a custom of felling trees across streams to set traps¹¹ on.

8. Loc. cit.

9. Loc. cit.

10. Bozman, loc. cit.

11. Compare Tagwaho (FOX), 'a trap.'

W

WANGO [wán gòv]

A hamlet (pop. 100) about seven miles east of Nassawango Creek, Wicomico County (USGS., Pittsville, 1902).

Evidently this name is a contradiction of Nassawango, q.v.

*WAPPLE MANDER [wàpɹ mændəz, wɔkə mændəz]

An extinct village and creek in Dorchester County. Carroll Merriam¹ lists it as a "lost" Maryland place-name.

Wappermando Cr.	<u>Md. Cal. Wills</u> , VIII, p. 74 (1739-1740)
Whappram <u>under</u>	Martenet 1866
Whappramander Creek	Martenet 1873
Whapplermander, see Vienna	Md., D.C., Delaware 1877 R.-McN.
Whapplemander (town)	R.-McN. 1892

One wonders whether the name embodies the

1. Chesapeake Cruise (N.A. Hill, ed.), p. 315.

Algonquian stem² wāp..., '(something) white.' Note³ wappl,
'Bald eagle', wapis,⁴ etc.

WENONA

The following map entries indicate that the name occurs twice in Maryland:

- °Wenona Md. 1883 POD
(Deals Island)
- *Wenona Md. 1888-93 R.-McN.
(Somerset Co.)

The name Wenona is a stock Indian word used frequently in the East. I note, for instance, that there is a "Weona Yacht Club" at Dyckman Street, New York City. In Maryland the name is of late origin and not indigenous.

-
- 2. Michelson's Stems, p. 655: wāpi-, 'white'
 - 3. Note B. & A., 165: wozapalanne, 'bald eagle'
 - 4.

Jacob Piatt Dunn,¹ discussing Winona, states:
"... The name is the same as the Wenonah of Longfellow's
Hiawatha. Wi-no-nah is a Sioux, female, proper name, sig-
nifying a first-born child. ..."²

WETIPQUIN CREEK [tɪp kɪn, wɪ tɪ p ə kɪ n]

This stream flows into the Nanticoke River;
there is a hamlet (pop.) named Wetipquin about two
miles north of Wetipquin Creek, Wicomico County (USGS.,
Nanticoke, 1903). The United States Geographic Board¹
forbids the spelling Watepquin.

- Cf.: *Tipquin(n) Torrence, pp. 418-19 (1684);
- *Tixquin Archives, XIII (1684)
- *?Wellipqueen JBC., ... II, p. 212 (1700)
- (Identity? Locality?)

- Witipquin Delaware 1787 Churchman
- *?Wilipquin Cr. Md. 1795 Lewis
- (Identity? Locality?)

1. True Indian Stories with Glossary of Indiana Indian Names, pp. 317-318.

2. Get Sioux dictionary reference.

1. Sixth Report, p. 811.

Witiquin Cr	Maryland 1804 Arr. & Lewis
*?Wilipquin Cr.	Maryland 1841 Lucas
Wetipquin Cr.	Maryland 1866 Martenet
Wetypquin (town)	Md., D.C., Del. 1877 R.-McN.
°Wetipquin	Md. 1906 R.-McN.
Wetipquin Cr.	Wicomico, Somerset,
Wetipquin P. O.	Worcester 1877 L., G., S.

Owing to my ignorance of the precise location and identity of the early counterparts of this name, my conclusions -- which are as follows -- are tentative:

(1) If *Tipquin (n), *Tixquin are from Witipquin, one may conclude that in 1684 and earlier the name Witipquin, with a 't,' was in existence.

(2) That a similar name with 'l' (Wellipqueen) was also in existence some 16 years later in 1700 is also conclusive, though:

(A) It could be a totally different place and name.

(B) It could be the same name as Wetipquin with the 't' misread as an 'l'.

(C) It could be the same as Wetipquin with an 'l' for the 't' owing to adjacent Algonquin

dialects in 'l' and 't.'¹⁻

a) It is to be noted that the 'l' - form appears twice again, but I am not sure of the locality and identity.

(3) But it is not a certainty whether Wilipquin today survives in Wetipquin or is a different place and name now extinct.

(4) But Wetipquin, no matter what its earlier spelling and descent, does survive today.

In view of these uncertainties both words require translation.

Wilipquin

Heckwelder² explained Wilipquin as "... right Delaware, signifying, the place of interring skulls. (Note. The Nanticokes had a custom of carrying the skulls and even the bones of their deceased to certain places, where they buried them in caverns or holes.) ... Wihl, the head, -- -- Zr." Lindstrom³ analyzed the word as Wil-ipkwin and

1. -Note that in PA 'r,' 't', and 'n' were interchangeable. CF.: 'Rapehanek, Tapehanek, etc. Was there a local (Eastern Shore) Dialect with 't' for 'l'?

2. Reichel, ex., pp. 53-54.

3. Tr., Johnson, 402.

comments "... The derivation is not clear. The word for head was wihl, wil (Zr., 91; Br., 158), which bears out Heckewelder's definition of head or skull. For ip-kwin, cf. tauwunnasin, tauwundin (Br., 139; Zr., 30). ... "It should be added that WHEELING (W.VA.) is supposed⁴ to contain the Delaware word wihl and mean 'Place of the skull.' And TOWANDA (Pennsylvania) is translated⁵ as, 'Where we bury our dead.'

Wetipquin

This word is extremely difficult. One notes Strachey's⁶ outacan, 'dish,' from which the Primitive Algonquian wulakani can be reconstructed. There there is⁷ witep, 'bring,' (wit, 'together'), with such cognates as (Ojibwa)⁸ winindeb, 'bring,' (Cree)⁹ wiyitip, 'bring.'

-
- 4. See West Virginia Place Names..., p. 673.
 - 7 ~~5~~ See Jones, Bills, p. 771 = wi, ^{expressing} accompaniment, etc.
 - 6. See Michelson, "Linguistic Classification of Powhatan," Amer. Anthropologist (n.s.), 35, no. 3, (1933), p. 549.
 - 5 ~~7~~ See Denehoe, p. 232. He gives also, 'swift water, rapids.'
 - 8. Baraga
 - 9. Howse, La Combe.

NOTE: Wilipquin could be a syncopated form of Wilipoquonat, 'sweet water' (B. & A., p. 175).

Wighkawamecq	Virginia and Maryland 1670
Little Wighcocomo	Herrman
Wighcocomoco R	
Wighcocomoco C	
Wighoo alias	
Pokomoake R	
Wighkawamecq	Virginia 1676 Speed
Wighoo alias Pocomoake R	
Wicomico R.	Md., Va. 1682 Bowden
(E. Shore)	
Wighkowomeq	Va., Md. 1719 Senex
Wighcocomoco R.	
Wighcocomoco C	
Wighco als Pokomoake R	
Little Sighcocomo	
Wighcocomoco R.	Virginia, Maryland
(Southern Maryland)	1751 F. & J.
Wighcocomoco River	1775 F. & J.
(Eastern Shore)	
L. Wighcocomoco (Virginia)	
Great Wighcocomoco R	
(Virginia)	
Wicomoco Riv (2)	Md., D.C. 1888-92 R.-McN.
Wicomico (County)	
Wicomico (village)	

Bozman² declares: "Wighoo, or Wighcomoco, seems to have been a favorite term with the Indians in the denomination of rivers." C. Whittle Sams's factitious map, "The Principal Portions of the Territory Ruled by Powhatan..." gives a distinct picture of the location of these early Wighco-streams and villages. There were

Maryland (Eastern Shore)

Wicomoco River

Wicomoco (King's House)

Pocomoke River of Wighco River

Maryland (Southern)

Wicomico River

Virginia

Great Wicomico

Little Wicomoco R.

Wig-ho-com-o-co (King's House).

Today all of the Maryland names remain except Wighoo, which has long since ceased to be another term for the Pocomoke. I do not include the Virginian Yeocomico River, though the name may be related to Wicomico; and I dismiss Footner's³

2. History of Maryland, I (1837), pp. 144-45.

3. "Indian Names in Virginia . . .," Historical Magazine, N. S., VII, No. 1 (Jan. 1870), pp. 47-48.

statement that the Wicomico was earlier called Rockiawackin with the comment that the Rockawalking is a tributary of the Wicomico.

Trumbull³ and Mooney⁴ make the most cautious remarks about the meaning of Wicomico, and Heckewelder⁵ and Dwight H. Kelton⁶ the fullest. Trumbull, noting how Smith marked several of his -comoco names as 'King's houses,' translates -comoco as 'house' or 'enclosure'; Mooney, though he makes the general statement that "The meaning of the name is unknown," concedes that "... the last part, comoco, is the Powhatan term, 'in composition,' for a 'stockaded village.'" Heckewelder and Kelton concentrate on the two opening syllables and reach similar conclusions: (Heckewelder) "Where houses are building," (Kelton) "There are houses there." Besides citing pertinent entries in Zeisberger (Wiken, 'he is building a house,' etc.), Kelton states that wag, wak, wik mean 'something round,' and gives such cognates as (Ottawa) waginogan, 'a round lodge,' and (Ojibwa) wigiwam, 'lodge.' Since no one of these translators seems to explain the entire word, it may be that Bozman⁷ was right when he

3. "Indian Names in Virginia ...," Historical Magazine, N. S., VII, No. 1 (Jan. 1870), pp. 47-48.

4. Handbook, II, 950.

5. Reichel, ed., p. 54.

6. Indian Names of Places Near the Great Lakes (Detroit, 1888), 54-55.

7. Loc. cit.

concluded: "It ((Wicomico)) appears ... to have had some etymological meaning not now known."

NOTE: Scharf (History of Western Maryland ... I, 48) states: "Indian town of Yowacomoco (afterwards St. Mary's City), ..."

NOTE: By translating the Virginia Werawocomoco 'fertile land,' Gerard (The Tappahanek Dialect of Virginia ((reprinted from Am. Anthropologist, N. S., Vol. 6, No. 2, April-June 1904)), Lancaster, 1904, pp. 313-30) differs sharply from Trumbull (Loc. cit., supra), who interprets it as Werowance house or 'house of the chief,' giving as a parallel Roger Williams's (Narragansett) sachimma-commock, 'a prince's house.'

NOTE: In cases where river and tribal names coincide, it is the thesis of this study that the rivers were named first and the tribes after them. Since Footnear, however (in Maryland Main and the Eastern Shore, p. 191), thinks that the simplest explanation of Wicomico is "that it was called after the tribe who lived there, the Wycomesses," it is pertinent to note just who the tribes were, including their synonyms:

(1) Handbook, II, 950. "Wicocomoco. A tribe belonging to the Powhatan confederacy, residing

on the S. side of Potomac r., at its mouth, in Northumberland co., Va. Their principal village was at the mouth of Wicomocco r. In 1608 ... 520, but in 1722 ... a few individuals, ... "

(2) Loc. cit. "Wicocomoco. A tribe formerly living on Wicomico r., on the E. shore of Maryland, having their principal village, in 1608 on the s. bank of the river in Somerset co. ..."

(3) Loc. cit. Synonymy: "Wecamses, Wicomisses, Wicomese, Wicomesse, Wicomick, Wicomocos, Wighco-comixowa, ... Wycomes, Wycomeses."

(4) Handbook, II, 495. Here the Secocowoccomocco, who had a village in 1608 on the southern Maryland Wicomico, are mentioned as being "... distinct from the Wicomoco. ..."

NOTE: Father James Geary suggests B. & A. wik (wing) plus accomico (ahkamikw, 'dwelling,' 'village,' as a possible analysis.

NOTE: In his unpublished manuscript dictionary of "... terms from the three Americas" (BAE Catalogue of Manuscripts 2598-A ... June 1914), Gerard (p. 828, p. 832) gives much cognate material in his explanations of Wickiup and Wigwam: Wickiup Menominee (Algonkin) wikiop = Sak, fox

and Kikapoo wikiyapⁱ = Cree wikiwap root ik, 'to dwell,'
whence also wikwam, or wigwam. For wigwam he gives Abnaki
from the root ik or ig 'to dwell,' wigu, 'he (or she)
dwells.'

QUERY: Just what is the correct spelling of the
name given by Bozman as Tanto Wighcomoco, and discussed as
such (Loc. cit.); but taken by Trumbull (Op. cit.) as Tants
(for 'Tanks,' little?) and attributed to Smith's General
Historie, p. 55?

WILLS CREEK, *WILL'S TOWN

This stream, formerly known as *Caicuctuck, flows south from Pennsylvania and enters the Potomac River at Cumberland, Alleghany County (USGS., Frostburg, 1908).

*Caicuctuck Creek	Va., Md. 1751 Fry & Jefferson
*Caicuctuck or Wills Creek	Va., Md. 1755 Fry & Jefferson
Wills's Cr	Md. 1794 Griffith
Wills Mountain	

Marye,¹ citing Benjamin Winslow's 'Plan of the Upper Part of Patomack River,'² relegates Oaicuctuck (Cacutuck on Winslow) to 1736. He thinks that at first it was the name, not of the waterway, but of a point of land, or of a town, near the creek. He finds mention of the 'town field' in a Survey of June, 1745.

The will of this name is identified in the Handbook³ as an Indian whom the early white colonists found living in a cabin near the mouth of the deserted Shawnee town at the mouth of Caiuctucus Creek; James W. Thomas⁴ states that he was

-
1. "Notes on the Primitive History of Western Maryland," MHM., XXXVIII (1943), p. 162.
 2. The William and Mary College Quarterly (2nd Series, Vol. 18) contains a facsimile of this map together with an article on the subject by James W. Foster.
 3. II, 956.
 4. History of Allegany County Maryland, I, p. 10.

"... an Indian chief whom the English called Will, the sachem of a few followers of the Shawanese tribe who remained in the land of their fathers and on friendly terms with their new neighbors. ..." Thomas remarks that Will died at the close of the American Revolution and is buried on "the uppermost peak of Will's Knob, a spot still pointed to ... "

The etymology of Caicuctuck is discussed under that heading, q. v. Let it suffice here to refute Thomas's⁵ statement that it means, "The meeting of the waters of many fishes." It appears rather that the cai is from the quiy of Quiyough(auk),⁶ 'gull,' Coiahqwas was ~~Syrachey's~~ word for 'gull'; note also *Qui(y)oughcohannock.⁸ If one considers the c- ending of Caicutuc an inanimate copula in the conjunctive mode, the translation should be 'There it is a river of gulls.'

5. Loc. cit.

6. Handbook, II, 345, 347.

7. Dictionary, p. 188.

8. Hodgels Handbook, II, 345; 'Gull river people' (Gerard).

WIONA CLIFFS (())

These cliffs are five miles up the Severn River from Annapolis and lie between Brewer Pond and Brewer Point, Anne Arundel County.

Wiona Cliffs Anne Arundel Co. (Md. Geol. Survey ... 1940)

I think that this name and such variants as Weona¹ were suggested by Winona. See under WENONA.

WOOTENAUX CREEK

It flows into Kings Creek, Talbot County (USGS., St. Michaels, 1904).

If, like some forms of Wetipquin (Wilipquin), Wootenaux occurred in 'l' (Woolenaux), it could be compared to Woolaneag, which Gerard¹ describes as a New England name for "... the black cat or fisher." Woolaneag, he explains, is from (Penobscot Algonkin) wulanka, a compound of wul, 'fine,' 'pretty,' 'handsome,' and -anikw, 'squirrel.' This wul is the cognate of Delaware wuli, which, combined

1. Compare Weona, Arkansas (Rest. l. Guide, 1936); Weona Yacht Club, Dyckman Street, New York City.

with -auke, 'land,' would give wuli-(n)auke, 'fair land.'
The -aux of the Maryland word may be merely an English plural such as -ocks, -icks.

Without map spellings in l, one must, however, take this name as it is. And the closest parallel, a word which, with the loss of its first nasal, is practically identical, is Wyantenock. This word is labelled 'General Algonquian' in the B. A. E. (Smithsonian) card index, and is translated as 'Place of the bent channel.' It would be interesting to see whether the Maryland creek answers that description.

NOTE: Father James Geary suggests that the components of Wootenau are oot, 'thence,' -en, 'thus,' -awak, 'earth' and -su, a diminutive. Enaw, in an n dialect, would be an instrumental meaning 'shoot (forth).' And he reconstructs *ut-eB-āwank-isā-wi (Wootenau), 'IT rushes out from the ground.' Obt, by the way, was originally woo; compare Fox.

WYANOKE AVENUE

A Baltimore street on York Road near the city line.

Wyanoke Avenue

Baltimore 1896 Bromley

Wyanoke Ave

Baltimore 1898 Bromley

*Cf.: Weyanoke, a Charles
City County post village (Gan-
nett's 1904 Gazetteer of Vir-
ginia).*

Y

YOUGH GLADES ((*jak*))

Listed in Register ... 1833,¹ and located in Garret County, western Maryland.

YOUGHIOGHENY RIVER [*jak i ʒe'eni*]

This stream flows from West Virginia through Garrett County, Maryland, to the Monogahela River at McKeesport, Pa. (USGS., Accident, 1900).

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ohio Gani | Trader's Map 1752 |
| Yanghyanghgain R. | Colony of Virginia 1754 |
| Yoxhio Geni, | Lewis Evans 1755 |
| Youghiogeny R. | Hutchins 1778 |
| Yoghioghenny River | Bew 1780 |
| Yoxhiogeny R. | Jefferson's Notes 9th
Am. Ed. |
| Yohogany R. | Imlay 1793 |
| Yoxhiogany R. | Samuel Lewis 1794 |
| Yochio Geni | Lewis Evans Bowles |
| Yoxhiogeny R. | Virginia 1805 |

The United States Geographic Board¹ forbids the spelling Youghiogeny.

Several questions at once arise: What light do the strange map spellings, particularly Ohio Geni, which suggests confusion with Ohio, cast on the solution? Was Castleman's River formerly called Youghiogeny? Is the resemblance to Allegheny only a coincidence?

"A stream flowing in a contrary direction or in a circuitous course," is the translation given by Heckwelder,² and repeated, or arrived at independently, by Boyd,³ Ker,⁴ Beauchamp,⁵ and A. Howry Espenshade.⁶ But J. Lewis Kjethe,⁷ giving no reason, submits "A small plaid devoid of timber;" and Claude Maxwell,⁸ dividing the word into yiough, 'four,' and -hanne, 'river,' defines it as, "Three main prongs and the main river."

Kuethe's translation has no lexical basis, so far as I am aware, and may be an error for Magothy, which is

-
1. Sixth Report, 1933, p. 830.
 2. Names Which ..., p. 49.
 3. Indian Local Names ..., p. 56.
 4. River and Lake Names in the United States, p. 47.
 5. Indian Names ... New York, p. 104.
 6. Pennsylvania Place Names ..., 1925, p. 289.
 7. Baltimore Sun, (May 23, 1937), p. 2, Section 2.
 8. "Indian Names in West Virginia," West Virginia Review, II, No. 8 (May, 1925), p. 286, p. 291.

usually interpreted as, "A small plain devoid of timber." Maxwell is quite right about one possible interpretation of yough, namely as yiough,⁹ 'four.' Father James Geary thinks that it is more in accordance with Algonquin grammar to analyze the name into ye (four) -- ahkya,aki (lands) -- hanne, and to translate "Four lands stream." But perhaps Heckewelder's meaning has a sufficiently good basis. With wawiya¹⁰ meaning 'roundabout' and -gen-¹¹ taken as an inanimate copula signifying, 'it is by nature,' the name may be reconstructed as

wawiya-gen-wi, 'It was by nature a circuitous stream.'

9. Strachey's Dictionary, p. 196: yeough.

10. Michel Combe's Stems, wawiya
roundabout

11. Mi o o o

NOTE: Father James Geary calls my attention to Cree (La Combe) wiyah, 'dirty.' Combined with (yo) and -agan (yo-wiyah-agan) this word gives youghiogheny with the meaning, "It flows with a muddy stream."

Z

ZEJIAH SWAMP, ZEKIAH RUN

DEED CASE

Gannett¹ describes the swamp as a marshy stream flowing into the Wicomico River, Charles County. The 1941 Gazetteer names a Zekiah Run that courses through Zekiah Swamp.

*Sacayo, Indians of	<u>Archives</u> , I, 25 (1666)
*Sacayo ((Nation))	<u>Archives</u> , V, 34 (1668)
Zachkia Swamp als Pangayo	Va., Md. 1670 (Herrman)
*Saccaia Path	<u>Archives</u> , II, 354 (1674)
Zachajah Fort	<u>Archives</u> , VII, 123, 339
Zachaja	(1678-83)
Zachaja Swamp	<u>Archives</u> , XIII, 25-28, 85
Zacaijah (Zaccaija) Swamp	(1684)
Zachiasswamp als Pangayo	N. Eng., etc. Thornton ... 1684-90
Zachkia swamp als Pangayo	Va., Md., Pa. 1719 Senex

1. Gazetteer of Maryland, 1904.

It is possible² that the word may be from a Maryland language equivalent to Fox sikáyaw (sēká-yāwe),³ 'Where there is a bend.' The meaning could apply to the run. Then there is sakwi, 'dense,' 'thick' (saki, 'seize,' 'grasp'),⁴ whose 'w' in Saccayo could be lost. I prefer the latter explanation.

2.

3. *Michelson's Stems, p. 60, s. 14, "there is a corner."*

4. *Michelson's Stems, p. 670.*

NOTE: Aiah, 'to go.'

NOTE: Compare Caiuctucuc, where sa- may have been lost.

NOTE: I have not entirely abandoned the thought that Zekiah Swamp may be the same place as Key Swamp, described in a 1639 Patent as follows (MHM., V, 1910, p. 265):
"... More or less bounding on the South with the Town Land of his Sisters Margaret and Mary on the West with the St. George's River on the North by a right east Line drawn from the Top of the hill on the Southern Side to the Swamp called the KeySwamp to above the head of the Swamp, on the East with St. Mary's forest, ... "

BIBLIOGRAPHY of Works Consulted

Acrelius, Israel. A History of New Sweden; or the Settlements on the River Delaware. Translated from the Swedish with an Introduction and Notes by William M. Reynolds. Published under the joint auspices of the historical societies of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Philadelphia: The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1874 (Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. XI).

Allen, Rev. Ethan. Historical Notices of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundel County, Maryland, Extending from 1849 to 1857, a Period of 208 Years. Baltimore: J. P. Des Forges, 1857. 131 pp.

Alsop, George. A Character of the Province of Maryland, 1666. Maryland Historical Society Fund-publication No. 15. Baltimore, 1880. 125 pp.

American Ethnology, U. S. Bureau of. Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1885-1886. By J. W. Powell, Director. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1891. XLIII, 409 pp.

_____. Circular of Information Regarding Indian Popular Names. United States. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington, D.C.: October 1926, 8 pp.

"American Languages and Why We Should Study Them," Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1885.

Anacostia. "On the Meaning of the Name Anacostia," The American Anthropologist, Vol. 7. Washington, D.C., 1894. pp. 389-393.

Andrews, Matthew Page. History of Maryland: Provincial and State. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Doran and Company, 1929. X, 721 pp.

Arber, Edward, ed. Travels and Works of Captain John Smith, President of Virginia, and Admiral of New England 1580-1631. A New Edition with a Biographical and Critical Introduction by A. G. Bradley. Part I, Edinburgh: John Grant, 1910. CXXXVI, 382 pp. PART II (Vol. II), 383-984 pp.

Archives of Maryland. Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland. January 1637?8 - September 1664. Published by authority of the state under the direction of the Maryland Historical Society. William Hand Browne, Editor. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1883. Vol. I. ———,

Baldwin, Jane, ed. The Maryland Calendar of Wills. Wills from 1635 (earliest probated) to 1685. Vol. I, Baltimore: Kohn and Pollock, 1904. Vol. II (Wills from 1685 to 1702), 1906. Vol. III (Wills from 1703 to 1713), 1907.

Ballard, Rev. Edward. United States Coast Survey. Geographic Names of the Coast of Maine. From the Coast Survey Report for 1868. 19 pp.

Baraga, Rev. Frederic. A Dictionary of the Otchipwe Language Explained in English. Cincinnati: for Jos. A. Hemann, 1853. VII, 622 pp.

_____. A Grammar and Dictionary of the Otchipwe Languages. A New Edition By a Missionary of the Oblates. Montreal: Beauchemin & Valois, 1879. XI, 422 pp., 301 pp.*

_____. A Dictionary of the Otchipwe Language, Explained in English. Part II. Otchipwe-English. A New Edition by a Missionary of the Oblates. Montreal: Beauchemin & Valois, 1880. VIII, 422 pp.

Barrett, Joseph. The Indian of New England and the North-eastern Provinces: a Sketch of the Life of an Indian Hunter, Ancient Traditions Relating to the Etchemin Tribe, with Vocabularies. Middletown: ... 1851. 24 pp.

Bassett, John Spencer, ed. The Writings of "Colonel William Byrd of Westover in Virginia Esqr." New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1901. LXXXVIII, 461 pp.

Beach, William Wallace, ed. The Indian Miscellany; Containing Papers on the History, Antiquities, Arts, Languages, Religions, Traditions and Superstitions of the American Aborigines, ... etc. Albany: J. Munsell, 1877. VIII, (9) 490 pp.

*In the Library of Congress copy, these pages are bound up with the former under the typewritten title: A Dictionary of the Otchipwe Language, Explained in English. Part I. English-Otchipwe. A New Edition by a Missionary of the Oblates. Montreal: Beauchemin & Valois, 1878.

- Beauchamp, William M. Aboriginal Place Names of New York.
New York State Museum, Bulletin 108, Archeology 12.
Albany: New York State Education Department, 1907.
333 pp.
- Bell, A History of Leitersburg District, Washington County, Md. Including its Original Land Tenure: First Settlements; Material Developments; Religious, Educational, Political, and General History; Biographical Sketches, Etc. Illustrated. Leitersburg, Md.: Author, 1898. 337 pp.
- Beverly, Robert. The History of Virginia in Four Parts: By a Native and Inhabitant of the Place. The Second Edition Revis'd and Enlarg'd by the Author. London: ...
1722. A2 - A4, 284 pp.
- Bibbins, Mrs. Arthur Barneveld. The Beginnings of Maryland in England and America. Baltimore: Norman Remington Company, (1934?).
- Bloomfield, Leonard, "On the Sound-System of Central Algonquian," Language, I, No. 4: Dec. 1925, 130-156 pp.
- _____. ((Later Thoughts on Same Subject)) in Linguistic Structures of Native America. New York: 1946. pp. 85-129.
- Boas, Franz. Handbook of American Indian Languages, Part I. Smithsonian Institute: Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 40. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1911. VII, 1069 pp.
- Bolton, Reginald Pelham. Aboriginal Place-Names of the County of Westchester. (See Westchester County Historical Society Bulletin, Jan. 1932, pp. 32-34.) Bound Typescript, New York Public Library, 1942. 67 pp.
- Bonnett, Logie, T. Scott Offutt and Elmer R. Haile. Baltimore County, its History, Progress and Opportunities. Towson, Md.: Jefferson Publishing Co. (1916?).
- Boyd, Stephen G. Indian Local Names with their Interpretation. York, Pa.: Author, 1885. X, 70 pp.
- Boyd, T. H. S. The History of Montgomery County, Maryland, From its Earliest Settlement in 1650 to 1879. X, 9-168 pp.
- Bozman, John Leeds. The History of Maryland, from its First Settlement, in 1633, to the Restoration in 1660, with a Copious Introduction. Vol. 1*. Baltimore: James Lucas & E. K. Deaver, 1837. XII, 9-314 pp.

*Vol. II, viii, 9-728 pp. is bound by the same cover.

- Brinton, Daniel G. "The Shawnees and their Migrations," American History Magazine (New York), January, 1866. 4 pp.
- _____ and The Reverend Albert Sequaquind. A Lenape-English Dictionary. From an Anonymous Ms. in the Archives of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, Pa. Edited, with additions, by ... Philadelphia: The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. 1888. VII, 9-236 pp.
- _____. A Vocabulary of the Nanticoke. Reprinted December 11, 1893, from Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, XXXI by Woman's Anthropological Society, 140 October 24, 1894, 325-333 pp.
- _____. The Lenape and their Legends; with the Complete Text and Symbols of the Walam Olum, a New Translation, and an Inquiry into its Authenticity. Philadelphia: D. G. Brinton, 1885. VIII, 9-262 pp.
- _____. "On Certain Supposed Nanticoke Words Shown to be of African Origin," American Antiquarian, IX, No. 6, 5 pp.
- British Columbia, Geographical Gazetteer of. Department of Lands, F. P. Burden, Minister. Victoria, B.C.: ... 1930.
- Browne, William Hand, ed. Archives of Maryland. Published by Authority of the State under the Direction of the Maryland Historical Society. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1892. Vol. I.
- Bryan, Wilhelmus Bogart. A History of the National Capital from its Foundation Through the Period of the Adoption of the Organic Act. Vol. I, 1790-1814. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914. XV, 669 pp.
- Bump, Charles Weathers. "Indian Place-names in Maryland," Maryland Historical Magazine, II, No. 4: Dec. 1907. 278-293 pp.
- Burns, Annie Walker. Maryland Land Records Baltimore County Deeds 1659 to 1725. Annapolis (1938?). 110 pp.
- Bushnell, David I., Jr. "The Native Tribes of Virginia," Virginia Historical Magazine, XXX, No. 2: April 1922. pp. 123-132.
- C.C. "Dalrymple's List of Pamunkey Indian Words," Historical Magazine, II, No. 6, June 1858. 182 pp.

Cridlin, William Broaddus. A History of Colonial Virginia the First Permanent Colony in America to which is Added the Genealogy of the Several Shares and Counties and Population in Virginia from the First Spanish Colony to the Present Time. Pageant Edition. Richmond, Va: Williams Printing Co., 1923.

Campanius, John. Luther's Catechism Translated into the American-Virginian Language. Stockholm: Burchardi Printery, J. J. Genath, F. Anno MDCXCVI (New York: Swedish American Tercentenary Association, 1938). 52 pp.

Canada, Geographic Board of. Third Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1901. Ottawa, 1902.

_____. Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1900. Ottawa, 1901.

"Capital's Alleys Bear Lusty Names," The New York Times (Sunday), December 5, 1948.

Cassidy, Frederick G. The Place-names of Dane County, Wisconsin. American Dialect Society, No. 7, April 1947.

Chamberlain, Alexander F. "Algonkin Words in American English, a Study in the Contact of the White Man and the Indian," Journal of American Folk-Lore, XV, No. LIX: 240-267. October-December 1902. New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, MDCCCXII.

Chesapeake. "The Origin of the Name 'Chesapeake,'" Magazine of Virginia History and Biography, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 86-88, Richmond, Va., 1895.

_____. "Mysterious Chesapeake," The Johns Hopkins Magazine, I: 1 (April 1950) pp. 17-21.

Clark, Charles Upson, ed. Voyageurs, Robes Noires, et Cour-eurs de Bois. Stories from the French Exploration of North America. Selected and Edited by ... New York: Institute of French Studies, Inc. Columbia University (cpr. 1934). XIV, 391 pp.

Cochrane, Laura C.; Crouse, Lavinia R.; Gibson, Mrs. Wilsie S.; Thompson, A. May; Noble, Edward M. (et al). History of Caroline County, Maryland from its Beginning. Material Largely Contributed by the Teachers and Children of the County. Federalsburg, Md.: J. W. Stowell Printing Co. (1912?). XIV, 348 pp.

Cook, John H. "Twilight of Maryland's Indians, Few of the Vanishing Americans Left to this Country," The Sun, Baltimore, Md. Magazine Section, Jan. 6, 1929. pp. 15-16.

Craigie, Sir William and James R. Hulbert, editors. A Dictionary of American English on Historical Principles Compiled at the University of Chicago. Volume I, A - Corn Patch, Chicago, Illinois: The University of Chicago Press, Cpr. 1938.

Cuoq, J. A. "Chrestomathie Algonquine." Actes de la Societe Philologique, III, No. 2: 39-50?. April 1873. Paris: Maisonneuve et Cie, 1873.

_____. Lexique de la Langue Algonquine. Montreal: J. Chapleau & Fils. 1886. XII, 446 pp.

Cusick, David. David Cusick's Sketches of Ancient History of the Six Nations, -- Comprising -- First -- a Tale of the Foundation of the Great Island (now North America) the Two Infants Born, and the Creation of the Universe. Second -- A Real Account of the Early Settlers of North America, and their Dissensions. Third -- Origin of the Kingdom of the Five Nations, which was called a Long House: the Wars, Fierce Animals, &c. Lockport, N.Y.: Turner & McCollum...Democrat Office, 1848. 35 pp.

Dalrymple, E. A. "Seventeen Pamunkey Words," Historical Magazine (New York), First Series, II, 182, 1858.

_____, ed. Relatio Itineris in Marylandiam Declaratio Colonise Domini Baronis de Baltimore. Excerpta ex Diversis Litteris Missionariorum ab Anno 1635 ad Annum 1638 ... Narrative of a Voyage to Maryland by Father Andrew White, S.J. An Account of the Colony of the Lord Baron of Baltimore. Extracts from Different Letters of Missionaries, from the Year 1635 to the Year 1677. Maryland Historical Society. Fund Publication No. 7. Baltimore, Feb. 1874.

Denroche, Reverend Chris. T. A Souvenir History of the Parish of St. Paul's, Kent County, Maryland. Compiled for the Bi-Centennial Celebration of its Foundation in 1693. Chestertown, Md.: Chestertown Transcript Steam Book Print, 1893?. 42 pp.

Dictionary of American Indians North of Mexico. A Descriptive List of Indian Stocks, Geographical Names, Names by which the Indians and their Settlements have been Known, and a List of the Indian Words Incorporated into the English Language. Washington: Smithsonian Institute Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington 1903. (Is this a trial forerunner of Hodge's Handbook or was it really published?)

Donehoo, Dr. George P. A History of the Indian Villages and Place Names in Pennsylvania with Numerous Historical Notes and References. Harrisburg, Pa.: The Telegraph Press. XIV, 290 pp.

Douglas-Lithgow, R. A. Dictionary of American-Indian Place and Proper Names in New England: with Many Interpretations, etc. Salem, Mass.: Salem Press Co., 1909.

Drake, Samuel G. Biography and History of the Indians of North America: Comprising a General Account of them. Third Edition. vii, 28 pp., (Bk. II), 120 pp., (Bk. III), 132 pp., Bk. IV) 72 pp., (Bk. V) 158 pp.

Dunn, Jacob Piatt. True Indian Stories, with Glossary of Indiana Indian Names. Indianapolis: Sentinel Printing Company, 1908. 320 pp.

Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City, The. Bulletin No. 2, 1927-1932. Baltimore: The Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City, 1932.

Errett, Russell. "Indian Geographical Names," Magazine of Western History, May, 1885, pp. 51-59.

Eckstrom, Fannie Hardy. Indian Place-names of the Penobscot Valley, and the Maine Coast. Orono, Maine: The University Press, 1941. 272 pp.

Earle, Swepson. The Chesapeake Bay Country. Third edition revised 1929. Baltimore: Thomsen-Ellis Company, 1929. 520 pp.

Egli, Dr. J. J. Nomina Geographica. Versuch einer Allgemeinen Geographischen Onomatologie. Leipzig: Friedrich Brandstetter, 1872. Second edition, 1893.

English Definitions of Indian Terms. From Paul Dudley's Papers. Furnished by J. Wingate Thornton. Collections of the Maine Historical Society, Portland. V, art. x: 427-29, 1857.

Espenshade, A. Howry. Pennsylvania Place Names. State College, Pa: The Pennsylvania State College, (1925).

Ferguson, Alice L. L. Moyasone and the Piscataway Indians. Washington, 1937. 44 pp.

Fisher, R. S. Gazetteer of the State of Maryland, Compiled from the Returns of the Seventh Census of the United States, and Other Official Documents. To which is Added a General Account of the District of Columbia. New York: Colton. Baltimore: Waters, 1852. IV, 6-122.

Fleet, Captain Henry. A Brief Journal of a Voyage Made in the Bark 'Warwick', to Virginia and Other Parts of the Continent of America. 1631. (In Edward D. Neill, The English Colonization of America During the Seventeenth Century. London, 1871. pp. 221-237.)

Foster, James W. "Maps of the First Survey of the Potomac River, 1736-1737," William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, Vol. 18 (Second series), No. 2: 149-157, April, 1938.

_____. "Potomac River Maps of 1737 by Robert Brooke and Others," William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, Vol. 18 (Second series), No. 4: 406-18, Oct. 1938.

Fowke, Gerard. Archeologic Investigations in James and Potomac Valleys. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1894, 80 pp.

Gallatin, Albert. A Synopsis of the Indian Tribes of North America in Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society, Vol. II. Cambridge: The University Press, 1836.

Gannett, Henry. The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1902. Second edition, 1905.

_____. A Gazetteer of Maryland. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1904. 84 pp.

_____. A Gazetteer of Virginia. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1904. 159 pp.

_____. American Names. Washington: Public Affairs Press, cop. 1947, 334 pp.

Gatschet, Albert Samuel. "The Massawomeke's," American Antiquarian, III, pp. 321-24. Chicago, 1880-81.

Gazetteer of Maryland. Prepared Jointly by the Maryland State Planning Commission and Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources, October, 1941. 242 pp.

Gemmill, William Nelson. Romantic America. Chicago: Jordan Publishing Company, (1926?).

/Pilling: Algonkin and Iroquois terms passim.

Bibliography -- Supplementary

Geary, Father James A. "Proto-Algonquian *ck: Further Examples" Language, 17: 4, October - December, 1941.

_____. "The Proto-Algonquian Form for 'I - Thee,'" Language, 19: 2, April - June, 1943.

_____. "ALGONQUIAN NASAUMP and Nap̄opi: French Loan-words?" Language, 21:1, January - March, 1945.

_____. "The Changed Conjunct Verb (Without -Ni) in Fox," International Journal of American Linguistics, XI: 3, July, 1945.

_____. "The Changed Conjunct (With -Ni) and the Interrogative in Fox," International Journal of American Linguistics, XII: 2, April, 1946.

_____. "The Subjunctive in Fox," International Journal of American Linguistics, XII: 4, October, 1946.

Gerard, William R. The Tapehanek Dialect of Virginia, reprinted from the American Anthropologist (n.s.), Vol. 6, No. 2: 313-330, April-June, 1904. Lancaster, Pa.: New Era Printing Company, 1904.

_____. Some Virginia Words, reprinted from the American Anthropologist (n.s.), Vol. 7, No. 2: 222-249, April-June, 1905. Lancaster, Pa.: New Era Printing Company, 1905.

_____. Virginia's Indian Contributions to English, reprinted from the American Anthropologist (n.s.), Vol. 9, No. 1: 87-112, January-March, 1907. Lancaster, Pa.: New Era Printing Company, 1907.

_____. *Dictionary of Place Names and Words, and Native Terms from the Three Americas Bureau of American Ethnology Catalogue of Manuscripts brown paper package No. 25-98-A 825 ms. sheets 2 x 10" Entered 1914.

*Unpublished. See 35th Annual Report of the BAE.

Green, B. W. Word-book of Virginia Folk-speech. Richmond: William Ellis Jones' Sons, 1912. 530 pp.

Green, Dr. Samuel A. "Remarks on Nonacoicus, the Indian Name of Major Willard's Farm at Groton, Mass." Made at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, May 11, 1893. 7

Three printed sheets in BAE (Smithsonian) manila envelope entitled "Remarks on Nonacoicus, May 11, 1893."

Greet, William Cabell. "Delmarva Speech," American Speech, VIII: No. 4 (December, 1933), pp. 56-63.

_____. "Southern Speech," in W. T. Couch's Culture in the South. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1934, p. 614.

Grove, William Jarboe. Carrollton Manor, Frederick County, Maryland. Lime Kiln, Md.: 1921, 192 pp.

Grubb, Marion L. "Indian War Relics are Still Cropping Up," The Sun (Baltimore), No. 2, p. 12, (Sunday) September 28, 1941.

Hakluyt's Collection of the Early Voyages, Travels and Discoveries of the English Nation. A New edition, with additions. Vol. III. London: 1810.

Pp. 357-64: The Relation of John de Verrazano, a Florentine, of the Land by him Discovered in the Name of his Majestie. Written in Diepe, July, 1524.

Hale, Horatio. Indian Migrations, as Evidenced by Language. Reprinted from the American Antiquarian for January and April, 1883. Chicago: Jameson and Morse, 1883. 27 pp.

Hall, Clayton Colman, ed. Original Narratives of American History. Narratives of Early America 1633-1684. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910. ix, 460 pp.

Hanna, Phil Townsend. The Dictionary of California Land Names. Los Angeles: The Automobile Club of Southern California, 1946.

Hanson, George A. Old Kent: the Eastern Shore of Maryland: Notes Illustrative of the Most Ancient Records of Kent County, Maryland, and of the Parishes of St. Paul's, Shrewsbury and I. U. Baltimore: John P. DesForges, 1876. vii, 383 pp., xxxvi.

Harriot, Thomas. A Briefe & True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia, of the Commodities and of the Nature and Manners of the Naturall Inhabitants. A reproduction of the Edition Printed at Frankfurt, in 1590, at the Expense of Theodore de Bry, edited by W. Harry Rylands, F.S.A. Photographed for the Holbein Society by A. Brothers, Manchester. MDCCCLXXXVIII.

Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790 Maryland. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1907.

Heckewelder, Reverend John. Transactions of the Historical and Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society. Vol. I. Philadelphia: Abraham Small, 1819.

Contents: (No. I) Heckewelder's An Account of the History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Natives who Once Inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighboring States; (No. II) Correspondence between Mr. Heckewelder and Mr. Duponceau on the Language of the American Indians; (No. III) Words, Phrases, and Short Dialogues in the Language of the Lenni Lenape.

_____. Memorandum of the Names and Significations which the Lenni Lenape, otherwise called the Delawares, had Given to Rivers, etc., in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia. Pennsylvania Historical Society Bulletin, I:121, 139, 1848.

_____. Names which the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians gave to Rivers, Streams and Localities, within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, with their Significations. Prepared for the Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society from a Ms. by John Heckewelder, by William C. Reichel. Bethlehem: H. T. Clauder, 1872. 58 pp.

Hill, Alan, ed. Chesapeake Cruise. Baltimore: George W. King Printing Co., 1944? xv, 356 pp.

Historic Markers Commission of Delaware, Guide to Historic Markers in Delaware. The Historic Markers Commission of Delaware 1933. Booklet, 59 pp.

Historic Salisbury Maryland Including Historical Sketches of the Eastern Shore. Bicentennial edition. Garden City, N. Y.: Country Life Press, (1932?). XIV, 227 pp.

Hodge, Frederick Webb, ed. Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin 30. In two parts. Part I, Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1907. Part II, Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1910.

Holland, Charles D. Some Landmarks of Colonial History in Harford County, Maryland. With photographs by the Author. 1933? 17 pp.

Holm, Thomas Campanius. Description of the Province of New Sweden, now Called, by the English, Pennsylvania, in America. Compiled from the Relations and Writings of Persons Worthy of Credit, and Adorned with Maps and Plates. Translated from the Swedish, for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. With notes. By Peter S. DuPonceau. Philadelphia: M'Carty & Davis, 1834. XI, 13-166 pp.

Holmer, Nils G. John Campanius' Lutheran Catechism in the Delaware Language. (The American Institute in the University of Upsala. Essays and Studies on American Language and Literature, edited by S. B. Liljegren... III). Upsala: A. - B. Lundequistska Bokhandeln, 1946. 34 pp.

Holmer, Nils Magnus. Indian Place Names in North America. Upsala, A. - b. Lundequistska Bokhandeln: Cambridge, Harvard University Press (1948). (The American Institute in the University of Upsala. Essays and Studies on American Language and Literature, 7).

Horden, Right Reverend J. A Grammar of the Cree Language. Revised edition in Plain Cree. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1934. 209 pp.

Horsford, Eben Norton. The Indian Names of Boston, and their Meaning. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press, 1886. 26 pp.

_____, editor. Comparative Vocabulary of Algonquian Dialects. From Heckewelder's Manuscripts in the Collections of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. Printed for the "Alcove of American Native Languages" in Wellesley College Library. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press, 1887. 7 pp.

Howse, Joseph. A Grammar of the Cree Language: with which is Combined an Analysis of the Chippeway Dialect. London: J. G. F. & J. Rivington, 1844. 324 pp.

Hubbard, Lucius L. Woods and Lakes of Maine. Trip from Moosehead Lake to New Brunswick in a Birch Bark Canoe, to which are Added some Indian Place Names and their Meaning now First Published. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1884.

"Indian Interpreter, The." American Historical Record. 1: 308-11, 1872.

Jamison, Mary. Life by James E. Seaver. Fourth edition with geographical and explanatory notes. New York, 1856.

The appendix contains Indian geographical names in New York.

Johnson, Amandus, translator. Geographia Americae with an Account of the Delaware Indians Based on Surveys and Notes made in 1654 - 1656 by Peter Lindestrom. Translated from the Original Manuscript with Notes, Introduction and an Appendix of Indian Geographical Names with their Meanings. Philadelphia: Swedish Colonial Society, 1925. XLIV, 418 pp.

Johnston, George. History of Cecil County, Maryland, and the Early Settlements around the Head of Chesapeake Bay and on the Delaware River, with Sketches of Some of the Old Families of Cecil County. Elkton: the Author, 1881.

Kidwiler, Elias W. History of Howard ¹³
Grace 'The Town We Live In' (House
de Grace; The House de Grace Record, ⁵
1947).

Jones, Elias. Revised History of Dorchester County, Maryland.
Baltimore: Read-Taylor Press, 1925. 603 pp.

Jones, Reverend N. W. No. I. Indian Bulletin for 1867.
Containing a Brief Account of the North American Indians,
and the Interpretation of Many Indian Names. New York:
C. A. Alvord, 1867.

_____. No. II. Indian Bulletin for 1868. Containing a
Brief Account of Chinese Voyages to the North West Coast
of America and the Interpretation of 200 Indian Names.
New York: C. A. Alvord, 1869.

Kelton, Dwight H. Indian Names of Places Near the Great
Lakes. Vol. 1. Detroit: Detroit Free Press Printing
Company, 1888.

Kemper, Charles E. "Home Names in the Valley," Virginia Mag-
azine of History and Biography (Virginia Historical Soc-
iety, Richmond) XLV, No. 4: 353-56. Oct. 1937.

Kinnicutt, Lincoln Newton. Indian Names of Places in Worcester
County, Massachusetts, with Interpretations of Some of Them.
Worcester, Massachusetts, 1905.

Kinnicutt, Lincoln Newton. Indian Names of Places in Plymouth
Middleborough Lakeville and Carver, Plymouth County,
Massachusetts, with Interpretations of Some of Them.
Worcester, Massachusetts, 1909.

Kueth, J. Louis. "Runs, Creeks, and Branches in Maryland,"
American Speech, X, No. 4: 256-59. December 1935.

_____. "Johnnycake," American Speech, October 1935, p. 201.

_____. "A List of Maryland Mills, Taverns, Forges and Fur-
naces of 1795," Maryland Historical Magazine, 31, No. 2:
155-169. June 1936.

_____. "A New Map of the Province of Maryland in North
America," Maryland Historical Magazine, XXXII, No. :
28-30. 1937.

_____. "Maryland Place Names Have Strange Origins," Balti-
more Sun, May 23, 1937.

_____. "Maryland Place Names," Baltimore Sun, September 8,
1940.

LaCombe, Alb. Dictionnaire et Grammaire de la Langue des Cris. Montreal: Beauchemin & Valois, 1874. XX, 711 pp.; III, 190 pp.

Lane, Ralph. "Narrative of the Proceedings of Sir Walter Raleigh's Colonists in 1585." In: Old South Leaflets (General series), 5, No. 119. Boston, 1900.

Laurent, Joseph, editor. New Familiar Abenaki and English Dialogues. The First Vocabulary ever Published in the Abenakis Language, Comprising: the Abenakis Alphabet, the Key to the pronunciation, and many Grammatical Explanations...to which is Added the Etymology of Indian Names of Certain Localities, Rivers, Lakes, &c. Original edition, by Jos. Laurent, Abenakis, Chief of the Indian Village of St. Francis, P. Q., 1884. 230 pp.

Leland, P. W. "Algonquin or Indian Terms as Applied to Places and things," Old Colony Historical Society Collections, No. 4, 1889. (No. 3 / 1885 / 83 pp. ?).

Lemoine, Geo. Dictionnaire Francais-Montagnais avec un Vocabulaire Montagnais-Anglais, une Courte Liste de Noms Geographique et une Grammaire Montagnaise Rediges par. Boston: W. B. Cabot and P. Cabot, 1901. 281, 63 pp.

Long, Charles M. Virginia County Names. Two Hundred Years of Virginia History. New York and Washington: Neale Publishing Company, 1908.

Lorant, Stefan, editor and annotator. The New World. The First Pictures of America made by John White and Jacques LeMoynes and Engraved by Theodore de Bry. With Contemporary Narratives of the Huguenot Settlement in Florida 1562-1565 and the Virginia Colony 1585-1590. New York: Duell, Sloane & Pearce, 1946. 292 pp.

Loskiel, G. H. Geschichte der Mission der Evangelischen Brueder unter den Indianer in Nordamerika. Barby, 1789.

Lowdermilk, Will H. History of Cumberland (Maryland) from the Time of the Indian Town, Caiuctucuc, in 1728, up to the Present Day, Embracing an Account of Washington's First Campaign, and Battle of Fort Necessity, together with a History of Braddock's Expedition. Washington, D. C.: James Anglin, 1878.

McBee, Avery. "Mysterious Village on Potomac's Shore. Indian Skeletons Lately Uncovered Arouse Archaeologists' Interest," Baltimore Sun Magazine Section, p. 5, p. 7, October 3, 1937.

McJinsey, George Davis. Topographical Names in Virginia. New York: Columbia University Press, 1940. (American Speech 15 reprints and Monographs, No. 3). 260

MacReynolds, George. Place Names in Bucks County Pennsylvania Alphabetically Arranged in an Historical Narrative. Doylestown, Pa.: Bucks County Historical Society, 1942. VIII, 474 pp.

Magruder, James M., Jr., compiler. Index of Maryland Colonial Wills 1634-1774 at Land Office, Annapolis, Md. (1933). Vol. I: A-G, 180 pp.: Vol. II: G-P, 181-360 pp.: Vol. III: P-Z, 361-539 pp.

Martin, Joseph. A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia...to which is Added a History of Virginia from its First Settlement to the Year 1754. Charlottesville: Joseph Martin, Moseley and Tompkins, 1835.

Martin, Stanley. "Indian Derivatives in Connecticut Place Names," New England Quarterly, 12, No. 2: 364-369. June 1939.

Major, R. H., editor. The Historie of Travaile into Virginia Britannia; Expressing the Cosmographie and Commodities of the Country, Together with the Manners and Customes of the People. By William Strachey. London: for the Hakluyt Society, 1849. XXXVI, 203 pp.

Marye, William. "The Place-names of Baltimore and Harford Counties," Maryland Historical Magazine, 25, No. 4: 321-65. December 1930.

Bibliography -- Supplementary

- Marye, William B. "Early Settlers of the Site of Havre de Grace," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XIII, No. 3 (Sept., 1918), pp. 197-214.
-
- _____. "The Old Indian Road ... Part I: Various Indian Roads," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XV, No. 2 (June, 1920) pp. 107-124.
-
- _____. "The Old Indian Road ... Part II," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XV, No. 3 (Sept., 1920), pp. 208-229.
-
- _____. "The Old Indian Road ... Part III," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XV, No. 4 (Dec., 1920), pp. 345-395.
-
- _____. "The Baltimore County 'Garrison' and the Old Garrison Roads," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XVI, No. 2 (June, 1921), pp. 105-149.
-
- _____. "The Baltimore County 'Garrison' and the Old Garrison Roads ... Part II Theory of the Seneca Indian Road," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XVI, No. 3 (September, 1921), pp. 207-259.
-
- _____. "The Place-Names of Baltimore and Harford Counties," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXV, No. 4 (December, 1930), pp. 321-365.
-
- _____. "'Patowmeck Above Ye Inhabitants.' A Commentary on the Subject of an Old Map ... Part I. The Hon. Philemon Lloyd's Map of Western Maryland and western Virginia -- circa 1721," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXX, No. I (March, 1935), pp. 1-11.
-
- _____. "'Patowmeck Above Ye Inhabitants.' A Commentary on the Subject of an Old Map. ... Part Two. a. Character of the Country... b. The Tuscarora Indian Town. c. King Opressa's Town on the 'Warrior's Path.' d. Evidences of Shawnee Settlements in Baltimore County," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXX, No. 2 (June, 1935), pp. 114-137.
-
- _____. "Piscattaway. ... Part One: The Piscattaway People. Part Two: Piscattaway, the Place," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXX, No. 3 (Sept., 1935), pp. 183-240.
-
- _____. "'Patowmeck Above Ye Inhabitants.' A Commentary on the Subject of an Old Map. ... Part 3. The 'Land Carriage' between the Waters of the Susquehanna and the Waters of the Potomac," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXXII, No. 4 (December, 1937), pp. 293-300.
-
- _____. The Anacostin Indian Fort. (With Appendix: Potomac River Called Anacostin River)," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXXIII, No. 2 (June, 1938), pp. 134-148.

Bibliography -- Supplementary

_____. "'Patowmeck Above Ye Inhabitants.' A Commentary on the Subject of an Old Map. ... Part 4. The Several Indian 'Old Towns' on the Upper Potomac River," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXXIV, No. 4 (Dec., 1939), pp. 325-333.

_____. "Notes on the Primitive History of Western Maryland," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2 (June, 1943), pp. 161-166.

_____. "The Sea Coast of Maryland," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XL, No. 2 (June, 1945), pp. 94-118.

Maryland, a Guide to the Old Line State. Compiled by workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Maryland. American Guide Series. New York: Oxford University Press (1940). XXVIII, 561 pp.

Maryland Historical Magazine. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, I, 1906 - .

Mason, Samuel, Jr. Historical Sketches of Harford County Maryland. Little Pines Farm, 1940. 119 pp.

Massachusetts, Workers of the Writers' Project of the Works Projects Administration in. The Origin of Massachusetts Place Names of the State, Counties, Cities and Towns. New York: Harian Publications, 1941.

Mathews, Edward B. Bibliography and Cartography of Maryland Including Publications Relating to the Physiography, Geology, and Mineral Resources. (Maryland Geological Survey. Special Publication, Volume I, Part IV.) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1897. 231-401 pp.

_____. The Maps and Map-makers of Maryland Including History of Cartographic Progress in Maryland. (Special Publication, Volume II, Part III b.) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1898. 338-448 pp.

"Meaning of Indian Place Names, The." Rhode Island Historical Society Collections, XXII, No. 2: 33-38. April 1929.

Mencken, H. L. The American Language; a Preliminary Inquiry into the Development of English in the United States. New York: A. A. Knopf, 1919. X, 374 pp.

- _____. The American Language; an Inquiry into the Development of English in the United States. Second edition, revised and enlarged. New York: A. A. Knopf, 1921. XVII, 492 pp.
- _____. The American Language; an Inquiry into the Development of English in the United States. Third edition, revised and enlarged. New York: A. A. Knopf, 1923. IX, 489 pp.
- _____. The American Language; an Inquiry into the Development of English in the United States. New York: A. A. Knopf, 1936. XI, 769, XXIX (I) pp. (At head of title: 4th ed., cr., enl., and rewritten)
- _____. Supplement I-II. New York: A. A. Knopf, 1945-48. 2 V. "First edition."
- Mooney, James. "The Indian Tribes of the District of Columbia." American Anthropologist, II, 1889.
- _____. "Geographic Nomenclature of the District of Columbia." American Anthropologist, I: 29-53. January, 1893.
- _____. "The Siouan Tribes of the East." (BAE. Bulletin No. 22, bound with Bulletins 14-24.) Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1894.
- _____. The Powhatan Confederacy Past and Present. Reprinted from the American Anthropologist (U.S.), 9, No. I. January-March 1907. Lancaster, Pa.
- Morgan, Lewis Henry. League of the Ho-de-no-sau-nee, or Iroquois. Rochester: Sage & Brother. New York: M. H. Newman & Co.; etc., etc. 1851. XVIII, p. 12 l., 3 477 pp.
- _____. League of the Ho-de-no-sau-nee or Iroquois. A new edition with additional matter. Edited and Annotated by Herbert M. Lloyd. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1901. 2 V. "Thirty copies only...printed...."
- _____. League of the Ho-de-no-sau-nee or Iroquois. New edition with additional matter. Edited and Annotated by Herbert M. Lloyd. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1904. 2 V. in 1. ...
- Murray, Reverend James. History of Pocomoke City, formerly New Town. From its Origin to the Present Time. Baltimore: Curry, Clay & Company, 1883. 239 pp.

Bibliography -- Supplementary

Michelson, Truman. "Preliminary Report on the Linguistic Classification of Algonquian Tribes," IN Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology (Washington, 1912), pp. 221-290.

_____. "The Fundamental Principles of Algonquian Languages," Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, Vol. 16, pp. 369-71. Washington, 1926.

_____. "The Linguistic Classification of Powhatan," American Anthropologist, n. s., Vol. 35, p. 549. Menasha, Wis., 1933.

_____. "Phonetic Shifts in Algonquian Languages," International Journal of American Linguistics, Vol. 8. New York, 1935.

Myers, Albert Cook, editor. Narratives of Early Pennsylvania West New Jersey and Delaware 1630-1707. Original Narratives of Early American History. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912 . XIV, 476.

Neill, Reverend Edward D. The Founders of Maryland as Portrayed in Manuscripts, Provincial Records, and Early Documents. Albany: Joel Munsell, 1876. 193 pp.

Nelson, William. The Indians of New Jersey: Their Origin and Development; Manners and Customs; Language, religion and Government. With Notices of some Indian Place-names. Paterson, N. J.: The Press Printing and Publishing Company, 1884.

New Jersey. The Origin of New Jersey Place-names. Compiled by Workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of New Jersey, Sponsored by New Jersey Library Commission 1939? Bound typescript, 41 pp. .

_____. The Origin of New Jersey Place Names. Reissued by New Jersey Public Library Commission, State House Annex, Trenton, N. J. Booklet . 33 pp.

New York Times (North American Newspaper Alliance.) Capital's Alleys Bear Lusty Names. December 5, 1948.

Oldmixon, John. The British Empire in America, Containing the History of the Discovery, Settlement, Progress and Present State of All the British Colonies on the Continent and Islands of America...With Curious Maps...Done from the Newest Surveys. By Herman Moll. London: J. Nicholson, B. Tooke etc. 1708. 2 V.

_____. The British Empire in America, Containing the History of the Discovery, Settlement, Progress and State of the British Colonies on the Continent and Islands of America. Second edition, corrected and amended. London: Printed for J. Brotherton, J. Clarke etc. 1741. 2 V.

Osgood, Cornelius , editor. ...Linguistic Structures of Native America by Harry Hoijer, L. Bloomfield, M. R. Haas and others ... New York, 1946. 423 pp. (Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology, No. 6.)

Contents. ...Algonquian, by Leonard Bloomfield. Delaware, an Eastern Algonquian Language, by C. F. Voegelin. ...

Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. American Languages and Why We Should Study Them. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1885.

Phillips, P. L. A List of Maps of America in the Library of Congress. Library of Congress Division of Maps and Charts, 1901.

_____. The Rare Map of Virginia and Maryland, by Augustine Herrman, First Lord of Bohemia Manor, Maryland. A Bibliographical Account with Facsimile Reproduction from a Copy in the British Museum. Washington: W. H. Lowdermilk & Company, 1911. 23 pp.

Pike, Kenneth L. Phonetics. A Critical Analysis of Phonetic Theory and a Technic for the Practical Description of Sounds. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press. London: Humphrey Milford. Oxford University Press, 1943.

Pollard, Jno. Garland. The Pamunkey Indians of Virginia. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of Ethnology U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 17. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1894.

Contains Lawson's vocabulary of the Pamticough (Pamlico) Indians.

Rand, Silas Tertius. A First Reading Book in the Micmac Language;...Also, some of the Indian Names of Places and many Familiar Words and Phrases, Translated Literally into English. Halifax: Nova Scotia Printing Company, 1875. ...5-108 pp.

Rand, Silas Tertius. Dictionary of the Micmac Indians, who Reside in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland. Halifax: Nova Scotia Printing Company, 1888. VIII, 286.

_____. Rand's Micmac Dictionary from Phonographic Word Lists Prepared by... Transcribed and Alphabetically arranged, with a Grammar and List of Place-names by Jeremiah S. Clark. A companion volume to Rand's English-Micmac vocabulary. Charlottetown, P.E.I.: The Patriot Publishing Company, 1902. XXXIII, 192 pp.

_____. Micmac Place-names in the Maritime Provinces and Gaspé Peninsula Recorded Between 1852 and 1890 by Reverend S. T. Rand. Collected, arranged and indexed by Lieutenant-Colonel William P. Anderson. Ottawa: ...Surveyor General's Office, 1919. 3-116 pp.

Rasles, Father Sebastian. A Dictionary of the Abnaki Language in North America;...With an Introductory Memoir and Notes by John Pickering...Memoirs of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. New series, Vol. I. Cambridge: Charles Folsom, 1833. pp. 370-574.

Rider, Sidney S. The Lands of Rhode Island as They Were Known to Ca nouncicus and Miantunnomu When Roger Williams Came in 1636. An Indian Map of the Principal Locations Known to the Nahigansets and elaborate Historical Notes. Providence: Published by the Author, 1904.

Riley, Elihu S. A History of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland. Adapted for Use in the Schools of the County. Annapolis: Charles G. Feldmeyer, 1905. 169 pp.

Ruttenber, E. M. Footprints of the Red Men. Indian Geographical Names in the Valley of Hudson's River, the Valley of the Mohawk, and on the Delaware: Their Locality and the Probable Meaning of Some of Them. Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association, Vol. VI, 1906. 241 pp.

Sabin, Joseph. Bibliotheca Americana. A Dictionary of Books Relating to America, from its Discovery to the Present Time. Begun by Joseph Sabin, continued by Wilberforce Eames and completed by R. W. G. Vail, for the Bibliographical Society of America. New York: 1868-1936. 29 V.

Volume XIX contains notices of works by John Gilmary Shea.

Sams, Conway Whittle. The Conquest of Virginia the Forest Primeval. An Account Based on Original Documents of the Indians in that Portion of the Continent in Which Was Established the First English Colony in America. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons (The Knickerbocker Press), 1916.

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Maryland from the Earliest Period to the Present Day. Baltimore: John B. Piet, 1879. 3 V.

_____. History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of their Representative Men. Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881.

_____. History of Western Maryland Being a History of Frederick, Montgomery, Carroll, Washington, Allegany, and Garrett Counties from the Earliest Period to the Present Day. Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1882. 2 V.

Seiseo, Louis Dow. "Discovery of the Chesapeake Bay, 1525-1573." M.A.N.I., 21
Vol. X, No. 4: 277-286. Dec 1975. 60

- Schoolcraft, Henry R. Report of the Aboriginal Names and Geographical Terminology of the State of New York. Part I. Valley of the Hudson. Made to the New York Historical Society...1844. ... Published from the Society's Proceedings for 1844. New York: Printed for the Society, 1845.
- Schoolcraft, Henry Rome. History of the Indian Tribes of the United States: Their Present Condition and Prospects, and a Sketch of their Ancient Status. Published by Order of Congress, under the direction of the Department of the Interior--Indian Bureau. In one volume. Part VI of the series. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1857. XXVIII, 756 pp.
- Scott, Joseph. A Geographical Description of the States of Maryland and Delaware; Also of the Counties, Towns, Rivers, Bays and Islands. With a list of the Hundreds in each County. Philadelphia: Kimber, Conrad and Co., 1807.
- Sealock, Richard Burl. Bibliography of Place Name Literature: United States, Canada, Alaska and Newfoundland. Chicago: American Library Association, 1948.
- Shannahan, J. H. K. Tales of Old Maryland; History and Romance on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Baltimore: Meyer and Thalheimer 1907.
- Shea, John Gilmary. "The Identity of the Andastes, Minquas, Susquehannas, & Conestogues" Historical Magazine 1st Series , II:9, September, 1858), pp. 294-297.
- Shoemaker, Henry W. Place Names and Altitudes of Pennsylvania Mountains. Altoona, 1923.
- Siebert, Frank T., Jr. "Certain Proto-Algonquian Consonant Clusters." Reprinted from Language, 17:4, October-December 1941, pp. 298-303.
- Smith, E. Crosby. Moses Greenleaf, Maine's First Map-maker. A Biography: with letters, unpublished Manuscripts and a Reprint of Mr. Greenleaf's Rare Paper on Indian Place-names. Bangor: Printed for the DeBurians by C. H. Glass & Co. 1902.
- Snowden, W. H. Some Old Historic Landmarks of Virginia and Maryland, Described in a Hand-book for the Tourist over the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Railway. Third edition. Alexandria, Va.: G. H. Ramey & Son, 1902. 121 pp.

Speck, Frank G. The Nappamunok Indians of Virginia [Indian Notes and Monographs, Field. Hodges, ed., Vol. 5, No. (New York, 1925)].

22
561

Snow Hill Democratic Messenger. (A card index newspaper item in the Maryland Room, Pratt Library, Baltimore states: "...Jack Culver, of the 'Jack Pots' column of the Snow Hill Democratic Messenger, has discovered that there are 90 names of Indian origin in Worcester County--including place names, river names and what have you." [Baltimore Sun, May 14, 1941]).

Speck, Frank G. Indians of the Eastern Shore of Maryland... Read ...Before the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore... Maryland Day Celebration, Hotel Rennert, March 29th, 1922. Booklet, 15 pp. On inside back cover: Springfield State Hospital Press, 1922 .

_____. The Nanticoke and Conoy Indians with a Review of Linguistic Material from Manuscript and Living Sources. An Historical Study... Wilmington: Papers of the Historical Society of Delaware, new series The Historical Society of Delaware, 1927.

Stith, William. The History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia. Sabin's Reprints, No. VI. New York: Reprinted for Joseph Sabin, 1865.

Strachey, William. The Historie of Travaile into Virginia Britannia;...Now First Edited from the Original Manuscript in the British Museum, by R. H. Major... London: Printed for the Hakluyt Society M. DCCC. XLIX On cover: Hakluyt Society Strachey's Virginia .

"Dictionarie," pp. 183-196, inclusive.

Susquehanna. "'Susquehanna,' a Maryland House in Michigan," by the editor, Maryland Historical Magazine, XLII: 2. June, 1947, pp. 115-123.

Thomas, Cyrus. The Story of a Mound; or, The Shawnees in pre-Columbian Times. Reprinted from the American Anthropologist, Vol. IV, Nos. 2 and 3, 1891 Washington: Judd & Detweiler, 1891.

Thomas, James W. and Judge T. J. C. Williams. History of Allegany County, Maryland. Volume I. L. R. Titsworth and Company, 1923. VII, 696.

Thornton, I. Wingate. English Definitions of Indian Terms. From Paul Dudley's papers, 1720. Collections of the Maine Historical Society, Vol. V. Portland, 1857. pp. 427-29.

Tighlman, Oswald. History of Talbot County Maryland 1661-1861. Compiled Principally From the Literary Relics of the Late Samuel Alexander Harrison. In two volumes. Volume II. Baltimore: Williams and Williams, MDCCCXV.

Tooker, William Wallace. "The Kuskarwoakes of Captain John Smith," The American Anthropologist, VI, October 1893, pp. 409-14.

_____. "On the Meaning of the Name Anacostia," The American Anthropologist, VII, No. 4, October, 1894, pp. 389-93.

_____. "Discovery of the Chaunis Temoatan of 1586," The American Antiquarian & Oriental Journal, XVII: No. 1, January, 1895, pp. 1-15.

_____. "The Problem of the Rechahecrian Indians of Virginia," The American Anthropologist, V. II, Washington, 1898, pp. 261-270.

Also printed in The American Anthropologist for September, 1897.

_____. "The Original Significance of 'Merrimac,'" The American Antiquarian & Oriental Journal, XXI:1, January-November, 1899, pp. 14-16.

_____. The Origin of the Name Manhattan, with Historical and Ethnological Notes;...with Map. New York: F. P. Harper, 1901.

75 p. ... Half-title: The Algonquian Series, No. 1 .

_____. Indian Names of Places in the Borough of Brooklyn, with Historical and Ethnological Notes. New York: F. P. Harper, 1901.

53 pp. ... Half-title: The Algonquian Series, No. 2.

_____. The Names Susquehanna and Chesapeake, with Historical and Ethnological Notes. New York: F. P. Harper, 1901.

64 pp. Half-title: The Algonquian Series, No. 3 .

_____. The Indian Names for Long Island, with Historical and Ethnological Notes. New York: F. P. Harpers, 1901.

49 pp. Half-title: The Algonquian Series, No. 4 .

_____. The Algonquian Names of the Siouan Tribes of Virginia; with Historical and Ethnological Notes. New York: F. P. Harper, 1901.

83 pp. Half-title: The Algonquian Series, No. 5 .

_____. The Bococtawanaukes; or, the Fire Nation; with Historical and Ethnological Notes. New York: F. P. Harper, 1901.

86 pp. Half-title: The Algonquian Series, No. 6 .

_____. The Algonquian Terms Patawomeke (Potomac) and Massawomeke, with Historical and Ethnological Notes. New York: F. P. Harper, 1901.

62 pp. Half-title: The Algonquian Series, VIII .

_____. The Names Chickahominy, Pamunkey, and the Kuskara-waokes of Captain John Smith; with Historical and Ethnological Notes. New York: F. P. Harper, 1901.

90 pp. Half-title: The Algonquian Series, IX .

_____. The Significance of John Eliot's Natick and the Name Merrimac; with Historical and Ethnological Notes. New York: F. P. Harper, 1901.

56 pp. Half-title: The Algonquian Series, X .

_____. "Meaning of some Indian Names in Virginia," William & Mary College Quarterly, XV:1, July, 1905, pp. 62-64.

_____. Some More About Virginia Names, Reprinted from The American Anthropologist (U.S.) Vol. VII, No. 3, July-September, 1905. Lancaster, Pa.: The New Era Printing Company, 1905.

_____. The Powhatan Name for Virginia. Reprinted from The American Anthropologist (U.S.), Vol. VIII, No. 1, January-March, 1906. Lancaster, Pa.: The New Era Printing Company, 1906.

_____. The Indian Place-names on Long Island and Islands Adjacent, with their Probable Significations. Edited with an Introduction by Alexander F. Chamberlain. Published for the John Jermain Memorial Library. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons (The Knickerbocker Press), 1911.

Toomey, Noxon. Proper Names from the Muskogean Languages. Hervas Laboratories of American Linguistics Bulletin 3 St. Louis, Mo.: Hervas Laboratories, 1917. 31 pp.

Torrence, Clayton. Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. A Study in Foundations and Founders. Richmond, Va.: Whittet & Shepperson, 1935. XVI, 583 pp.

Truitt, Alfred. "Eastern Sho' Indians; their Nomenclature. They Left Many Mementoes..." The Sun (Baltimore) Magazine Section, February 10, 1929, p. 16.

Trumbull, J. Hammond. Mistaken Notions of Algonkin Grammar, and on Mistranslations of Words from Eliot's Bible, etc. From the Transactions of the American Philological Association, 1869-70, pp. 1-19, reprint.

_____. Indian Names in Virginia. The Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries Concerning the Antiquities, History and Biography of America. Vol. VII (Second series). Morrisania, N.Y.: Henry B. Dawson, 1870. 47-48 pp.

_____. The Composition of Indian Geographical Names, Illustrated from the Algonkin Languages. From the Connecticut Historical Society's Collection. Vol. II. Hartford: 1870. 51 pp.

_____. On Algonkin Versions of the Lord's Prayer. American Philological Association Transactions, for 1872.

_____. Indian Names of Places, etc., in and on the Borders of Connecticut: with Interpretations of some of them. Hartford: 1881. XI, 93 pp.

_____. Natick Dictionary Smithsonian Institution (Bureau of American Ethnology) Bulletin 25. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1903. XXVIII, 347 pp.

Tyler, Lyon Gardiner, editor. Original Narratives of Early American History . Narratives of Early Virginia, 1606-1625. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907. XV, 478 pp.

Tyrrell, J. B. Algonquian Indian Names of Places in Northern Canada. Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute, X (Part 2):24, May 1915, pp. 213-231.

Usilton, Frederick G. History of Kent County, Maryland, 1630-1916, ... n.p., 1916?

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, The. Published Quarterly by the Virginia Historical Society for the Year Ending June, 1894. Volume I. Richmond, Va.: House of the Society. Vol. I -.

Voegelin, C. F. "Shawnee Phonemes," Language, XI (1935), pp. 23-37.

_____. Shawnee Stems and the Jacob P. Dunn Miami Dictionary. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society. 1938 -

... (Indiana Historical Society Prehistory Research Series, Vol. I, No. 3, 5, 8.)

_____. Delaware, an Eastern Algonquian Language...p. 130, etc. in Linguistic Structures of Native America by Harry Hoijer, L. Bloomfield, M. R. Haas and others . New York, 1946. 423 pp. Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology, No. 6 .

_____. The Lenape and Munsee Dialects of Delaware, an Algonquian Language. Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science, 49: 34-37.

Waters, Margaret Ruth, comp. Indiana Land Entries. Indianapolis, 1948 - .

Copied from records in office of the Auditor of State V. map. ...

Watkins, E. A. A Dictionary of the Cree Language as Spoken... in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Based upon the Foundation Laid by Reverend E. A. Watkins. Edited by Ven. B. Faries, General Synod of the Church of England in Canada...Toronto... 1938 , X, 530.

Wells, Harry L. California Names, Words, Phrases and Place Names in Common Use in the Golden State, Spelled, Pronounced, Defined and Explained. Los Angeles: Kellaway-Ide Company,1940. 96 pp.

Weslager, C. A. Delaware's Forgotten Folk. The Story of the Moors & Nanticokes. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1943. IX, 215 pp.

_____. Delaware's Buried Past. A Story of Archeological Adventure. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1944.

_____. "Indian Stone Piles in Maryland," Maryland Historical Magazine, XLII: I, March, 1947. pp. 46-49.

White, John. Names of Birds and Fishes in the Indian Language of Virginia. Proceedings of the American Anthropological Society, No. 32, April, 1860, pp. 45-46. Boston, 1860.

Whitbeck, R. H. Regional Peculiarities in Place Names. Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, XLIII:1, January, 1911, pp. 273-81.

Whitmore, C. W. "Early Maryland's Indian Neighbors. The Colony Lived in Amity With Them, Barring Occasional 'Accidents,'" The Sun (Baltimore) Magazine Section, June 9, 1929, pp. 13-14.

Whitney, J. D. Names and Places. Studies in Geographical and Topographical Nomenclature. Cambridge: The University Press, 1888.

William, Thomas J. C. A History of Washington County, Maryland, from its Earliest Settlements to the Present Time, Including a History of Hagerstown. Illustrated. Hagerstown, Md.: John M. Runk and L. R. Titsworth Mail Publishing Company, 1906. 2 V.

_____. History of Frederick County Maryland from the Earliest Settlements to the Beginning of the War Between the States...Continued from the Beginning of the Year 1861 Down to the Present Time, by Folger McKinsey. Two volumes. Illustrated. Volume I, L. R. Titsworth & Co., 1910. Volume II, 1910.

Winsor, Justin, editor. Narrative and Critical History of America. Vol. I. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1889.

Wissler, C. The American Indian; an Introduction to the Anthropology of the New World. Second edition. New York etc. : Oxford University Press, 1922. XXI, 474.

Wright, Harry Andrews, "Some Vagaries in Connecticut Valley Indian Place-names," The New England Quarterly, 12:3, September, 1939, pp. 535-544.

Yonge, Samuel H. The Site of 'Old James Towne,' 1607-1698. A Brief Historical and Topographical Sketch of the First American Metropolis Illustrated with Original Maps, Drawings and Photographs. Richmond: The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, 1904.

Zeisberger, David. Grammar of the Language of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians. Translated from the German Manuscript of the Author by Peter Stephen DuPonceau. With a Preface and Notes by the Translator. Published by Order of the American Philosophical Society in the Third Volume of the New Series of their Transactions. Philadelphia: ... 1827. 188 pp.

_____. Zeisberger's Indian Dictionary. English, German, Iroquois--the Onondaga and Algonquin--the Delaware. Printed from the Original Manuscript in Harvard College Library. Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, University Press, 1887. V, 236 pp.

_____. David Zeisberger's History of the Northern American Indians. Edited by Archer Butler Hulbert...and William Nathaniel Schwarze. Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society 1910. II, 189 pp.

Abstract

The Origin and Meaning of the Indian Place-names of Maryland. Hamill Kenny. (Thesis presented for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.)

In this first complete study of Maryland's 160 Indian place- and geographical names, the state's aboriginal designations are subjected to the discipline of comparative Algonquian linguistics, and for each name a meaning has been reached which, though it may differ widely from previous conjectures, has lexical veracity and embodies and illustrates the latest philological discoveries.

Many of the names whose meanings are thus worked out have never before been translated. And repairs are made to the errors and insufficiencies of Heckewelder, Tooker, and others in their early and inopportune attempts to translate the more common names.

Though the effect of folk-etymology on the orthography of the names at first seemed significant, it soon became evident, when the solvent of comparative Algonquian grammar was applied, that the names resemble their original Indian counterparts much more closely than the mere English student or folklore investigator may suppose. Again and again Algonquian comparative grammar is illustrated. Again and again these Indian place-names turn out to be, not mutilated and unintelligible folk forms, but intricate^{te} relatively complete Algonquian verbs. Indeed, save for lost endings and telescoped syllables, the forms that have come down to us are evidently little different from the answers which Captain John Smith and the first colonials probably heard from the lips of the ^sdavages!

570

The current English pronunciation of each of the Indian names is represented phonetically. Questionable names that some readers may have thought to be Indian but are not -- such as Doughoregan, Brannock Bay, Crapo, Crocheron, and Morganza -- are investigated and separated. Here and in the successive map and record spellings material is presented for the study of Maryland English phonetics. Examples are the r of Ednor, the i of "Potapsico," the [ʔr] of Turpin Cove, and the muted medial syllable of Doughoregan [dɔ' h ɔ' g n].

The study shows that the Indian's principal mode of naming is by the use of a verb in the conjunctive mode having the sense of "Where there is (or are).."; that use was sometimes made of the same name (e. g., Marumsco) for similar places in both Virginia and Maryland; and that the primary meaning of each name is always objective and topographical. The classification of the subject-matter of the English meanings corroborates and widens our knowledge of the customs and wanderings of the colonial tribes.

To return to a statement made above, of greatest importance is the conclusion that these Indian place-names are intricate, polysynthetic Algonquian words. They therefore yield their meanings neatly in the light of comparative Algonquian linguistics; and they cannot be dismissed by the facile assumption that they are merely the ^{l a}tribl names of groups now extinct, or that they have been hopelessly mutilated by English folk change. The study demonstrates that each of the names has an original topographical meaning; that the topography was named first; and that the tribes were named from and after the topography.