

- ⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 309-310.
- ⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 312-313.
- ⁴² *Ibid.*, 314.
- ⁴³ *Ibid.*, 315.
- ⁴⁴ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 310.
- ⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, IV, 758.
- ⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, V, 310.
- ⁴⁸ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 311.
- ⁵⁰ See footnote 35.
- ⁵¹ *Council Minutes*, V, 311.
- ⁵² *Ibid.*
- ⁵³ *Council Minutes*, V, 314.
- ⁵⁴ *Ibid.*
- ⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 314-315.
- ⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 316.
- ⁵⁷ *Ibid.*
- ⁵⁸ *Ibid.*
- ⁵⁹ The full text of the treaty is found in *Ibid.*, 316-318.
- ⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 319.
- ⁶¹ We do not have record that the Shawnee ever attempted to petition English authorities to sign the 1739 agreement again.
- ⁶² Several days after the conference, Conrad Weiser was still impressed by the sincerity of the Miami, but remained silent about the repentant Shawnee. See Conrad Weiser to Secretary Peters, 4 August 1748, Clement Z. Weiser, *The Life of John Conrad Weiser* (Reading, 1876), 168; and Walton, *Conrad Weiser*, 32, 126.
- ⁶³ George P. Donehoo, *Pennsylvania A History* (New York, 1926), II, 637.
- ⁶⁴ Volwiler, *George Croghan*, 76-77.

INDIAN NAMES OF LOCAL INTEREST WITH THEIR ORIGIN AND MEANING

by M. Luther Heisey

Accomac, signifies "on the other side," or "the other side land." A Nanticoke name. Another definition is "across the water." The first would apply to Accomac of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, "on the other side" of Chesapeake Bay, while the latter would apply to our local Accomac, "across the water" from the present site of Marietta, Pa.

Chesapeake, "the place where there is a great body of still water stretched out." Or "superior saltish bay."

Chikisalunga supposed to mean "place of crabs, or crab-fish," or "the creek on which the ground is full of holes made by the crab-fish." Or, "long piece of land where rabbits burrow." (Boyd)

Cocalico, "where snakes gather together in holes or dens" to pass the winter. (Boyd) or, Achgookwalico in the Delaware tongue. Some pronounce it Co'co-LEEK'o to preserve the Indian sound; others (most natives) pronounce it Co-CAL-ico.

Codorus means "rapid water." Iroquois.

Con attached to the names of so many streams in Pennsylvania is a perversion of an Indian word signifying "long." See "The Pennsylvania Railroad," Sipes, 1875, p. 93.

Conejohela (present site of Long Level) derives its name from "a kettle on a long upright object," or some say, "at the place of the boiling kettle." Or, guneu—long, and gehilla—banks or bluffs; probably signifying extensive bluffs (D. H. Landis).

Conestoga derived from Kanastoge, "at the place of the immersed pole." (Hewitt). Or, Andastogoe, "people of the cabin pole," or, "a pine tree standing alone." Iroquois.

—French form Gantastogues or Andastogues.—Hanna, "The Wilderness Trail," p. 35.

—In Indian language, "Crooked Creek," E&E 687. (Martha Jenkins Nevin.)

—Corruption of Canastagiowne (Iroquois), meaning "THE GREAT MAGIC LAND." (Boyd). This is our preference.

Conewago, "long strip," or "long reach." (Boyd)

—Or "at the rapids."

Conococheague, meaning "indeed a long journey." Rupp's 30,000 Names, p. 17.

Conodoguinet, corrupted from Gunnipduckhannet, signifying "for a long way nothing but bends." (D. H. Landis.) See Rupp's 30,000 Names, p. 17.

Conowingo, corrupted from Guneunga, meaning "he stays long," Iroquois. (D. H. Landis.)

Dekanoagah, or Conejoholo, Indian site near Washington Boro (D. H. Landis).

Fishing Creek, in Delaware Indian language called Namees-hanna, "fish stream; or Naumeshauna. (D. H. Landis.)

Gachswungarorachs, "a saw used for cutting wood or boards." Indian name for Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. See his Journal, vol. 2, p. 437. Or, "The teacher whose words go through the hearts of men like a saw through a knotty tree." (Seebach.)

Gawanese—see Conoy.

Guy-wee-ho, "The messenger of good news." Indian name given to Judge Jasper Yeates.

Iroquois, a name given to a tribe originally known as "Iriakhoiw," meaning "real adders," or "snakes." (Cadzow.)

Kishacoquillas, originally the name of a Shawanee Indian chief, signifying "the snakes have gone into their dens."

Legawi, Indian name meaning "between two others" (creeks). See Mombert. Original name for Middle Creek.

Lehoy, a tribe of Indians living between Rothsville and Oregon, near the village of Millport.

Lenape, from the Lenni-Lennape, or Delaware Indians, meaning, "the native genuine men," or "the first or original people." Another meaning is "Indians of the same nation." (Zeisberger.)

Mingo or Minquas, Algonquian word meaning stealthy, threacherous. Susquehanna Iroquois were Minquas.

Monody, branch of Swatara Creek, corrupted from Menatey, signifying "an island." (D. H. Landis.)

Naumeshauga or Namees-hanna, Delaware Indian name meaning "fish stream."

Octoraro, Iroquois word corrupted from Ottohohalo, signifying "where persons were." Written Otteraroe (D. H. Landis.) Magee says the Octoraro were a sub-tribe of either the Shawanese or Delaware Indians. Octoraro, "rushing water." (Wilmer MacElree.) Iroquoian.

Ojeenqua, meaning tobacco; name given by D. H. Landis to the west branch of the Little Conestoga Creek.

Paxtang, corrupted from Peshtang or Peekstank, signifying "where the waters stand," or "the place of still water," whether in stream, pool or lake. (D. H. Landis.) Paxton, "place of standing or dead water."

Pequea corrupted from Picueu, a Shawanese word. In early records it is spelled Pequehan and Peckquea. Pronounced Peckway.

Pequea, from "Piqua," the name of a band of Shawanese Indians who once inhabited the valley of the Pequea. (Gannett.)

Pequea, name of an eastern township, from which the Pequea Creek flows in a southwesterly direction to Pequea post office on the Susquehanna River, in Martic Township.

Pequehan, an Indian village at the mouth of the Pequea Creek.

Quitopahieta or Quitopohella, "a spring that issues out of the earth where there are pine trees standing."

Salunga, part of the Indian word, "chickiswalunga," "place of crawfish."

Shawanee signifies "the southerners," a name given to an Indian tribe which migrated to the Delaware Valley, from their original home in the valley of the Savannah River.

Susquehanna (Sasque-sa-han-ocke-a) meaning the Brook-stream-land-ers, or The Spring-water-stream-region-people (Prof. A. L. Guss in Historical Register, January 1883, vol. 1, No. 1).

Susquehanna in the Onondaga dialect was called "Gawanowananeh," interpreted as "great island river."

Susquehanna, "the river of springs," Iroquois. (D. H. Landis.)

Susquehanna, properly Sisquehanne, from sisku, "mud, and hanne," a river (Heckewelder). Or it means "the long crooked river," to phrase it most poetically, "the river of the winding shore."

Swatara, Iroquois word, corrupted from Swahadowry or Schahadawa, meaning "where we fed on eels." Also written Esturara and Swataro. (Don't believe anyone who says Swatara is an Irish word, named for a place in Northern Ireland, or that it means "Sweet Arrow." Bosh.)

Tamaqua is derived from "tamaque," Delaware Indian word for beaver.

Tamaquehan, the "beaver stream." Indian name for Beaver Creek.

Tangitamaquehanna, Indian name for Little Beaver Creek.

Tucquan, "pduck-hanne," meaning "winding stream."

Tulpehocken or Tulpewihaki, signifies "the land of turtles." An abundance of turtles along the Tulpehocken Creek.

Wiconisco, corrupted from Wikenkniskeu, signifying "a wet and muddy camp."

Wyomissing, said to mean "place of flats."

Yellow Breeches Creek (Indian name) meaning "where it turns back again," Rupp's 30,000 Names, p. 17.

Yellow Breeches or "callapasscink," referring to some places on the stream where it turns a sharp angle. (Boyd.)

**"FOR THEIR NAME IS ON YOUR WATERS,
AND YE CANNOT WASH IT OUT."**