

Indian Place-Names on Long Island



Class F127

Book L876

Copyright N^o _____

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.



The Indian Place-Names

On Long Island and Islands
Adjacent

With Their Probable Significations

By

William Wallace Tooker

Algonkinist

Edited, with an Introduction by

Alexander F. Chamberlain, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Published for the

John Jermain Memorial Library

Sag Harbor, N. Y.

G. P. Putnam's Sons

New York and London

The Knickerbocker Press

1911

F127
.L876

COPYRIGHT, 1911
BY
WILLIAM WALLACE TOOKER

NY
The Knickerbocker Press, New York

©Cl. A366262

Wc-1

To
MARGARET OLIVIA SAGE
WHOSE
BENEFACCTIONS ARE WORLD-WIDE
THIS VOLUME
IS
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
BY THE
AUTHOR

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION BY THE EDITOR	vii
SOME PRELIMINARY REMARKS BY THE AUTHOR	xv
THE INDIAN PLACE-NAMES ON LONG ISLAND AND ISLANDS ADJACENT	I
APPENDIX I. LIST OF ALGONKIAN NAMES SUITABLE FOR COUNTRY HOMES, HOTELS, CLUBS, MOTOR-BOATS, ETC.	299
APPENDIX II. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CONTRIBU- TIONS TO THE STUDY OF ALGONKIAN NOMENCLATURE, ETC., BY WILLIAM WALLACE TOOKER	303
APPENDIX III. WORKS OF OTHER WRITERS CITED WITH MORE OR LESS FREQUENCY IN THIS VOLUME, AND OTHER WORKS RELATING TO THE SAME OR CONNECTED TOPICS	311

INTRODUCTION

THE timeliness of such historical studies as those represented by Mr. Tooker's *Indian Place-Names on Long Island* is emphasized by the recent burning of the Capitol at Albany, which involved the destruction of hundreds (perhaps, thousands) of original manuscripts and unprinted documents relating to the period of early settlement of parts of northeastern North America by Europeans, Dutch and English in particular. Not a few of the sources (notably the records of land-papers and kindred material in the office of the Secretary of State), from which Mr. Tooker obtained the facts enabling him to interpret accurately and beyond all possibility of doubt many Indian place-names of the region in question, perished irreparably in the conflagration. Their true etymologies could be ascertained only by the most painstaking and intelligent examination, by one deeply acquainted with the speech of the Indian inhabitants, of old deeds, boundary-descriptions, wills, etc., many of which can never again be appealed to for the same original purposes, since the flames have now consumed them altogether. It may even happen sometime that the extracts from certain of these

documents (no longer in existence) to be found in the pages of Mr. Tooker's book will have to serve as the only historical or legal evidence on record concerning some of the matters with which they deal. Besides the place-names themselves, these old records often contain references to customs and habits of both whites and Indians, notes on aboriginal life and activities, etc., nowhere else set down. Incidents of hunting and fishing, methods of capturing game, accounts of native foods, and the like, are reported sometimes in connection with brief descriptions of settlements, treaties, titles to land, exchanges of property, limitations of bounds, etc. Some of the early documents formerly on record at Albany have been published in the *Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of New York* (2 vols., Albany, 1910), edited by G. V. H. Paltsits, the State Historian. Here a number of the Long Island records are reproduced at full length. The lists of sachems are of especial interest. One of the most significant aspects of human history is the story of race-contact. All over the globe abundant evidences of such contact occur in geographical names, which are sometimes the only memorials of themselves which the so-called "lower" races are able to transmit to the "higher." The Red Man, however, has not been so unfortunate, for he has influenced in many ways the language, the economic life, and even the institutions of his conquerors and dispossessors.

The mass-contact of the English and the Indians in North America took place first in an Algonkian area, of which Long Island formed a part. Linguistically, the Algonkian stock, although by no means intellectually superior to their Iroquoian neighbors, seem to have influenced more the European settlers and their descendants. In an article on "Algonkian Words in American English," published in the *Journal of American Folk-Lore* for 1901, and in a monograph on "The Contribution of the American Indian to Human Civilization (*Proc. Amer. Antiq. Soc.*, 1902), the writer has discussed this topic, pointing out that the contributions of the Algonkians to the dictionary of American English (past and present) amount to at least 200 words, including such terms of world-wide fame as *Tammany*, *mugwump*, *totem*, etc., while the element taken up from the Iroquoian dialects is very much less numerous, being chiefly limited to words which were originally place-names, but which, like *Chautauqua*, etc., have for some reason or other become common-places of our speech.

In so far as its place-names of Indian origin are concerned, Long Island is completely Algonkian, the few Iroquoian terms listed by Mr. Tooker, such as *Genissee* and *Swego*, being due to the white man's introduction of them from other parts of New York State. The list of place-names recorded and interpreted by Mr. Tooker constitutes, as he has said, with the exception of two rather

short vocabularies, obtained at the close of the eighteenth century, our sole linguistic data concerning the Indian inhabitants of Long Island at the period of European settlement. It is fortunate that we have, from a competent Algonkinist, to use a somewhat new word, this detailed study of nearly 500 names. For this not only the investigators in the field of American Indian philology will be grateful, but all those likewise who are interested in the phenomena of race-contact and the problems connected with the accretion of the vocabulary of modern English from foreign sources.

One interesting feature of these researches into the origin and the history of Indian place-names is the turning up occasionally of a word, derived from the aboriginal tongue of the locality, which has passed into the common every-day speech of the English settlers, or the Dutch, as the case may be. In discussing the name *Seapoose*, Mr. Tooker chronicles just such a term. Even at the present day, we are told, "the inlets that are opened in the beaches on the Southside in the towns of East and Southampton, in order that the ocean may flow into the various ponds and bays, or vice versa, are known as the *Seapoose*." In a record of 1650, the pay for working "at the *seapoose*" is stated to be three shillings per day. In recent times the word has been applied both in Long Island and New Jersey (in the form "seapuss") to the "under-tow" of the ocean. The

term *seapoose*, or *sea-puss*, is of good Algonkian origin, as shown by the Narragansett *sipoêse*, Massachusetts *sepuêse*, Long Island (Unkechaug) *seepus*, "little river," from the radical *sip* (*seep*), "river." The word *seapoose* or *sea-puss* is not to be found in the *Standard* or the *Century Dictionary*, but ought to be included in any comprehensive list of Americanisms of Indian origin. "Sea-puss," perhaps, has a touch of folk-etymology about it. Another term, in process of becoming an "Americanism," unless, indeed, it is from English *hassock*, is recorded under *Hassokey*. In the early documents "*Hassokie* meadows," "*Hassokey* swamp," "*Hassokey* meadow," etc., are often mentioned; and the name *Hassock* also appears frequently as applied to similar localities in certain parts of Long Island. The Algonkian origin of the term is seen from the Narragansett *hassucki*, "marsh land," Delaware *assisku*, "miry, marshy," etc. A thoroughgoing examination of the old records of the settlements within the Algonkian area of north-eastern North America would, doubtless, reveal other contributions of the aborigines to the vocabulary of their Aryan successors in the land.

The tendency of the English language to reduce many polysyllabic words to a much briefer form is exemplified again and again in these place-names of Indian origin. Thus, *Achabachawesuck* appears sometimes as *Wesuck*; *Checkachagin* as *Choggin*; *Massapeague* as *Marsey*; *Moncorum* and *Winecorum*

as *Coram* or *Corum*; *Pauquacumsuck* as *Quaconsuck*; *Sagaponack* as *Sagg* or *Sag*; *Secommecock* as *Mecock*; *Winnecomac* as *Comac*. Remarkable in this respect is *Quaquanantuck*, which is found as *Quaquantuck*, *Quantuck*, *Quaqua*, *Quagga*, *Quag*, etc. On the other hand, we learn that in 1889 the name of the Post-Office *Sagg* was changed to *Sagaponack*.

Among the many place-names on record as of Indian origin, according to the early settlers of Long Island, are some "ghost-words," as Skeat, the English lexicographer, terms them due to mistakes of scribes, etc. Such, *e. g.*, is *Minaussums* for *Winnecroscoms*. Occasionally the white man has deliberately altered the form or the spelling of the aboriginal name. This is the case with *Marra-tooka*, which, by way of *Marrituck*, goes back to *Mattituck*. The white man's influence is seen also in the introduction of names from other and kindred Indian tongues, and in the "invention" or "improvement" of such.

Thus, *Ihpetonga*, *Kioshk*, and *Minissais* are Odjibwa (Chippewa) words introduced by the late H. R. Schoolcraft, and *Kissena* comes from a like source. To Mr. G. R. Howell is due the making of *Missipaug*, *Minnesunk*, and *Nippaug*.

The spelling of the Indian names, both in Dutch and English, has varied extremely; so much, indeed, that the belonging of some of them together would hardly be suspected were it not for the proof

furnished by the original records. For *Setauket*, e. g., we find *Setaulcott*, *Selasacott*, and (in Dutch notation) *Sichteyhackey*.

Pseudo-Indian names occur, as Mr. Tooker points out, in *Hoggenoch* corrupted from "Hog's Neck," *Oquenock* (from "Oak Neck"), *Syosset* (from Dutch *Schouts*), *Wainscot* (a good English word), etc., the forms of which approximate sometimes so closely real Indian words that the historical records alone can settle the question of their real origin. In "Dix's Hills" is remembered an Indian named "Dick Pichegan," and in quite a number of other place-names only part of the personal appellation (Indian or English) of some sannup or squaw has survived. In his *Preliminary Remarks* Mr. Tooker has called attention to other interesting characteristics of some of these place-names.

The *Indian Place-Names on Long Island*, besides serving the more scholarly and serious purposes of the historian and the philologist, ought, and its author has labored personally to that end, to help strengthen the custom, now considerably in vogue, of employing names of American Indian origin to designate villages and towns the outgrowth of the present day, estates and seats in the country or at the sea-shore, camps, hotels, cottages, vessels large and small, etc. This can so often be accomplished with no injury to our mother-tongue and with a proper remembrance of those who tenanted the

woods and sailed the seas before us. Much can be done by the simple restoration of names formerly in use. Notable examples of such restoration are to be met with in "*Sagamore Hill*" (here, perhaps, *Mohannis*, the sagamore himself, might well have been remembered, as the hill really bore his name once), perpetuated by Mr. Roosevelt, and in "*Mashimuet Park*," presented by Mrs. Sage to the town of Sag Harbor. Finally, the editor desires to express his pleasure in seeing preserved in book-form the results of the careful and suggestive studies of his friend and colleague, and in finding them dedicated to one whose gracious benefactions have made themselves potent in all the walks of economic life, religion, art and science.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

CLARK UNIVERSITY,
WORCESTER, MASS.
May 22, 1911.

SOME PRELIMINARY REMARKS

“Keep evermore the Indian name
So long ago possessed, that tongue
And time which gave alike are gone,
Their history never told or sung.
I would not change, I love the sound
Associate from infancy,
With home and friends and scenes which grew
Through passing years more dear to me.”

THESE lines are taken from a poem entitled *Hauppaug Sweet Waters*, by Ellen S. Mowbray, a Long Island poetess. They are quite apropos, and will apply, at the present time, to many Long Island Indian names as herein noted, such as *Montauk*, *Quogue*, *Amagansett*, *Speonk*, *Setauket*, and others.

They emphasize the desirability of retaining such reminders of the past, already bestowed, and of adopting others now obsolete and forgotten, except as here brought to view.

Two brief vocabularies of the Algonkian language, in the Long Island dialects, have been preserved. The first was obtained by the Hon. Thomas Jefferson, in the presence of the Hon.

James Madison, and General Floyd, on January 13, 1791, at *Pusspatuck*, in the town of Brookhaven. It consists of about 162 words, including the numerals, and is in the so-called dialect of the *Unquachog*. At that time, said Jefferson: "There remain but three persons who can speak its language. They are old women. From two of these this vocabulary was taken. A young woman of the same tribe was also present, who knew something of the language."

The consonantal interchange from *n* to *r*, in many words, shows the kinship of these old women to the *Quiripis* of New Haven, by marriage or otherwise.

A vocabulary of the *Montauks* was obtained on the same visit to Long Island, but it was afterward lost by accident on the Potomac River.

The second vocabulary is in the *Montauk* dialect, and was obtained by John Lyon Gardiner, the seventh Proprietor of Gardiner's Island, on March 25, 1798, from George Pharaoh, aged sixty-six, the oldest man of the tribe, and their chief. Gardiner states, there were then only seven persons that could speak the language. Many words of this vocabulary, which numbers about seventy-five, exhibit much phonetic decay, and the list presents such an array of English and *Montauk*, that I cannot believe, at that time, there was a native who could speak the language intelligently and correctly. No doubt dying

echoes of the language must have lingered for many years among the remnant of the tribe.

These two vocabularies, and the names which I here present, are all that remain of the language as once spoken from Staten Island to Montauk Point. The *Montauk* vocabulary in Wood's *History of Long Island* is not a true copy of the original, as it is lacking in many essentials especially interesting.

I had devoted considerable study to the subject of Indian names, and Trumbull's work was familiar to me, previous to 1887, in which year, I was invited by Mr. H. F. Gunnison, then editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac*, to prepare a list of the "Indian Geographical Names of Long Island, with their Signification," for that annual for the coming year 1888. The list was revised and corrected with additions, in the *Almanac* for 1889 and 1890. This was followed in 1893, by an essay on *The Indian Names of Places in Brooklyn*. In 1894, *The Aboriginal Terms for Long Island* appeared. In 1895, was published an essay on *Some Indian Fishing Stations on Long Island*. My theme for 1896 was *The Signification of the Name Montauk*. In 1897, my contribution was *The Derivation of the Name Manhattan*. After a lapse of some years, this was followed in the *Almanac* for 1904 by a continuation, with additions and revisions, of the *Indian Names of Places* from the *Almanac* of 1890, which completed my contri-

butions to the *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac*, all of which were drawn from the present work while in manuscript.

The essays attracted the most attention, and were reprinted in several periodicals and afterwards revised with notes for my *Algonquian Series*. The list of 1888 was the first ever published, since Schoolcraft's can hardly be called a list, and De Kay's was printed for further information but not published.

Viewed from the standpoint of civilization, the interpretation of these Indian names is looked upon as being trivial and very nonsensical; viewed, however, from the Indian standpoint, they are found to be very momentous and interesting. This standpoint has nearly always been misunderstood or ignored. Our early settlers generally considered this when purchasing land from the natives, and always retained the Indian boundary designations, and fully set them forth in the so-called Indian deeds.

A good illustration of a name, from an Indian's standpoint, is given by Mackenzie (*Voyages*, 1st Amer. ed., 1802, pp. 52-53), who mentions a carry on the Churchill River, in the British Possessions, called *Athiquisipichigan Ouinigan*,¹ or "the Portage of the Stretched Frog Skin," which,

¹ The etymology of this name is *athi* "frog"; *quisi* "to cut," or "to skin"; *-pichigan*, suffix of instrumentality, something "stretched out" being understood; *ouinigan* "a portage."

he says, "was hung up there by the Knisteneaux, in derision of the natives formerly in possession of the country, who were held in great contempt for being poor hunters, and for their ignorance in properly preparing and stretching the beaver skins."

It has been said, that in the composition of these names no imagination on the part of the Indians has been shown. This will apply to those of simple structure, but not to those of a more intricate composition, like the above.

The familiar name, *tomahawk*, also possesses attributes from the Indian standpoint, totally unknown to the Americanist. The name of the weapon had its origin somewhere among the eastern Algonkians, possibly among the Massachusetts, as represented etymologically, by the form *tumetah-whô-uk*, "he that cuts off, by a blow."

The Indians were very figurative and expressive in their nature and speech, and so, favorite weapons, like the tomahawk, were given animate attributes, as represented by the Massachusetts notation. *Tumhican*, "a cutting instrument," is the inanimate form. The name was adopted so generally by the whites, that by colloquial usage it became well known to the Indians of an alien tongue, who applied it, as did also the English, to other weapons that would not "cut off," for no Indian of the language where it had its birth would have called a curved wooden club with a

globular head at its end, "a *tomahawk*," as has been done in museums and elsewhere.

As Prof. Wm. H. Holmes, the eminent ethnologist, very aptly remarks (*American Anthropologist*, n.s. vol. x., p. 276): "The English colonists applied it not only to the native celt-hatchet, but to the grooved axe, the falchion club, and the plain globe-headed club."

It occasionally happens, when collecting Indian vocabularies, that a mistaken meaning sometimes occurs, due to the collector or native misunderstanding the answer to the question given by the interpreter.

Strachey, in his *Historie of Travaile into Virginia*, etc., furnishes us with several instances of this kind, together with one rather remarkable example. Once upon a time, as the story goes, when on a visit to one of the Indian Queens, whose dominion or habitation was located on the south shore of James River, he noticed that she wore a chain of large copper links, which went twice or thrice about her neck, which he said, they accounted "a jolly ornament." On his asking about it, she replied: "*tapaantamminais*," and so he noted it in his "Dictionarie" (in the above work) as "a chayne of copper with long lincks, *tapaantañinais*," while the real meaning has nothing whatever to do with "copper links," but really indicates how she obtained it, viz.: "she enough-minded with corn, or she bought it with corn." Its ety-

mology is as follows: *tapa-antam-minais* (= Massachusetts *tapa-antam-minneash*), from *tâpa*, "enough, sufficient"; *-antam*, "minded," the characteristic and formative of verbs expressing mental states and activities, hence, "she is satisfied or contented"; *-minais* (pl. of *min*), "corn." It will be remarked that the Powhatan form is identical with the Massachusetts (the tilde over the *m* marks the omission of the *m* following), which shows how close these two dialects are in their cognation.

There are several divisions of names which have been investigated by the author. First, the geographical names, properly so-called, which includes those bestowed by the Indians themselves, descriptive of some natural feature, and those that appear as boundary designations, as handed down by the whites in Indian deeds. These two sorts are by far the most numerous of all the names and the most interesting.

The second includes Indian personal names, as adopted by the English, from the native, who formerly erected his or her wigwam and planted the land, swamp, or creek retaining the name. This includes such well known names as *Georgica*, *Meacox*, and *Moriches*.

The third consists of those that are not Algonkian, although believed to be such by the majority of the inhabitants of those hamlets retaining the name. This division includes *Syosset*, which is of Dutch origin; *Wainscot*, which is English;

Hoggenock, an error of an engrosser; and *Ligonee*, which belongs to the realm of English folk-lore.

The polysynthetical structure of these geographical names is, with few exceptions, very simple. The well-known Algonkian scholar, the late J. H. Trumbull, assigns them to three classes, with which I agree: "1. Names composed of two elements, which we may distinguish as *adjectival* and *substantival*; with, or without, a locative suffix or postposition meaning 'at,' 'in,' 'near,' or the like. (I use the terms 'adjectival' and 'substantival' because no true adjectives or substantives enter into the composition of Algonkian names. The adjectival may be an adverb or a preposition; the substantival element is often a *verbal*, which serves in composition as a generic name, but which cannot be used as an independent word: the synthesis always retains a verbal form.)

"2. Those which have only a single base-word, the substantival, with a postposition.

"3. Those formed from verbs, as participials or verbal nouns denoting a *place where* the action of the verb is performed."

To Classes 1 and 2 belong nine-tenths of all the Algonkian place-names throughout Long Island and islands adjacent. Those belonging to Class 3 are very rare, so much so that Trumbull does not mention a single example in his work on *Indian Names in Connecticut*, while Long Island gives us a number of this class of names.

The application of Indian geographical appellations is not always obvious when translated. Let us illustrate this.

There is a constant inquiry for euphonious Algonkian names and their signification. These are desired for various purposes, but all indicate the awakened interest in the matter under consideration. Such inquiries (until recently when illness prevented) were always answered to the best of my ability. In reply, to my often exhaustive studies of the names, for most of them cannot be translated at sight, I am sometimes informed, that the translation does not apply to the locality now bearing the name. Why should it apply, after a lapse of two and a half centuries or more?

The ancient "corn fields" are now covered with cedars, and the "chestnut trees" in the swamp have been burned for years, and the "burned woods" is merely a name. As the poetess has written, "tongue and time which gave alike are gone."

Take the well-known name *Shinnecock* for instance; we find it applied to a canal, to a bay, to a neck of land, and to a range of hills, the last being an antithesis to the original bestowal, for *Shinnecock* (not *Shinnec-ock*, as Rutenber gives it) denotes "a level country," describing "*Shinnecock plain*," where the first settlers of Southampton found the tribe encamped in the earliest days of the township.

Some of the Indian names on Long Island are duplicated in Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

Long Island possesses the honor, however, of having two "Connecticut," rivers, neither of which borrowed its name from the larger and better known river; and it also possesses one "Mississippi," the name of which, historically, antedates that of the greater western stream.

Many of the names have suffered curtailment in some of their component parts. These losses, due to colloquial use by the English, consist sometimes of an initial prefix, sometimes of a suffix, frequently of both, which adds to the perplexity of a puzzling study. These losses can generally be rectified if we have the early records and deeds of the townships, wherein the names are often fully set forth.

Long Island is rich in these records, and the greater part of them have been published, and so have added their testimony to the identification of many names.

In the beginning of my studies in Algonkian nomenclature, I found it necessary to utilize all the vocabularies obtainable for purposes of comparison, the two Long Island specimens being totally inadequate for the proper study of these names. Therefore I have availed myself of Roger Williams's *Key into the Language of America*; Cotton's *Vocabulary of the Massa-*

chusetts; Trumbull's works; Chamberlain's studies; and many grammars and works from other dialects.

I also found it necessary to do much laborious study, which does not show to any extent in my published essays. This includes the preparation of a Natick-English dictionary, made up from Eliot's *Indian Bible*, of which I have a copy of the second edition, not mentioned by Pilling. This dictionary consists of over five thousand entries; but many words, however, are duplicated, in order to show their grammatical and polysynthetical construction, as well as to indicate Eliot's method of compounding words. My dictionary therefore differs entirely from Trumbull's compilation, having been made up for my own use before his was published by the Bureau of American Ethnology. Neither work is exhaustive of the subject, as contained in Eliot's *Indian Bible*. In fact, there is strong probability, that if Trumbull was unable to exhaust the subject, that it never will be done, owing to the labor involved in such an undertaking.

There are certain peculiarities regarding some of the names of eastern Long Island, not found elsewhere. I refer now to some well-known names, which are almost effectually disguised under the orthography of a Dutch scribe; for instance, we find: *Mochgonnekonck*, given for *Shinnecock*; *Cotsjewaminck* written for *Ahaquatuwamuck*; *Mir-*

rachtauhacky for *Meantaukut*; *Weyrinteynick* for *Wyandance*; *Catsjeyick* for *Cutchogue*; and several others.

During the progress of this work, while still in manuscript, awaiting further search and discovery of new names, I have devoted considerable study to the names on Martha's Vineyard. This essay will appear in a forthcoming history of that island, by Dr. Charles E. Banks, of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service. Also some study to the names in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Maryland, the results of which, with few exceptions, have never been published.

There are two studies which I regret to be obliged to leave incomplete, for I was deeply interested in them both.

The first is a work on *The Proverbs of Solomon, King of Israel* (with notes, vocabulary, etc.), from the text of the Eliot *Indian Bible*, in collaboration with Dr. Alexander F. Chamberlain, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass. In 1907, when I was obliged to give up this study, fifteen chapters had been translated, and two chapters copied from the texts and verified.¹

The second study is *Indian Names of Villages and Streams, from Captain John Smith's Map of Virginia*. This list numbers about 176 names,

¹ This work will be continued by Dr. Chamberlain, when opportunity offers, and will be published as a joint labor of the two authors.

the greater part of which are here translated, with their cognates from other dialects.

The difficulty of interpreting and translating Indian names is seen not only in the work of amateurs but in that of some claiming a somewhat intimate knowledge of aboriginal languages and aboriginal history. An example of erroneous interpretation is to be seen in the discussion of the etymology of the name *Ronkonkoma* by the late E. M. Ruttenber, in his *Indian Geographical Names*, published in the Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association for 1906. His derivation is wrong topographically, as well as linguistically. *Marechkawick* (1637), the Indian name of Brooklyn, cannot possibly be derived from *Mereca*, the South American name for a wild duck, now applied to the species classified scientifically, which had not been done in the early seventeenth century. Nor can *Moriches* be derived from the name of a South American palm, *Moriche palmata*; or *Canarsie* be made the equivalent of an East Indian *Canarese*. The Algonkian origin of these three names is beyond doubt, their resemblances to words in other languages being simply chance. Yet such etymologies are to be found in the work of Mr. Ruttenber and others who have not hesitated to criticise the labors of competent Algonkinists. Of such chance likenesses Major J. W. Powell, the eminent ethnologist, wrote:

xxviii **Some Preliminary Remarks**

“Such accidental resemblances are often found, and tyro philologists frequently assemble them for the purpose of demonstrating linguistic relationship; such adventitious similarities are discovered in all departments of human activities, and have no value for comparative purposes.”

During the assembling of this list of Indian names, many ancient manuscript records, unrecorded deeds and papers relating to long forgotten lawsuits, have been searched in order to make it exhaustive, if such an event were possible. However that may be, we can truthfully say it is nearly so, and leave to others to bring to light those that have been overlooked. Among the many friends, who have willingly assisted, with good success, in this search, I might name the late George R. Howell, Orville B. Ackerly, Esq., and William S. Pelletreau, A.M., to whom I owe my grateful acknowledgments, for the interest they have taken in my work. To Herbert F. Gunnison, of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, my thanks are also due, for continued interest in my studies. Miss Anna Mulford, has my thanks for her valued help in preparing these remarks.

WM. WALLACE TOOKER.

SAG HARBOR, N. Y.

**The Indian Place-Names on
Long Island**

Indian Place-Names on Long Island

1. ACABONACK, *Acabonuk*: a neck of land, meadows and harbor, in Easthampton town, adjoining Gardiner's Bay. In the early records the name is almost invariably applied to the meadows. The meadow was laid out in 1651, viz.: "It is ordered that Thomas Baker . . . shall lay out *Occabonack* meadow betweene this and the 19th of this instant July uppon penalltie of payeinge 10^s every one yt shall neglect the same by the day" (E. H. R., vol. i., pp. 15-16). Variations are *Accobannoche*, 1652; *Accaboneck*, 1655; *Occobonak*, 1655; *Ackobonuk*, 1667; *Ackabonuk*, 1672, etc. Beauchamp (*Ind. Names in N. Y.*, 1893) has *Accap̄onack*.

I cannot do any better on this name than to quote from Trumbull's study:

"The Indians frequently designated localities by the names of esculent or medicinal roots which they produced. In the Algonkin language, the generic name for tubers and bulbs was *pen*,—

varying in some dialects to *pin*, *pena*, *pon* or *bun*. This name seems originally to have belonged to the common ground-nut, *Apios tuberosa* (Abnaki, *pen*, pl. *penak*). Other species were designated by prefixes to this generic, and in the composition of place-names, a suffix was employed to denote locality (*auk*, *auki*, *ock*, etc.). . . . Several local names of this kind have been preserved in the eastern townships of Long Island. The species denoted by the prefix cannot in all cases be determined, but the generic name, with its localizing affix, is easily recognizable.

“*Acabonac*, *Accabonuck*: now the name of a harbor of Gardiner’s Bay, Easthampton, was originally the designation of a ‘root place.’ The species is not ascertained. Probably it is the same that is mentioned by Hariot, in Virginia, as *Okeepenauk*, ‘roots of round shape,’ found in dry ground; the inhabitants used to boil and eat many of them” (*Mag. Amer. Hist.*, vol. i., 1877, pp. 386–387).

2. ACCOMBOMOK: “An ancient village site on Montauk” (De Kay’s *Indian Names on Long Island*). The writer has been unable to find any other authority, than the above for this name. De Kay may have taken his authority from the following:

(a) *Accombomok*: “Is the name of part of the

town [of Easthampton], lying on the north adjoining the sound where there is a small harbor." (Thompson, vol. i., p. 310.) Appears also as *Acabomock* (U. S. Coast Survey map). This place has always been known locally as *Acabonack*.

(b) *Accombomack*: "That part of it [Shinnecock] adjoining Peconic Bay is called *Accombomack*" (Thompson, vol. i., p. 359). This is another error, as the locality mentioned has always been known as *Seponack* or *Sabonack*. See *Acombamack*.

3. ACCOMPSETT: a locality in Smithtown, L. I. Found recorded in an order concerning the Smithtown boundary, dated 1670: "Declaring and offering to prove that ye Nesaquake lands lay on both sides of ye Ryver, and that parte lyeing on ye west syde, comonly called *Nesaquake Accompsett*, did extend as farre as ye fresh pond westward" (H. R., vol. i., p. 170). See *Nesaquake Accompsett*.

4. ACHABACHAWESUCK: a small creek or brook, between Fourth Neck and Pine Neck, Atlanticville, Southampton town. It is now known locally as *Wesuck*. In the laying out of Wonunk Neck in 1686, we find it stated: "Fourth Neck begins at a marked tree a little below quogo path, and soe runs strait over to a tree at *Acha-bacha-we-*

suck, about 50 poles below the going over" (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 114). The variations are *Achabachwesuck*, 1686; *Achabusuckwesuck*, 1738; *Achabuchawesuck*, 1738; *Wesuck*, 1738. This long name has been a puzzle for a long time, owing to loss of a portion of its reduplicated prefix, and the substitution of *b* for *p*. The real etymology is *(Ch)acha-bâchau-we-suck*, corresponding to Massachusetts *Chachapâchawesuck*, "separated turning aside little brook," hence "a boundary brook." The intensive prefix denotes "a permanent or continuous division or separation." The components of the word are, therefore, *chacha*, denoting "division," "separation"; *pâchau*, "he turns aside," "deviates"; *-suck*, "creek," "brook."

5. **ACOMBAMACK**: the neck of land on which is situated the village of Bellport, Brookhaven town. This name is first mentioned in the Indian deed of 1664, viz.: "Concerning a parsell of land, lying upon the south side of Long Island, being bounded on the south with the Grate baye, and on the weste with a fresh ponde, aioyning to a place comonly called *Acombamack*, and on the east with a river called *Yamphanke*," etc. (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 11). Variations are *Occombamack*, *Ockanbamack*, *Combamack*. The word *Acombamack* signifies "over against the fishing-place." The first section, *acomb* or *occomb*, is the parallel of the Massachusetts *ogkomé* (Eliot); Chippewa, *agami*; Narra-

gansett, *acawamen*, signifying "on the other side," "over against"; the terminal affix *-amack*, denotes "a fishing-place," and is a common adjunct to many Indian place-names throughout New England and on Long Island. In this case, the neck of land was probably near a place where the Indians had a fishing weir. See also *Algonquian Series*, vol. i., pp. 16-18.

6. AGAWOM, *Agawam*: the town pond in the village of Southampton is now called Lake *Agawam*. Ogilby, who, in his *History of America* (1671, p. 161), writes: "About the year 1640, by a fresh supply of people, that settled on Long Island, who there erected the twenty third town, called Southampton, by the Indians *Agawom*," commits an error which has been perpetuated by many of the Long Island historians without question. It does not appear in any of the early records of the township. Ogilby, in the opinion of the writer, by mistake took this from Smith's *Generall Historie of New-England* (1624, p. 205), where the English name of Southampton was bestowed by Prince Charles, at the suggestion of Capt. John Smith, on an Indian village in Massachusetts called *Agawom*. The locality afterwards was called Ipswich.

The name is applied to several localities throughout New England where there are low flat meadows or marshes. Of the several suggested transla-

tions, none are satisfactory, mainly because a termination is missing, making the name *Agawom-uk*, "where there is a going under," from *agwu*, "under," *-wom*, "a going," with locative, "where there is." The word would thus mean: "low flat meadows," that are frequently overflowed. See other names belonging to Trumbull's third class. J. N. B. Hewitt (*Handb. of Amer. Inds. N. of Mexico*, vol. i., 1907, p. 21) interprets *Agawam* as "fish-curing (place)," and Kinnicutt (*Ind. Names of Places in Plym. Co., Mass.*, 1909, p. 18) as "unloading-place," or "landing-place," but neither of these can be correct.

7. AHAQUATUWAMUCK: Shelter Island. This name occurs occasionally in the early records separately. First, in the Dutch archives as *Cotsjewaminck*, afterwards in the English, in 1652, viz: "And hee the said Yokee delivered unto the aforesaid Captaine Nathaniel Silvester and Ensigne John Booth one turfe with a twige in their hands according to the usual custome of the English, after which delivery and full possession given, the said Yokee, with all his Indians that were formerly belonging to said Island of *Ahaquatuwamuck* did freely and willingly depart" (Southold R., vol. i., p. 158). "All that their Islands of *Ahaquatuwamuck* otherwise called *Menhansack* in 1656" (E. H. R., vol. i., p. 97). See *Manhansack Ahaquatuwamock*.

8. AMAGANSETT: a village in East Hampton town. "The foundation of the village was laid out at a very early day; its Indian owner was *Am-eagan-sett*" (Gardiner's *Chronicles of East Hampton*). No authority for this statement can be found. I have previously given the signification as "in the neighborhood of the fishing-place" (*Brooklyn Eagle Almanac*, 1888, 1889, 1890; *E. H. R.*, vol. iv., 1889). This seemed to be right by etymology, and from the celebrity of the locality as a whaling station from a very early period. Besides, a similar name appears as the terminal syllable in a Rhode Island place-name, viz.: *Mashaquamagansett*, "red (salmon) fishing-place." This meaning was originally furnished by Dr. Trumbull of Hartford, Conn., to Wm. S. Pelletreau, Esq., who gave it in his paper before the Suffolk County Teachers Association, May 3, 1883. Recent study of Eliot's *Indian Bible* in connection with the town records has fully convinced me that it is wrong, as the following shows.

That part of the village south of the main street was known at the earliest period as the "Indian well plain," and was laid out previous to 1668 (*E. H. R.*, vol. i., pp. 305, 322). The tract north of the street was part of the undivided common land up to 1672, and was known as the "woods north of the Indian well" and as the "*Amogonset* woods." In 1672, Rev. Thos. James, John Mulford, and Jeremiah Conkling, in consideration of

their resigning title to the land on Montauk purchased by them in 1670 (see *Wuchebesuck*), were granted a tract "att the woodland lyeing against the Indyan well," or "above the Indyan well plain in the woods" (E. H. R., vol. i., pp. 344, 353). In 1683, Thos. James sells fifty-two acres of his allotment to Abraham Schellinger "in the woods eastward of ye towne, bounded E. by Jeremy Conkling, W. by Thos. James, south by ye highway that goes to Napeage, north by highway commonly called *Amogonset* way." James's deed to Schellinger is not on record, but he conveys the remainder of his tract to the same party in 1685, where the land is "toward ye Indian well" (E. H. R., vol. i., p. 235). John Mulford sells part of his tract in 1698, "lying Eastward in ye woods north of ye Indian well" (E. H. R., vol. ii., p. 409). In the following year (1699) he conveys another part of the same tract "at *Ammaganset*" (vol. ii., p. 465). A depression in the ground running for some distance north and south through the village is occasionally mentioned in the records as the "Indian well hollow" and is still so-called. Isaac Schellinger, a descendant of Abraham Schellinger, now aged (1890) about eighty, says that tradition, as handed down to him, located the Indian well near the U. S. Life-Saving Station, on land now belonging to Mrs. Benj. Terry. The well was probably the hollow trunk of a pepperidge tree (*Nyssa multiflora*) sunk in the meadow that

adjoins the upland. I have seen several placed in that manner at running springs of water, that were quite ancient. Variations of the Indian name are: *Amoganset* woods, 1688; *Amegansit* woods, 1694; *Amagansick*, 1695; *Amiganset*, 1695; *Ameganset*, 1695; *Ammagansit*, 1698; *Amegonset* woods, 1699 (E. H. R., vol. ii., pp. 229, 309, 333, 335, 337, 408, 463). These terms all refer to the tract granted to the three individuals above named. The word *Amagansett* is therefore the Algonkian synonym of the English "Indian well plain"; and the Indians in speaking of it used the prefix which the whites dropped, as was frequently the case in many Indian place-names. The etymology is *wutah*, "a thing"; *amogan*, to drink"; *-es-it*, "at, about," etc. As a whole *Wutah-amogan-es-it* "at about or in the neighborhood of the drinking thing (a well)," the equivalent of the Massachusetts (Eliot) *wutah-amoganit*, "at the well" (Genesis xxix., 2); *wuttah-hamonganit*, "to the spring (Deut. iv., 49); and of the Narragansetts *wutt'ammagon*, "a pipe," "drink instrument" (R. Williams); *wutt'amme*, "he drinks" (R. Williams); *wutt'ammanog*, "weak tobacco," lit. "what they drink" (R. Williams). Both the early settlers and the Indians used the verb "to drink" when speaking of smoking a pipe.

9. ANCHANNOCK: Robins Island, Peconic Bay, Southold town. The Indian name of this island

seems to have been entirely lost, until it was brought to light by the publishing of the early records. The Indian deed, dated Dec. 7, 1665, says: "Certain Island called in the Indian tongue *Anchannock* in English Robert's Island [Robins], scituate lying and being in a branch of the sea that runs up between Southampton and Southold right over against that part of Long Island that is called *Corchawk*" (S. R., vol. i., p. 255). This island, together with Shelter Island (as the story goes) was chosen by James Farrett, the agent for the Earl of Stirling, as his perquisite, and exempted from the Southampton conveyance of 1640. Farrett having conveyed the latter to Stephen Goodyear of New Haven in 1641, he must also have sold this island to Robert Carmand or Cannon(?) for we find: "and whereas alsoe the said Stephen Goodyear by his bill of sale from Robert Carmand did stand seized of one Island commonly called by the name of Robert's Island scituate lying neere Menhansack Island aforesaid hee the said Robert Carmand haveinge formerly purchased the same of Iyoncam Sachem of *Pammanock*" (E. H. R., vol. i., p. 97). No other record of Carmand's purchase can be found.

In the *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac* for 1888, 1889, 1890, I gave the meaning as a "place full of timber" or "land well wooded," considering it the equivalent of the Delaware (Zeisberger) *tachannicke*, "full of timber," *tachanigeu*, "woody,"

etc. Hence we have *Anchann-auke*, "land well wooded," or "full of timber." After many years of study I am fully satisfied that the above is the true etymology, for none other answers as well. Wood was very scarce in Southold town from a very early day. See *Mattituck*.

10. ANENDESAK: a tract of land in Huntington town. Records show "July 30, 1705, Cornelis Van Texall and others petition for a tract of land on Long Island, in the county of Suffolk, near the town of Huntington called by the natives *Anendesak*, in English Eader necks beach." The meaning of *Anendesak* has not been ascertained. The word is probably badly corrupted (Eader neck = "Eaton's neck").

11. ANOCK: a short creek at the bottom of Fourth Neck, Atlanticville, Southampton. The trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the town of Southampton, under date of July 1, 1698, sold the common grass to Francis Sayre, from *Annock* to the west bounds. (Meacox Bay Oyster Case, p. 382.) Elisha Howell's will, dated May 15, 1771, leaves son Mathew Howell "all that neck of land called Fourth neck—and the land lying against said neck—between the land of Capt. John Post and the creek called *Anock* Creek" (Pelletreau's Will, *Sea-Side Times*, Oct. 24, 1889). This is a remnant of a longer name, but what

the original might have been, it is impossible to say at this late day, as it is not found on record except as above. There are several names with similar terminations, such as: *Mamanock*, *Mashmanock*, etc.

12. ANUSKKUMMIKAK: neck of land in Babylon town, formerly called "Little East Neck," or "Capt. Fleet's Neck." We find the following in the early records of Huntington town, 1682: "A parcell of land or meadow lying and being upon a certain neck called by ye name of *Anusbymonika* lying and being on ye south side of Long Island, being bound on the east by a creek; on the south by ye meadow of Captain Thomas Fleet" (vol. i., p. 341). An Indian deed of 1697 says: "A certain necke of land lying on ye south side of this Island within Huntington Patten joyning to a river yt parteth this sd necke and a neck called *Sampaumes* this river is called by ye Indians *Anuskcomunckak*, this sd neck is called ye Easte neck, or Captain Fleet's Neck, by the Indians *Arasecoseagge*" (vol. ii., p. 214). A deed of 1698: "Part of an Island of meadow being undevided lying on ye east side of ye neck called *Amuskemunnica* being bound on ye east with *Sampaumes* creek" (vol. ii., p. 218). Variations are *Wamskcumuncake* (Munsell's *Hist. Suff. Co.*); *Anuskkummikak* (J. W. Cooper, Esq., *Babylon Signal*, June 13, 1885).

These extracts from the old records prove con-

clusively that the name belonged originally to the upland only, and not to the creek or meadow; and that Captain Fleet's meadow of *Arasecoseagge* was on the south of this neck. On the upland were located the corn fields of the Indians, doubtless free from timber at the time of settlement. From this fact was derived the name, which signifies "land to hoe or break up," "planting land," "corn fields," "plowed ground"; the parallel is found in the Narragansett (R. Williams) *anask-hommin*, "to hoe or break up"; *munaskunnemen*, "to weed"; Delaware (Zeisberger) *munaskhamen*, "to weed," "to hoe out." Eliot uses the same radical in various forms for "to work," "plowing," "the plowman," etc., as, *e.g.*, in Hosea, x. 12, *annaskhamook*, "break up"; Isaiah xxiii., 24, *anaskhammen*, "plowman"; Micah iii., 12, *anashkamuk*, "plowed." Wood in his *New England's Prospect* (1634) gives: "another work is their planting of corne, wherein they exceede our English husbandman, keep it so cleare with their clamshell-hoes as if it were a garden rather than a cornfield not suffering a choking weede to advance his audacious head above their infant corne, or an undermining worme to spoile his spurnes." Roger Williams (1643) says: "When a field is to be broken up, they have a very loving, sociable speedy way to dispatch it; all the neighbors men and women, forty, fifty, hundred, joine and come in to helpe freely. The women set or plant, weede and

hill and gather and barne all the corne and Fruites of the Field; yt sometimes the man himself (either out of love to his wife, or care for his children, or being an old man) will help the woman which (by the custome of the country) they are not bound to."

13. APOCOCK: tract of upland and meadow, east of Beaver-dam River, West Hampton. The locality is now termed *Paucuck*. It is noted in the Southampton town records as early as 1663, viz.: "All these lands—that he the said John Scot boght—of Mr. John Ogden of Feversham, lying and being bounded, west on the south with a creek or river comonly knowne by the appellation of *Apaucuck*" (S. H. R., vol. i., p. 175).

An agreement of 1665 says: "The bounds agreed upon between the Shinnacock and Unchechaue Indians before the Governor Richard Nicoll are, 'That the Shinnecoicks Bounds to the westward are to *Apaucock* Creeke, That the Unchechaue Bounds to the East are *Apaucock* Creek, That the middle of the River is the utmost Bounds to each, But that either nation may cutt fflaggs for their use on either side of the River without molestacon or breach of the Limetts, agreed" (Book of Deeds, vol. ii., p. 125, Office of Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.). Variations are: *Apocuck*, 1712; *Appocock*, 1738; *Apockac*, 1746; *Apocock*, 1748. This name is a variation of *Appaquoge* (*Appuhqu-auke* or *Apoqu-auke*) "flaggy

land," or "wigwam-covering place." See *Appaquogue*.

14. APPAQUOGUE, *Apoquogue*: a farming district in East Hampton town, near a flaggy meadow. Although well known by this appellation throughout the township, it is not mentioned in the town records. The vicinity is sometimes designated as the "Lily Pond." As the name occurs in several localities throughout Connecticut, and on Long Island, we cannot do better than to give Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull's study from his *Indian Names in Connecticut*: The name signifies "a place where flags grow," such as were used by the Indians for mats and for covering their wigwams: particularly the cat-tail flag (*Typha latifolia*). The root means "to cover"; as in the Massachusetts, *appuhquau*, "he covers it," and *abuhquosik*, "a covering"; Narragansett *abockquos*, "a mat for covering the wigwam"; Chippewa *apakwei*, "lodge mat." Chippewa and Ottawa *pukwi*, "cat-tail flag," gives its name to *Puckaway* Lake, on the route from Green Bay to Wisconsin River (see Tanner's *Narrative*, p. 55). The word *appaquogue* represents *appaqui-auke* and means "lodge-covering place," the components being *appaqui*, "lodge-covering"; *-auke*, "place."

15. APPOPOTTAMAX: creek at Bay Shore. Mentioned in *Brooklyn Times* of January 26, 1899,

as about to be dredged. This name is not on record, as far as I can learn, and no other authority than the above has been found for it. If the form is correct, it is probably *appoquot-om-uck*, "where there is going for flags," or "where flags are gathered." The form belongs to Trumbull's Class 3, and is interesting on that account. See *Appaquoque*.

16. AQUEBOGUE: hamlet in Riverhead town, about three miles east of the county seat. The name belonged originally to land and meadows on the north side of the bay, although the same name was afterwards bestowed on meadows at Flanders in Southampton town. These meadows were considered very valuable by the early settlers and were the cause of a lawsuit in 1667. They are frequently mentioned in both the Southampton and Southold town records. This name appears first in the two Indian deeds of 1648, viz.: "The whole tract of land commonly called *Ocquebauck* together with the land and meadows lying on the other side the water as far as the creek . . . *Toyoungs*" (S. R., vol. ii., p. 12). "For all that land lying between *Conchake* and *Ucquebaak* commonly called *Mattatuck*" (B. H. R., vol. vi., p. 76). From the above abstracts it will be readily seen that *Ucquebaug* was land on the north side of Peconic River and Bay. *Paucamp*, an old Indian, said in 1667: "Toyoungs [Red Creek as it is now called] being the outbounds lying in opposi-

tion to *Occabauk* old grounds on the north side of the bay." The variations of this name are almost innumerable, among them: *Occabock*, 1656; *Occobauk*, 1663; *Agabake*, 1663; *Ocquebauk*, 1663; *Ahkobauk*, 1667; *Ackqueboug*, 1670; *Aucquobouke*, 1675; *Hauquebaug*, 1679; *Occaquabauk*, 1681, etc., etc. With all these variations, it resolves itself into an original *Ucque-baug*, "the end of the water-place" or "head of the bay" (*ukque*, being a variation of *wequa*, "at the end of," "as far as," "at the head," -*baug*, being a variation of the inseparable generic -*paug*, "water-place"). The Montauk chief in 1667, referring to this land (*Ukquebaug*) called it "land from ye head of the bay" (*Col. Hist. of N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 600). See also the discussion of this name by the late William Jones in the *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico* (Bull. 30, Pt. I., p. 71, Bur. Amer. Ethnol., Wash., 1907). Mr. Jones's etymology is, however, not to be approved.

17. AQUEHONGA MANACKNONG: Staten Island, Richmond Co., N. Y. A deed from the Indians to Governor Lovelace, April 13, 1660, is for "an Island in Hudson's River, commonly called Staten Island, and by the Indians *Aquehonga Manacknong*" (Land Papers, Office of the Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y., vol. i., p. 34).

This name probably referred to a palisadoed village of the Indians, or perhaps one belonging

to the whites, located somewhere on the broad range of hills that extend across the island (near Tompkinsville these hills attain an elevation of 310 feet). The first part of the name is given in Dutch notation as "*Ehquaons*," *Aquehonga* being the parallel of the Delaware (Zeisberger) *achwo-wangeu*, "steep high bank"; *manacknong* from the Delaware *manachk*, "a fort," "stockade," or any "fenced enclosure"; *-nong* the terminal suffix denoting "locality," "place," etc. The word as a whole signifies "the high bank foot place," or "place of the high bank foot." See *Monocknong* and *Eghquaons*.

18. ARACA, *Arace*: West Neck, Amityville, Babylon town. Recorded in the Indian deed of 1697, viz.: "A certain neck of land lying on ye south side of this Island called by ye Indians *araca* by ye English ye west neck being ye westemost neck of Huntington bounds on ye south side bounded on ye east by a River and swampe which parteth this sd neck and Neck called by ye Indians *scuraway*" (H. R., vol. ii., p. 208). *Arace*, 1698. This name is perhaps the same as the Narragansett *awwasse*, Delaware *awusse*, Abnaki *awas*, "beyond," "furthest," "further," especially as it was the "westemost neck" of Huntington bounds at that date, as was *Arasecoseagge* on the east.

19. ARASECOSEAGGE: neck of land at the vil-

lage of Babylon. It is mentioned by this name once only in the records of the town, then in the Indian deed of 1697, viz.: "Sd necke is called by ye english ye eastermost east necke or comonly known by ye name of Captain fleets neck and by ye Indans *arasecoseagge*. Bounded on ye west by a swampe yt parteth ye other east neck and this sd neck of upland from ye edge of ye medow to ye head of ye swamp" (H. R., vol. ii, p. 214). *Arascascagge* (Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*). Mr. J. W. Cooper, in the *Babylon Signal*, June 15, 1885, writes: "The neck of land on which the Argyle Hotel was situated was called *Awrasse-cas-cagge*." The same neck is referred to under two other entries in the town records as *Anusk kummikak*, the probable explanation of which is that one was the name of the upland, while the other designated the meadow.

Roger Williams would probably have written this name, *Awwasemicuckaskeet*, "the furthest meadow" (*arase*, the parallel of the Narragansett *awasse*, Delaware *awossi*, Abnaki, *awas*, "further," "beyond," "furthest," etc.; — *coseagge*, a corruption of a word corresponding to the Narragansett *micuckaskeet*, "a meadow"). The English appellation "Eastermost east neck," corroborates this analysis of the word.

20. ARESHUNK: a neck of land at Centre Moriches, Brookhaven town. The landing at

the foot of Union Avenue at that village is sometimes so designated. The neck is now in the possession of Gaston Fay, the artist. The deed of Wm. Smith to Walter Dongan gives it as *Areshunk*, 1734. Another spelling is *Arescunk*, 1751. The deed of Jno. Gardiner to Jeremiah Havens, Aug. 1, 1796, is "for a neck of land commonly called and known by the name of *Aresunk* Neck." This name is no doubt derived from that of the Indian owner of the neck. John Mayhue, Indian, in 1680, deeds to John Townsend of Oyster Bay, "a sartain small neck of land on ye west side of *Watshoge* where my kinsman *Warishone* now liveth." The last word is varied as *Worishun* in 1680. *Areshunk* is without a doubt a corrupted form of *Warishone*, the name of this Indian, which may be cognate with the Delaware (*Zeisberger*) *wanessin*, "to forget,"—hence "the forgetter."

21. ARHAKAAMUNK: Crab Meadow, Huntington town. The variations of this name are quite puzzling and misleading. It was originally named in the deed of 1659, for a tract of land, now partly in Huntington and partly in Smithtown, given by Wiandance, the Sachem of Paumanack, to Lyon Gardiner, for his services in rescuing the Sachem's captive daughter from the Narragansetts, viz.: "We say it lyeth between Huntington and Seataucut, the western bounds being Cow Harbor easterly *Acataamunt*" (Book of Deeds, vol. ii, p. 118, Office

of the Secy. of State, Albany, N. Y.); copy of the original furnished to Mrs. C. C. Gardiner of St. Louis by the Long Island Historical Society, "Easterly *Arhataamunt*"; Hon. J. Lawrence Smith's *Notes on Smithtown*, Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*), *Acatamunk*; Nassaconsett's Deed to Richard Smith in 1665, *Catawamuck*; Dongan's Patent, 1685, to Judge Palmer and John Roysee, "called Crab Meadow, or by the Indians *Katawamac*." The writer, on a recent visit to the rooms of the Historical Society, examined the original very carefully and found the word to be *Ar ha t a a munt*. It denotes a place where the Indians went to catch crabs, "a crab fishing-place." The prefix *arhata* is the parallel of the Chippewa (Baraga) *ajageshi* or *ashagashi*; Cree (Lacombe) *asâkew*; Algonquin (Mackenzie) *achakens*, *acage* (Cuoq); Delaware (Zeisberger) *schahamuis*, "craw-fish," "a crab"; Virginian (Strachey) *ashaham*, "lobster." The root means "they go back and forwards, from one side to the other," as in Eliot (Joel ii., 9), *ahaô sukque*, "to and fro"; *-amunk*, "a fishing-place," from the inseparable generic *-amack*. The English name is probably from the same circumstance. See the discussion of this word in *Algonquian Series*, vol. vii., pp. 19-21.

22. ARRASQUAUG: "a brook forming part of the western boundary of South Oyster Bay, Queen's Co." (De Kay's *Indian Names on L. I.*).

The stream is now known as "Minell's Creek." This name is found in the Andros Patent of 1677, viz.: "Then along the sea-coast westerly to another certain river called *Arrasquaung*," (Thompson's *Long Island*, vol. i., p. 488). See *Passasqueung*.

23. ARSHAMOMAQUE: hamlet in Southold town, near Greenport, L. I. This name appears as *Harshamomogue*, 1795. See *Hashamomuk*.

24. ASAWSUNCE: a swamp in Brookhaven town, south of the village of Yaphank. The name by lapse of time has become corrupted to *Oosunk*, and it appears in that form in Bayles's *History of Suffolk County*. It is recorded in the Indian deed of Yaphank neck, 1688, viz.: "North by a swompe called *Asawsunce*" and again in 1745 (B. H. R., vol. i., pp. 71, 156). Another variation is *Oosence*, 1808. This swamp probably derives this name from *Asawsunce* an Indian who lived at the swamp during the early days of settlement. Investigation would probably reveal some token of his sojourn. *Awoshonks* or *Awasuncks* appears as the appellation of a swamp in Rhode Island, which takes its name from the celebrated squaw Sachem of *Sogknoate* in 1671. *Sawseunck* an Indian signs the agreement with Governor Eaton at *Quinny-piock* or New Haven, in 1638 (N. H. Col. R., vol. i.). This shows parallel personal names.

25. ASHAMOMUCK: Crab Meadow, Huntington town (C. C. Gardiner, *Papers and Biography of Lyon Gardiner*, 1883). See *Arhakaamunk*.

26. ASHAWAGH: a locality at Hand's Creek, Three Mile Harbor, East Hampton town. Under date of January 2, 1666, "John Osburne exchanges meadow at *Ashshowale*." Again, September 14, 1705, "Jeremiah Miller exchanges meadow lying at a place called Hand's Creek, to say all the meadow ground adjoining unto the said creek and *Ashawagh* that meadow ground at the head of the west branch of the said creek only excepted" (E. H. R., vol. i., p. 251; vol. iii., p. 138). The land about Hand's Creek bears evidences of Indian sojourners in time past. Every sheltered valley in this vicinity facing the water bears a shell-heap. On the northern slope, at the head of Hand's Creek, between the branches of the creek can be seen the proofs of Indian habitations (shells, arrow points, pottery sherds, etc.). This aboriginal village covered over an acre of ground. It was this place that was called *Ashwagh*, signifying "a place between" (the branches of the creek). Compare Massachusetts *nashaue* (Eliot), "in the middle"; *n'ashaw-auk*, "land in the middle." The same name occurs in various forms throughout New England and on Long Island, *Ashawog*, *Assawog*, *Nashaway*, etc. See *Assawanama*.

27. ASPATUCK: a creek in the western part of Southampton town, between Ketchaponack Neck and the locality formerly called "Little Assups Neck," now known as *Quiogue*. "At a town meeting, April 1, 1682, it was agreed that all the meadow between Quantuck and *Aspatatuck* shall be laid out in proportions according to propriety" (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 93). This is the first appearance in the records. Variations are *Aspatatuck*, 1682; *Aspatuck*, 1686; *Assopatuck*, 1738; *Assapatuck*, 1738; *Assopstauk*, 1738; *Aspatuck*, 1792. In the *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac* (1888), I gave the meaning as "the high place," considering it the same as *Aspatock*, a river in New Milford, Conn. The name which means "high place," a "height" (*ashpohtag*, Eliot), was transferred to the river from some elevation near it—probably from the ridge which divides its branches (Trumbull's *Indian Names in Conn.*). Wm. S. Pelletreau, in his paper, *Indian Geographical Names in Suffolk County*, derives the name from the same source. The writer now doubts this derivation, and suggests the following comparison, *hashabp*, *hashab* in Eliot; plural *ashappog* in Cotton. This word is used by Eliot for "flax," "tow," "a fish-net," and (Job viii., 14; Is. lix., 5) for a spider's web. It may have been primarily a generic name for vegetable fibre or fibrous material, specially appropriated to the Indian hemp (*Apocynum cannabinum* Mich.), thence to nets,

lines, and ropes made from that or other fibrous plants (Trumbull, *Narragansett Club*, vol. i.). Roger Williams says: "*Ashop*, their nets, which they will set thwart some little river or cove wherein they kill basse (at the fall of the water) with their arrows, or sharp sticks, especially if headed with iron, gotten from the English, etc." From this our word *Ashapo'tuck* signifies "fish-net cove," or "creek." Governor Andros in 1676 gave John Cooper permission to make fishing-weirs in two creeks, one of which was *Quaquantuck*, to the east of this creek.

28. ASSASQUAGE: Great Meadow Creek, near Jamesport, Riverhead town. So called in the Indian deed of March 14, 1648, for the tract of land "commonly called *Ocquebauck*," where we read, "provided that the aforesaid Indians, may enjoy during their lives, a small peice of land, to Plant upon, lying between the two creeks, *Miamegg*, and *Assasquage*." (Book of Deeds, vol. ii., p. 210, Office of the Secy. of State, Albany, N. Y.) The name occurs also as *Assasquog*. This creek takes its name from the meadow through which it flows. *Assasquage* or *Assasquog* (= *Mass-asquogue*) means "great grass place or great marshy place," hence "a great meadow," as named in the Indian deed. See the discussion of the word *Missisquoi*, which probably has a like signification, in Dr. Geo. M. McAleer's *A Study of the Ety-*

mology of the Indian Place-Name Missisquoi," (Worcester, Mass., 1906). The word *Massachusetts* is composed of *mass*, "great;" *asqu*, "grass;" *-oque* (*-oke*), "place."

29. ASSAWANAMA: A pond in Huntington town. Records show that on July 30, 1705, Cornelis Van Texall and others petition for a tract of land in the County of Suffolk, near the town of Huntington, "called by the natives *Anendesak*, in English Eader Necks Beach, along the sound four miles, unto the fresh pond called by the natives *Assawanama* where a creek runs into the sound and from the sound running into the woods six miles or thereabouts." (Cal. of Land Papers in Office of Secretary of State, p. 79.) This is probably the same pond, called in the earlier records *Unchemau* or *Unshemamuck*, and the above, possibly a corruption of the same; but the present form makes it a different word entirely. The components of the name are *assawa* = *nashaue* (Eliot), "in the middle," "between," "midway," "place between," etc.; *-ama* = *-amaug* or *-amack*, "a fishing-place"; *Assawanama* thus signifies "the midway fishing-place," or "fishing-place between (the forks, or on the forks, of a river, creek, etc.)." See *Ashawagh*.

30. ASSUPS: name applied to two necks of land in the western part of Southampton town. The one east of *Aspatuck* Creek being known as

"Little *Assups*," while the one east of Quantuck Creek was known as "*Assups*." We find it first noted, May 29, 1673, viz.: "Whereas those men . . . have . . . laid out ye homeward neck of meadow at and about *Quaquanantuck*, viz. from the west side of ye neck comonly called *Assops* neck unto a short creek at ye bottom of . . . the 4th neck." (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 252.) Variations are *Assops*, 1673; *Assups*, 1686; *Assoops*, 1738; *Assup*, 1734. In the study of this name several reasons may be brought forward to show its probable origin and signification. From the mark of the possessive, it might have been derived from *Assup*, an Indian, whose name may be the equivalent of the Narragansett (Williams) *Ausup*, "the raccoon." This seems to be proven by the records (1686): "*Assup*'s Little neck, the bounds of the upland thereof laid out by us is on the west side of a small pine tree." (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 113.) Wm. S. Pelletreau, in his *Indian Names in Suffolk County*, derives the name from *Assopstauk* (as he finds it in the early records), "fish-net place." That form belongs to *Aspatuck* Creek, no other form of *Assups* appearing but that given above. Trumbull's *Indian Names in Connecticut* gives: "*Ahyosupsuck* (Mohegan): the outlet of a pond now called *Wyassup*, also called *Asupsuck*, may have come from the Massachusetts and Narragansett *ashap*, *hashap*, wild hemp, flax, or other vegetable fibre used for making nets."

31. ATHSCAR: a small stream in Islip town. It rises in a locality called the Deer Swamp and flows into the *Orawac* Brook. It is traditional; no early forms are to be found. The name is probably much corrupted and may possibly even be an error for *Awixa*. See *Awixa*.

32. AWIXA: a small stream of water in the town of Islip near Bay Shore, between *Penataquit* Creek and *Orawac* Brook. The neck on the west was once known by the same title. The earliest mention is in the Mowbray Indian deed, dated May 30, 1701: "It consisted of two necks of land bounded on the east by the brook *Aweeksa*. The Mowbray homestead was on *Aweeksa* Neck, near the brook, which is now regarded as the boundary line between the villages of Bay Shore and Islip." (Munsell's *Hist. Suffolk Co.*) Modernly the name appears as *Awixa*. The word *Aweeksa* corresponds to the Massachusetts (Eliot) *weeqsha*, *weeqshau*, *wehqshi*, or *weehqshik*, "it extends to," "goes as far as," "is the end," or "limit," as in Eliot's Bible (2 Chron. xx., 16) *wehqshik sepueses*, ' "end of the brook." It was frequently used, in its various changes, as a bound mark, and appears in the above deed of 1701, as the eastern limit of the above tract of land—the Indians having sold "as far as" this brook *Aweeksa*. A brook in Connecticut, being the east bound of the territory claimed by the Pequots,

was called *Weexcodowa* from the equivalent term in Pequot-Mohegan (Trumbull's *Indian Names in Connecticut*).

33. BASSALONA: high sandy bluffs at Russell's Neck, near Sag Harbor. On the maps *Barcelona*. The name is traditional and frequently pronounced as above. It does not appear in the early records. A hill of similar appellation appears in Chepachet, R. I., as "*Absalona*." If of Indian origin, its meaning has not been ascertained. It has been suggested by an old sea captain that the name was taken from the city of Barcelona in Spain,—the bluffs resembling those at that city. If this be true, the word is not Indian.

34. BONDYQUOGUE. See *Ponquogue*.

35. BOSTWICKS: a harbor and creek on Gardiner's Island. Probably not Indian, but the name of a man who once had charge of the Island as an overseer. Sometimes varied as *Bostick* and *Bostic*. It seems that John Lyon Gardiner, the seventh proprietor of the Island, did not know the origin of this name, for in an old memorandum book, under date of 1798, he notes a number of Indian place-names of which he is to ask the meaning from the surviving Montauks. Among these appears *Bostic*.

36. CACHINNCAK: a brook in the town of Islip,

now called the *Orawac*. It is mentioned in the settlement of a controversy between Anning Mowbray and Wm. Nicoll, Oct. 31, 1794, viz.: "determined the head of said River to be at a certain maple tree standing about one rod north of where an old road crosses the head of sd brook or River and from thence west and by south until the head of *Cachinncak* River bears south." (Copy by O. B. Ackerly, Esq.) This name bestowed by the whites on the brook, according to the above settlement, did not belong there originally; but was a boundary mark of the original tract at the head of the river. The mark may have been the above "maple tree," a pile of stones, or a stake, and simply designated "the place of beginning." The name *Cachinnac-ak*, corresponds to the Massachusetts (Eliot) *kutchinnik*, *kitchinnik* (Cotton), "the beginning," with the addition of a locative termination *-ak*, "place." See *Cagoqunk* and *Kitchaminchok*.

37. CAGOQUNK, *Cagaqunk*: creek in Islip town, now called *Awixa* Brook. In the Indian deed to John Mowbray, May 30, 1701, for *Aweeksa* Neck, it "was bounded west by *Watchague* running Northward from the heads of *Cagaqunk* and *Penataquitt* Rivers to the bounds between the North and South Indians." Also appears as *Cagoqunk*. (Copy from O. B. Ackerly, Esq., N. Y.) This name did not originally belong to the brook, but

simply described the extent of the grant to John Mowbray, as given by the Indians to the interpreter, and misunderstood probably, as the name of the stream by the person who drew the deed, it being stated and understood that the Indians had conveyed all the land that they owned between those rivers, up to the boundary line between the north and south. *Cagoqunk* denotes "the whole width (to the river)," "as wide as (to the river)." It parallels the Delaware (Zeisberger) *elgigunk*, "as big," "as wide"; *elgigunk-haki* "as big and wide as the earth is"; and Chippewa (Baraga) *enigokwag-aki*, "as wide as the earth is." See *Cachinncak*.

38. CANAPUKAH: the north branch of Newtown Creek at Long Island City. Sometimes known as the "Dutch Kills." Mentioned in the Indian deed of July 9, 1666, as being: "A small creek called by the Indians *Canapaukah*, where Burger's mill stands." (Riker's *Annals of Newtown*, p. 72.) An abbreviation of the word seen in Narragansett *wau-kaunópauk-ut*, "at the fenced water-place." No doubt referring to the mill-dam (from *wau-kaunósint*, "fence"; *-pauk*, "water-place"; *-ut*, "at").

39. CANARSIE: a village at Flatlands, King's Co. This part of Long Island was settled by the Dutch very early; in fact New Amersfort or

Flatlands is now acknowledged to have been the first white settlement on Long Island. The locality was the headquarters of the tribe known as the *Canarsies*. The earliest appearance of the name is dated January 21, 1647, viz: "We Willem Kieft—have given and granted to George Baxter and Richard Clof, with their associates a certain tract of land situate on the south side of Long Island called *Canarsie* with all the meadows belonging." (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 61.) Variations are: *Connarie* See (Jamaica Bay), 1606; *Conorasset*, 1656; "Piece of meadow land near the *Canarisse*," 1661; *Canaryssen*, 1666; *Canause*, 1666; *Canarisea*, 1680; *Kanarsingh*, 1719. This name is an abbreviation, and as is frequently the case where the word has been a long time in use, it has been softened. It will be noticed that the English form *Conorasset* differs from the Dutch, although the pronunciation is about the same. It may be considered as the parallel of the Narragansett *Wau-kaunósint*; Massachusetts (Eliot) *Won-kon-øsin*, (Cotton) *Wo-konøsin*; Abnaki (Rasle) *øá-kaürøzen*; Micmac (Rand) *Wô-kâloosân*, "a fence," "fort," "hedge," etc. With the locative *-ing* or *-es-et* it means "at or about the fence or fort"; in fact, "the fenced place" is the signification of *Canarsie*. We cannot state positively at this late date whether the name belonged originally to the "fenced village" of the tribe or to the whole territory, as it was afterwards applied by both

the Dutch and English. The Dutch manured and planted the lands here many years with consent of the Indians before any purchase was made, as stated in the Nicoll patent of 1667. Consequently the lands were more or less fenced in, both that of the Dutch and also that planted by the natives. This is reiterated in the Indian deed of April 16, 1665, when: "*Wametappack*, Sachem of *Canryssen* and (others named) lawful owners of *Canaryssen* and the appendages thereunto appertaining—sold to the inhabitants of New Amersfoort—a parcel of land—with conditions that the purchasers once for always a fence shall set at *Canarissen* for the protection of the Indians' cultivation, which fence shall thereafter by the Indians be maintained and the land which becomes inclosed in fence shall by the Indian owners above mentioned all their lives be used." (Stiles's *Hist. King's Co.*, p. 71.) From this and the fact that their village was called *Keskaechquerem* I incline to the belief that the name belongs to all the territory that was fenced, until at last there was nothing left to the Indians but the small portion fenced in at the present *Canarsie*. See *Conorasset*.

40. CANTASQUNTAH: a brook in the town and village of Islip, sometimes called the "Widow's Brook." This name is recorded in the Indian deed from the Sachem *Winnequaheagh* to William Nicoll, Nov. 29, 1683, viz.:—"all that tract of

land . . . bounded on the east by a certain river called *Conetquot*, on the south by the sound (bay), on the west by a certain river called *Cantasquintah*, on the north by a right line from the head of the said river called *Conetquot* to the head of the said river called *Cantasquintah*." (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 444.) The name appears also as *Cantasguntha*. (Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*, Islip.) This name denotes "a place where the great reeds or rushes grow." *Cant-asquint-ah* corresponds to Massachusetts *keht-asquet-auke*, "great reed place." It is "the principal place of reeds" in that vicinity. The components of the word are *keht*-, "great," "chief"; *asquet* or *askket*, "reed"; *-auke*, "place."

41. CANTIAQUE, *Cantiagge*: point of trees on the bounds between the towns of Hempstead and Oyster Bay. This bound-mark appears in the first conveyance for land by the Indians in 1653, viz.: "and bounded near southerly by a point of trees called *Cantiaque*" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 485); Andros Patent, 1677: "from thence westerly along the middle of said plains till it bears south from the said Robert Williams marked tree at a point of trees called *Cantiaque*" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 489); Dongan's Patent for Hempstead, 1685: "and from thence up a direct line till it comes to a marked tree on the east side of *Cantiagge* Point" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. ii., p.

15). This name designates "where trees are being blazed." The same radical is found in the Delaware (Zeisberger) *gischhaque*, "to cut with an axe"; Chippewa (Baraga) *kishkigaige*, "I chop wood"; *kikaige*, "I make marks on the road, setting up branches, etc."; *nintchigandaweige*, "I cut off branches"; Micmac (Rand) *kâktaāga*, "to chop all." (For Robert Williams's marked tree see *Kiscasutta*.) The name of the chief of the Hackensack tribe, called *Cantaqua* (Nelson's *Ind. of N. J.*, 1894, p. 132) may be a related word. After him *Cantaqua's* Creek, a tributary of the Hackensack River was named.

42. CASTATEUM, *Cashuteyie*: meadows near Flatlands, King's Co. Nine Indians (named) by deed dated June 16, 1626, convey to Jacobus Van Corlaer the following: "the middlemost of three flats belonging to them called *Castuteeuw* situate on the Island called by them *Sewanhacky*"; same date: "the westernmost of the flats called *Kestateeuw*;" July 16, 1636: "eastermost of the three flats called *Casteteuw*" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 3). Variations are *Cashuteyie*, 1638; *Castateum*, (De Kay). Furman (*Antiq. of L. I.*, p. 180) gives the "westernmost flat" as *Kaskutensuken*. This name simply designated the tract of salt meadows which both the Dutch and English in the early days valued more, for the grass they produced, than they did the bordering upland. The word

Kestateuw, *Casteteuw* = *Kes-asketu*, "where grass is cut or mowed."

43. CATACONNOCK: Great Neck near Setauket, Brookhaven town, supposed to be the neck of land now known as "Old Fields." We find it as follows: "This writing witnesseth that Wyandance, Sagamore of Long Island, doe promise to sell the Great neck, to the Inhabitants of Setaulcott. Memorandum: "The name of the neck aboves'd is *Cataconnocke*, March 8, 1866." (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 16.) Thompson (*L. I.*, vol. i., p. 431) has *Cometico*. *Cata-* is a form of *kehti*, *kehte*, or *keit*, as Eliot writes it, varied by other writers as *cot*, *cat*, *cata*, etc., signifying "chief," "principal," "great," etc.; *-connock* corresponds to the Massachusetts *komuk*, "an enclosed place." "The enclosed place" might have been a palisadoed village of the Indians, where the chief resided, or a "place," "land," "a field," limited not extended, shut in by water or otherwise. In fact it might apply to a "neck of land" making the word the equivalent of the English "Great Neck." See *Cometico*.

44. CATAWAMUCK: Crab Meadow, Huntington town. See *Arhakaamunk*.

45. CATCHAPONACK: see *Ketchaponack*.

46. CATSJEYICK: Dutch notation for *Curchaug*,

Southold. This form of *Curchaug* is found in the Dutch Archives, first in a treaty dated May 29, 1645, when "Wittaneymen, Sachem of Shinnecock, appears before the council declaring to be impowered by his brethren, naming among others *Mamawichtouw* (*Momoweta*), Sachem of *Catsjeyick*," and again in 1647: "when deputies from Hemstede report that the chief of *Catsjaock* and his brethren at the east end of Long Island had agreed with other Indians to kill the English at Heemstede. It was then agreed to send Secretary Van Tienhoven who understands the Indian language to the east end of the Island in a sloop to enquire of the chief, whether the above report be true or not. It is also resolved to present the Chief of *Catsjajock* and his brethren with three cloth coats and some trifles in the name of the Hon^{ble} company." See *Cutchogue*.

47. CATUMB: reef of rocks at the east end of Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound (U. S. Coast Survey Map). See *Ketumpscut*.

48. CAUMSETT: Lloyd's Neck, Huntington town. This name is found recorded in the Indian deed of Sept. 20, 1654: "This writing witnesseth that I Ratiocan Sagamore of Cow Harbor, have sold unto Samuel Mayo, Daniel Whitehead and Peter Wright my neck of land which makes the east side of Oyster Bay, and the west side of Cow

Harbor on the north side bounded with the sound, called by the Indians *Caumsett* (H. R., vol. i., p. 4). This name signifies "at, about, or in the neighborhood of a sharp rock," from the words seen in Narragansett (R. Williams) *cau* "sharp," *ompsk* or *m's* "a rock," *cáuompsk*, "a whetstone" or a "rock suitable for sharpening"; and Massachusetts (Eliot) *koiompsk*, "sharp rock." With the diminutive form of the locative the name is *Cau-omps-es-et*. On this neck probably still remains a rock of gritty nature, to which the Indians came in order to sharpen their stone implements, or it may have been simply a sharp pointed rock. "Boulders of granular white limestone occur on Lloyd's Neck" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 59).

49. CAUS CUNG QUARAM: neck of land in the town of Babylon. See *Guscomquorum*.

50. CAUSHAWASHA: A swamp on *Hashamomuk* Neck, Southold town. One of the bounds of the neck referred to in 1661, viz.: "The uttermost part of the said Land beginninge from the northeast at a pond called by the *Minnapaugs*, so to a greate swampe called in the Indean tounge *Caushawasha* by the east side of Dismal to a certain creek the Indeans call *Paugetuck* on the south side" (S. R., vol. i., p. 210); again in 1686: "to run from sd black oake to a white oak att a swamp as they call *Causawashowy*" (S. R., vol. ii.,

p. 277). *Caushawsha* corresponds to the Narragansett (R. Williams) *cutshaûsha*; Massachusetts (Eliot) *kutshaumune*, "the lightning." It was probably the name of an Indian who located his wigwam and corn fields near the swamp. Personal names were frequently given to swamps where the Indians lived by the English settlers. These being favorite abiding places of the natives on account of the living springs, running brooks, and their sheltered positions. Nearly every one in the vicinity of Sag Harbor has on its northerly side a shell-deposit showing aboriginal sojourners in time past.

51. CHEBIAKINNAUSUK, *Chabiakinnauhsuk*: a locality in the "North Neck," Montauk. One of the bounds of the *Wuchebesuck* purchase, mentioned in the Indian deed of 1670, viz.: "so on a straight line to *Chebiakinnausuck*" (Hedges' Address, 1849). Ranger's Deeds, 1840, has *Chabiakinnauhsuk*. This bound-mark was located at a long brook—one of the many outlets of the swamps that dot this section; but the name probably does not refer to the brook itself, as the writer once supposed from its terminal affix. (See *Names in East Hampton*, E. H. R., vol. iv.) The prefix *chebia-* or *chabia-* in this compound name is an equivalent for the Massachusetts (Eliot) *chabenuk*, "that which divides or separates," "a bound-mark;" as in Job xxxviii., 25, *Howan chachaubenuk*

nippee poohsem ut, "who hath divided the water course." The second part corresponds to *kinnausuk*, the Massachusetts (Eliot) *kuhkinneausuk* "you mark," *kuhkinneasu*, "he marketh." *Chabikinnausuk* thus signifies the marked separation, "where he marketh bounds," "a boundary place," "a bound-mark."

52. CHECKACHAGIN: a brook in the town of Oyster Bay, Queen's Co., flowing northeasterly into Beaver Swamp Creek. Two of the variants from the records of the town are *Chaugren*, *Chogorin*. Geo. W. Cocks, Esq., of Glen Cove, informs me that he remembers it as a boy fifty years ago, colloquially, as "*Choggin*." The name is a personal one from one of the chiefs, "*Chechagon* alias *Quaropin*," mentioned in an Indian deed of January 9, 1683. (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 489.)

53. CHEQUIT: a name formerly given to the point of land on Shelter Island where the S. I. Heights Ass'n have erected a hotel and many cottages, now called Prospect. The name is derived from a fish that is caught in the waters in the spring, called by the whites after the name *Chequit* or *Chickwick*; in other parts of the country it is sometimes called *Squeteage*, *Suchermaug*, and *Shecutts*, by the English "weak-fish." According to W. R. Gerard (in *Handb. of Amer. Inds. N. of*

Mexico, vol. i. p. 316), *squeteague* is a corruption of the Narragansett *pesakweteauag*, "they make glue," in reference to the use of the "sounds" of the fish by the Indians for making a glutinous substance. It is doubtful whether *chequit* is, as some have thought, a corruption of *squeteague*. (A.F.C.)

54. CHOCOMOUNT: "a hill on Fisher's Island, Coast Survey Map, not Indian, or, unless much corrupted, of Indian origin" (Trumbull's *Indian Names in Connecticut*).

55. CHOGGIN: a brook in Oyster Bay town, Queen's Co. See *Checkachagin*.

56. CHOPPAUIISHAPAU GAUSUCK: a locality on Montauk being the ditch (so-called) or the outlet of the Great Pond on the south, from which "Ditch Plain" derives its name (E. H. R., vol. ii., p. 206). This boundary place is mentioned in the deed of 1670 (sometimes called the nine-score acre purchase, or land between the ponds), viz.: "and so along to the sea-side to a place called *Choppauhshapaugausuck*" (Hedges' Address, 1849), *Coppauhshapaugausuk* (Ranger's Deeds, 1850). The first three syllables, *chop-pauhsha*, are the equivalent of the Massachusetts *chippachaug*, "a separated place," "a part separated," from *chippai* (Eliot), "a part," or "portion" (as in Ezekiel xlv., 1, *chippai ohke*, "portion of land;" Leviticus xvi., 22,

chip ohkeit, "land uninhabited," "land apart"); *pausha* corresponds to *paushinum* (Eliot) "he divided or separated." (Ps. lxxviii., 13.) The third part represents *paugaus* (Eliot), "to widen," "to operate;" the terminal affix *-suck*, "an outlet," or "a small stream flowing out of a pond," "a brook." Altogether we thus have *Chop-pausha-paugau-suck*, which therefore means "the place of separation where the brook opens out." See *Chebiakinnausuk*.

57. COBB: a farming district at Southampton, L. I. We find this name first recorded in 1652, when: "It was granted by the towne unto Mr. Henry Eason, that he should have to the quantity of three acres any parcell of land hee shall find fitt for his use near unto Mr. Odell his 4 acres in *Cobs* pound" (S. H. R., vol. i., p. 86). For fifty years the locality is so designated, afterward it becomes simply *Cobb*, and as such was handed down to the present day. The reasons that gave rise to the name have been forgotten for generations, although the oldest inhabitant and common consent derive it from aboriginal sources. In an article in the *Sag Harbor Express*, March 11, 1888, the writer suggested its origin from the material of which the pound may have been built, viz.: *Cob* "clay" mixed with straw for walls, etc. (Webster). Mr. Geo. R. Howell, of the N. Y. State Library, Albany, suggests its derivation

from *Cob*, an Indian, who may have been the pound-keeper; hence "*Cob's pound*." This suggestion may be a correct one, but it is possible that *Cob* might be the name of a negro as well. A "*Moses' pound*" is mentioned in the Huntington Records, and a "*Chestnut pound*" in the Brookhaven Records, thus showing a personal and a material derivation. I doubt the aboriginal origin.

58. COCHIMINCHOAKE, *Chikemenchoake*: Moriches Island. Mentioned in a law suit between John Cooper, plaintiff, and John Ogden, defendant, held at New York, Oct. 30-31, Nov. 1-2-4, 1667, in regard to whales cast up on the beach. See *Kitchaminchok*.

59. COCKENOE'S Island: off Westport, Conn., near the mouth of Saugatuck River; so-called from its Indian proprietor, *Cockeno*, *Cockenow*, or *Chachaneu*. In the deed to the proprietors of Norwalk, 1652, he is called "*Cockenow de Long Island*" (Hall's *Norwalk*, p. 35), and this seems to identify him with "*Chekanoe*, an Indian of *Menhansick* [Shelter] Island, named in *Col. Rec.*, iii., 476 (Trumbull's *Indian Names in Connecticut*, p. 11). Probably he was the Indian called by the Montauk Sachem "my agent *Chockanoe* or *Checkenow*." He seemed to have acted as interpreter and laid out the bounds of many of the

early purchases on Long Island from the Indians (H. R., vol. i., p. 17). This name, *Cheekanoo*, *Cockenoe*, *Chickino*, *Chekkonnow*, or *Cockoo*—no matter how varied in the records of Long Island and elsewhere, for every Town Clerk or Recorder, with but a limited or no knowledge of the Indian tongue and its true sounds, wrote down the name as it suited him, and seldom twice alike even on the same page,—finds its parallel in the Massachusetts of both Eliot and Cotton, in the verb *kuhkinneau*, or *kehkinnoo*, “he marks, observes, takes knowledge, instructs, or imitates”; hence, “he interprets,” and therefore indicating, by a free translation, “an interpreter or teacher”; this word in its primitive form occurs in all dialects of the same linguistic family (that is, the Algonkian) in an infinite number of compounds, denoting “a scholar; teacher; a thing signified; I say what he says *i.e.*, repeat after him, etc.” See my *Cockenoe de Long Island* (N. Y., 1896) for a full history of this Indian.

60. COEKWAS: creek on Rockaway Neck, Hempstead town. According to the records of March 2, 1682: “*Enamant* and *Mongowack*, Indians of *Recowack* petition that their gift to Jan (John) Hansen and others of a neck of land, in the north west point of *Racowack*, beginning at a certain creek called *Coekwas*, running thence south by west to another kill (or creek) called Hapax

be confirmed" (Cal. of Land Papers in Office of the Sec'y of State, p. 25). See *Copwax*.

61. COMAC, *Comack*: "formerly called *Winne-Comack*, is a pleasant cross-road village situated in the eastern part of Huntington town on the middle country road of Smithtown turnpike, and partly within the bounds of Smithtown. It is an ancient settlement, and is located in the midst of a rich agricultural district. The surface is level, or slightly rolling and the soil heavy and nearly every acre under a high state of cultivation" (Bayles's *Sketches of Suffolk Co.*). See *Winne-comack*.

62. COMETICO: the Indian name of Old Field's Point, Brookhaven town (De Kay). This was probably taken from Thompson (*L. I.*, vol. i., p. 431). Mr. Thompson does not give his authority and the writer had been unable to find any other, and considers it a mistake of Mr. Thompson for *Cataconnock*. In the *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac* for 1889 I derived it from a personal name or the same as given in Trumbull's *Indian Names in Connecticut*, viz.: *Ske'-kom'-eko*; modern *Chicomico*; an Indian village, about two miles south of the present village of Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y. A Moravian mission station, 1740-44, on *Chicomico* Creek which runs northwesterly through Pine Plains township, perpetuates the name, which

local tradition misinterprets "Little mountain." It is obviously formed from "*she*," "*che*," for *mishe*, or *k'che*, "great," and *komuk* (Eliot) or *comaco*, "house" or "inclosed place." The place may have been so denominated (like *weramocomaco*, in Virginia, and Narragansett *sachimmacomonock*, "sachem's house") from the "great lodge" of some chief, or because here was the "great village" of the tribe. This quotation from Trumbull shows *Cataconnock* to be nearer the true form than *Cometico*. See *Cataconnock*.

63. **COMPOWAMS**: a neck of land in the town of Islip, west of Bay Shore. The brook which bounds it on the east was called by the same name, now known as the "Bay Shore Brook," and one time designated as "Thompson's Brook." On Sept. 1, 1701, the Indians sold to Thomas Willets two necks of land called *Manetuc* and *Watchogue*, "bounded west by the river called *Compowams*, east by the river called *Watchogue*, south by the salt-bay, and to extend northward, keeping the full breadth of said necks, as far as the north side of the pines." On "June 1, 1703, the Indians conveyed to Oloff, Philip and Stephen Van Cortland, a neck called *Compowams*, having the neck called *Mantash* on the east, and a neck called *Missatuck* on the west, extending northward into the woods from the Indian path five English miles" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 447). Varia-

tions are *Compowis*, *Compowms*, *Compauwams*. From the mark of the English possessive the word appears to be an Indian's personal name. Perhaps the name may be the equivalent of the Massachusetts (Eliot) *Kuppohham*, "he closes"; *Kuppuhon*, "door." (A. F. C.)

64. CONEGUMS: a creek at Mattituck, Southold town. In the Indian deed, dated March 20, 1648: "*Uxoquepassem* or *Puammis* Sachem, together with his three brothers, viz.: "*Weewacup*, *Nowconneey*, *Neesautquaggus* convey to Mr. Theophilus Eaton, Governor of New Haven, and to Mr. Steven Goodyear, Deputy Governor, all that their land lying between *Conchake* and *Ucquebaak*, commonly called *Mattatuck*, bounded on the East with the creek *Conegums* and the way leading thence to *Mattatuck* pond, for drawing over their canoes" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 77). The original deed, in a dilapidated condition, but still legible, is in the possession of the Long Island Historical Society. This stream is now known as "Reeve's Creek" and is near the boundary between Southold and Riverhead towns. The *Mattituck* pond (so-called) is the sheet of water now designated as *Mattituck* Bay. Between the two in ancient times the Indians were accustomed to drag their canoes across, as mentioned above; this gave it the name, which occurs in the oldest records of Southold, of Canoe place. The signification is

“a boundary,” because it was the east bounds of the above tract of land. See *Kanungum*.

65. CONNECTICUT: a creek or river in Brookhaven town, now called Carman's River. By some, this and the following name might be considered as taken from the well-known river of New England, but it was not, these having been so-named at a very early period. In fact it was a common appellation for long streams of water. In Wyandance's deed for meadow, at Mastic, 1657, we find: “Two great necks of meadow lying from a river called *Connecticut* and so to a river called *Wegonthotak*” (B. H. R., vol. i.), and in 1674: “that lyeth between a river called *Conitticut* to another called *Mastic*” (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 33). This river in the early days was sometimes designated as “East *Connecticut*” in distinction to the one mentioned below.

66. CONNETQUOT: river or creek in the town of Islip, sometimes called Nicoll's River, or more often *Connetquot* brook. The Southside Club House is located on this beautiful stream of water. In the early days it was sometimes termed the “West *Connecticut*.” Thus in 1662: “West *Cunitticut* or meadow that they bought—this *Conitticut* situate betwixt *Unkachak* and *Sequatake*” (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 36). In an Indian deed to

Wm. Nicoll, 1683: "all that tract of land situate, lying and being on the Southside of Long Island, bounded on the east by a certain river called *Conetquot*" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 444). This name and the previous one are derived from *Quinni-* (*qunnih-* in Eliot; variations *quonne*, *conne*, etc.), "long"; *-tukq*, "a tidal river or creek"; the locative *-ut*, "at." The whole word *quonne-tukq-ut* thus signifies, "at the long river." See *Quonettquott*.

67. CONORASSET: a name said to have been applied by the Indians to a tract of land now included in the town of Jamaica. It is found so recorded in a petition to Peter Stuyvesant, Governor General of New Netherlands, March 10, 1656, viz.: "The place they desire and have already petitioned for is called *Conorasset* and lies from a River which divides it from the *Conorie* see to the bounds of heemsteade and may containe about twentie families." In the permit granted by the Dutch the land is called "*Canaresse*" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., pp. 339, 340). A variant is *Canorasset* (De Kay). It was part of the territory of the *Canarsies* and takes its name from the headquarters of that tribe. See *Canarsie*.

68. CONUNGUM, or *Conungam*: "about midway between Manorville and Riverhead lies the settle-

ment of Calverton. The locality preserves the ancient name of *Conungam*, Riverhead" (Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*). See *Kanungum*.

69. COOSPUTUS: "one of the smaller necks of land into which *Mastic Neck*, is divided" (Bayles's *Hist. Suffolk Co.*, also Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*). Possibly a variation of *Poospatuck*. See *Poospatuck*.

70. COPECES: a locality at the head of Three Mile Harbor, East Hampton town. According to the records, on "Sept. 20, 1705, Jeremiah Miller exchanged meadow ground lying at or near the head of Three Mile Harbor at a place called *Copeces*" (E. H. R., vol. iii., p. 139). The head of this harbor is inclosed or shut in by a point of land and meadow, leaving a very narrow passage into the inner harbor or cove, which makes it a sheltered place for the boats of the fishermen who live in the vicinity, as it must also have been for the canoes of the red man who made this section a favorite resort, indicated by the numerous shell-heaps now whitening the shores and bluffs. The name is the equivalent of the Narragansett *aucupâwese*, Massachusetts, *kuppi-es*, "little cove," literally, "little place of shelter." The word is derived from *kuppi*, "shut in," "sheltered"; *-es*, diminutive suffix. See *Copiag*, *Copwax*.

71. COPIAG: a neck of land in the western part

of Babylon town, south of the settlement known as Breslau. One of the necks of meadow sold by the Indians in 1658, names of the same not being given. In a deed of 1666, we find: "passell of meddow . . . being in a neck comonly called by the Indians *Coppiage*" (H. R., vol. i., p. 84). Variations are *Copyag*, 1693; *Cuppuauge*, 1698. On modern maps the name appears as *Copiag*. Trumbull in his *Indian Names in Connecticut* gives the following etymology for a name of similar form: "The name denotes a 'harbor,' or 'place of shelter'; literally a 'place shut in.' " Massachusetts *kuppi*, "closed"; *kobkog*, "haven," "harbor"; Narragansett *aukup* (we have an equivalent for this name in *Quebec*; and also in the modern *Cape Poge*—formerly *Capeack*, *Capawack*, etc.,—on Martha's Vineyard)." Eliot also uses the name for "forest," "woods," etc. The neck *Kuppi-auke* was so called, because it was "land shut in," by the meadows by which it is nearly surrounded, from the "forest" that covered it, or perhaps some "sheltered harbor" at or near it. The components of the word are *kuppi*, "shut in," "sheltered;" *-auke*, "place." See *Copeces*, *Copwax*.

72. COPWAX: creek on Rockaway Neck, Hempstead town, Queen's Co. The records of March 20, 1684, mention a "tract of land lying at a creek called *Oppeax*, and so running to another

called *Copwax*" (Cal. of Land Papers, Sec'y of State's Office, p. 27). It is named as *Coekwas* in an entry of 1682. The word is the same as the previous name, with slight variation. The creek was possibly a "place of shelter" for canoes. John Smith and others call the locality on Martha's Vineyard, *Capawack* or *Capawac*.

73. CORAM, *Corum*: a farming hamlet in Brookhaven on the old country road, near the geographical centre of the town. Another small settlement about two miles southeast is known as "*Coram Hills*." Many of the Long Island historians derive this name from one of the native chiefs. Munsell, *e. g.*, from *Coraway*. This name appears on a deed of 1673 as *Coraway* or Puding (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 43). In an order to Richard Woodhull, dated Aug. 13, 1677, we find: "that the new way designed and ordered in Governor Nicoll's time through the middle of the Island (the old country road) . . . bee nott only remarked but sufficiently cleared of brush . . . and that hee settle a farm . . . at or about *Moncorum*" (*Col. Hist. of N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 729). Again in 1730: "wee have layed oute to John Smith the land granted to William Satterly about *Wincoram*" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 121). Modernly *Coram* or *Corum*. *Coram* or *Corum* Hill is found in Huntington, Conn. (Trumbull's *Indian Names in Conn.*, p. 12). *Wine corem* occurs in a deed of

1738. "At or about *Moncorum*" shows that the range of hills which rises up so plainly from the plains north of Patchogue now known as the *Coram* Hills was the locality intended for a farm. The same name occurring in Connecticut applied to a hill shows that we must look to some characteristic of the hills for its meaning. Therefore, instead of being derived from some Indian chief, I regard it as the equivalent of the Massachusetts (Eliot) *monouhkoiyem*, "a valley," "low country," shortened into *Moncorum* and afterwards into *Coram*. It probably referred to a passage between the hills or some valley near them.

74. COSTEYICK: "place of uncertain location," (De Kay's *Names on L. I.*). This is Dutch, and not Indian—by some means taken from the proper name of Peter Cornelissen *Costelyick*, Master of the "Pine Apple" in 1648 (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 86).

75. COTSJEWAMINCK: This form of the name of Shelter Island, and islands adjacent, is found on record in a treaty of 1645. It is the Dutch notation for *Ahaquatuwamuck*. See *Manhansack-Ahaquatuwamock*, also *Mochgonnekonck*.

76. COWAMOKE: "A locality in Smithtown, (De Kay). "The Indian name of Fresh Ponds, a small settlement in the northwestern part of

the town [Smithtown] was called *Cowamok*" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 460). It is probable that Mr. Thompson is in error and gives us *Cowamok* for *Unshemamuck*. De Kay's authority is probably Thompson. Possibly this form of the name might be translated as "pine tree place," corresponding to the Massachusetts *kowa*; Narragansett (R. Williams) *cowaw*, "pine tree"; *-auke*, "land" or "place." See *Unshemamuck*.

77. CUMSEWOGUE: a farming district upon the high level plain, about a mile south of Port Jefferson, Brookhaven town. The only early record we have been able to find is as follows: In 1805 the Commissions of Highways are called "to view a road or highway near Setauket at a place called *Comsewague*" (B. H. R., vol. ii., p. 97). A variant is *Cumsewage*, 1835. Modernly the name is *Cumsewogue*. A post-office having been established here, the name in accordance with orders from the P. O. Department, has been changed to Echo, which is to be regretted. This name probably refers to some road or trail originally established by the Indians and afterwards used by the whites as was frequently the case. Earlier forms would probably show that it was derived from the word corresponding to the Delaware (Zeisberger) *pomsi*; Unkechaug (Jefferson) *copumusah*; Mohegan (Edwards), *kepumseh*, "thou walkest"; Chippewa (Baraga) *bimosséwin*; Algon-

kin (Mackenzie) *pemoussai*, "to walk." The same radicals appear in the Narragansett (R. Williams), *yo-cuppummesicómmmin*, "cross over into the way there." The etymology is, therefore, *Cumsewauke*, "a walking place."

78. CUPSAGE : a locality on the Great South Beach, opposite Eastport, Southampton town. The place is probably referred to in an entry of Jan. 15, 1662, viz.: "Part of the Shinnecock Indians . . . doe say that they have given and made over all their land from *Niamack* over to the old gutt, westward unto Capt. Topping with all their interest in the beach" (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 27). In 1693: "near a place called *Cupsawege* about a mile and a half from the gut near a place called the green pines" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 85). Other records give *Capswague*, 1693; *Cup Soak gutt*, 1700. In 1703 we find in the town records: "And westerly from an Inlett out of ye sea or mane otion comonly known as *Copsoage gut*" (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 177). Still other variants are: *Cupsage*, 1712; *Cupsouge gut*, 1712; *Cupsoge*, 1768. This name is derived from the equivalent of the Massachusetts (Eliot), *kuppi*, "closed," "shut in," etc., and *-sauk*, "an inlet" or "outlet" (of a body of water). The meaning of *Kup-sauk* is thus an "inlet that closes or shuts up," "a shut up inlet," "closed inlet." These passages of water, or guts, as they are often termed, that connect the Great South

Bay with the ocean, frequently close up, and remain so, until a new one is formed by storms or by digging. The beach is marked in many places, where once the inlets poured their streams into the broad Atlantic or vice versa (H. R., vol. iii., p. 231, 238). See *Seapoose*.

79. CUTCHOGUE: post-office and farming hamlet in Southold town. This name was originally applied to a tract of land, on which one of the Island tribes was located at the era of settlement. On this tract still known as the "Fort Neck" (and the original *Corchaug*) was located their palisaded inclosure. The late J. Wickham Case wrote:

"The fort was eligibly and pleasantly situated on the east side of the neck, on a declivity sloping toward the creek, and close by a fine spring of pure water, which rises on the shore just above high water mark and flows into the creek, which lies in close proximity to the fort. The lines of embankment of earth, and the trenches which surround the fort are still to be traced. An excavation of considerable depth (probably the store-house) is within the enclosure which embraces half or three-fourths of an acre" (S. R., vol. i., p. 121). On July 21, 1891, by invitation of the owner, Mr. Henry V. Downs, I visited the spot and found it to be as described, with the exception, that it is situated in a dense grove, that has been undisturbed for many years. The

neighboring fields bordering the creek bear evidences of wigwam sites. Shells, pottery sherds, arrow-points, etc., are met with at every point. This neck of land is both interesting and historical, it being on record as having been visited both by the Dutch and English on many occasions, perhaps in 1633 by Winthrop in the "Blessing," and no doubt by James Farrett in his "Ketch" in 1639-1640. The four forts of *Paumanack* (*Montauk's*, *Manhansett's*, *Shinnecock's*, and *Corchaug's*) bear close relationship to each other. By signal fires or smoke from *Shinnecock*,—to *Corchaug*,—thence to Shelter Island,—thence to the *Nominick* Hills on *Montauk*, or vice versa, the four tribes could be brought together in a few hours. No prominent Indian name on Long Island has been more of a puzzle than this one, owing to the curious way in which the English spelled it; and yet, its etymology is very simple. The Dutch seem to have caught the true sound better than the neighboring settlers. This was probably due to the fact that Secretary Cornelis Van Tienhoven "who understands the Indian language" recorded it. Variations are *Catsjeyick*, 1645; *Catsjaock*, 1647; *Carchake*, 1648; *Corchake*, 1648; *Corchaug*, 1648; *Curchaug*, 1660; *Cauchauge*, 1673; *Cauchaug*, 1677; *Courchaug*, 1677; *Corchogge*, 1684; *Cauchauk*, 1704; *Kachogue*, will of Wm. Wells, 1696. Modernly the word is spelled *Cutchogue*. *Catsjey*, *Catsja*, *Carch* or *Caugh*,

= *kehche*, *kehti* or *keihte* (as Eliot variously writes it) signifies "chief," "pre-eminent," or "superior," "greatest," "principal," etc. Thus with the locative termination *-auke* or *-ock*, we have *Kehch-auke*, "the greatest or principal place" (of refuge for the women and children of that tribe, and where the Sachem lived, in fact his "headquarters"). Capt. John Smith (*True Relation*, p. 24) mentions the "king of *Kiskieck*," and on the map of Virginia (*Generall Historie*) we find a king's town called "*Kiskiack*," lying near the mouth of the Pamunkey River. This is the Virginia equivalent of our name. Ruttenber's suggested derivation from *Maskutchoung* cannot be correct.

80. CUTSGUNSUCK, *Cussquontuck*: a brook or creek on the bounds between the towns of Brookhaven and Smithtown at the village of Stony Brook. Recorded Aug. 6, 1702: "Ordered that a warrant bee given to the surveyor for the Laying out of one hundred acres of land for Mr. Phillips att a place comonly called *Cutsgunsuck* and in case it prove to be within the bounds of Smithtown he shall have the equivalent elsewhere" (B. H. R., vol., i. p. 94). Another entry gives it as "*Cutsgunsuck*." The original award to the arbitrators, Woodhull, Hallock and Townsend in 1736, dividing Smithtown among the heirs and grantees of Richard Smith, gives us: "Which lyeth at a place called *Cussquontuck*." A copy of the same in the

Town Clerk's office "*Cutscwontock*"; Andros patent, Smithtown, 1675: "bounded eastward by a runne of water called Stony Brook"; Brookhaven and Smithtown boundary award, 1725: "Do judge and award that the head of the middle branch of Stony Brook . . . shall be one of ye bounds between ye said towns" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 115). In this name we discover the Algonkian synonym for Stony Brook, corresponding to Massachusetts *qussuk* (Cotton), "stone"; *qussukquanash* (Eliot), "stones," "rocks," as in *mukinnumook qussukquanash*, "gather stones" (Lev. xxi., 46); *qussukquanumit Bohan*, "to the shore of Bohan," literally, "to the stones of Bohan," (Joshua xv., 6). This word is identical with the Narragansett *qussúcqun*, "heavy"; literally, "it is heavy" (Trumbull's *Notes*, Narr. Club Reprint of R. Williams's *Key*, p. 177). This finds its counterpart in the Delaware *ksúcqun*; Chippewa *kosigwan*, "it is heavy." The terminal affix seems to have been varied in the early records from *-suck*, "a brook," or "outlet," to *-tuck*, "a creek," "flowing stream," or "tidal river." Thus we have *qussúcqun-suck*, "stony brook," or *qussúcqun-tuck*, "the stony creek."

81. CUTUNOMACK: see *Ketanomocke*.

82. DICKEPEHEGANS: hills in Huntington, now know as "*Dix Hills*." The early form as

it appears nearly fifty years after the settlement of the town, viz.: "*dickepechegans*," 1689; "*dick-petheyans*," 1689; "*dickepechegans*," 1690; "*dich-pechegans*," 1690 (H. R., vol. ii., pp. 25, 41, 66, 68), has all the attributes of a personal name in the possessive case. *Dick*, an English name, has been added to the aboriginal, as was frequently done by both the whites and the Indians, and the name given to the hills, because here was located the wigwam of *Dick Pechegan*, and the fields that he planted. His name appears on the Indian deed as to Wm. Massey, dated 1692, as *Pechegin* (H. R., vol. ii., p. 107).

83. EBWONS: neck of land, Brookhaven town on Mastic, also called Rattlesnake Neck, lying between *Winocroscombs* Neck and Floyd's Neck on a survey of 1693, by Aug. Graham. This appears not to be an Indian name, but is from a former owner, "Samuel Eburn" of Setauket, who bought it in 1684. See *Winnecroscoms*.

84. EGHQUAONS: Staten Island, Richmond Co., N. Y. So-called in the Indian deed dated July 10, 1657, viz.: "We the undersigned natives of North America, hereditary owners of Staten Island, certify and declare to have sold and conveyed to Lubbertus Van Dincklage, attorney for his Noble Honor, Hendrick Van der Capellen tho Ryssel the whole of Staten Island, by us called

Eghquaons" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 393). This is the Dutch notation for *Aquehonga*. See *Aquehonga Manacknong*.

85. ENAUGHQUAMUCK: a locality named as the limit of a grant by Wiandance, Sachem of *Pawmanack*, to Lyon Gardiner in 1659: "for all whales that might come ashore from the place called *Kitchaminfchoke* unto the place called *Enoughquamuck*" (*S. H. R.*, vol. ii., p. 38). Examination of the original records shows it to be *Enaughquamuck*. The localities mentioned are within the jurisdiction of *Tobacus* and *Winecroscum*, Sachems of *Unkechaug*, and they had given their permission to the grant. The year previous Wiandance sold to Lyon Gardiner the right of herbage on the land covered by his grant, viz.: "which beach begins Eastward at the west end of Southampton bounds and westward where it is separated by the water of the sea cominge in out of the ocean sea—southward with the great sea, Northward by the Island water: reserving the whales that shall be cast up" (*E. H. R.*, vol. i., p. 148). *Winecroscum*, in 1685, denies having given his consent to this transfer, (*B. H. R.*, vol. i., p. 69). *Enaughqu-amuck*, "as far as the fishing-place," was probably the inlet mentioned in the above grant. *Enaughqua* is the parallel of the Massachusetts (Cotton) *un-nuhkuquat*, "as far as"; Narragansett, *anunckqua*,

“at the end of,” “ending of either land or water,” “to the extreme point,” or “limit of,” as in *you-anuckquoqua*, “how big,” “how far”; Chippewa (Baraga), *enigokwa aki* “as wide as the earth is,” *enigokwadessing*, “as it is wide.” With the locative *-amuck*, “a fishing-place,” denotes “as far as the fishing-place goes.” See *Kitchaminchok*.

86. EQUENDITO: Barren Island, Flatlands, King's Co. Mentioned in the Indian deed of April 13, 1664: “We *Wawmatt Tappa* and *Kackawashke*, the right and true proprietors of a certain island called by the Indians *Equendito*, and by the English Broken Lands . . . said Island called *Equendito*, etc.” (Stiles's *Hist. King's Co.*, p. 77.) The Island is now wholly composed of white sand, and the area of the Island has very considerably decreased within the memory of persons now living. Years ago the Island was destitute of trees, producing only sedge affording coarse pasture. Sixty years ago cedar trees sprang up over the Island furnishing a roosting place for a vast number of crows. The Indian name and its English one shows that it was cleared by either the whites or the natives. The probability is that the drifting sand covered the natural soil after it was cleared. The name is an abbreviated form of a word corresponding to the Massachusetts *pequettah-ohke*, “land opened

or broken up," "land from which trees and bushes have been removed to fit it for planting"; or else (*p*)*equen-ittuk*, "cleared of trees"; in fact, "broken lands" as called by the English or Dutch.

87. *ESSACHIAS*: a small creek in the town of Islip, mentioned as follows in a deed of 1714, discovered by O. B. Ackerly, Esq.: "East of Great River, and south east of Brickkiln Point, two small creeks or runnes of water, called *Wehahamis* eastward and *Essachias* westward." Probably a personal name of an Indian resident near or at the creek. It may be a variation of the biblical name *Zaccheus*, as such names were frequently bestowed on the Indians when converted.

88. *GENISSEE*: a swamp at Sag Harbor, where the pumps and engine house of the Sag Harbor Water Works are located. This name is found mentioned in a deed of 1838, viz.: "That equal undivided half or moiety of a certain lot of land situated in the port of Sag Harbor, being lots No. 2 and 3 in *Genissee* so called." This tract was granted to Hubbard Latham by Southampton town in 1804. At the beginning of the present century the rich lands of the *Genesee* valley in the western part of the State were becoming famous and were being rapidly filled with the streams of emigrants flowing west, hence the adoption of the name in this section. The name is derived from

Onondaga *gennis-he-yo*, "the beautiful valley," or "the pleasant valley," being thus of Iroquoian origin. According to J. N. B. Hewitt (*Handb. of Inds. N. of Mex.*, vol. i., 1907, p. 489), the Seneca *Tyo'-nesi 'yo* signifies, "there it has fine banks."

89. GEORGICA: a farming district in East Hampton, between the village and Wainscot, bordering on the sheet of water known as "*Georgica Pond*." The earliest mention of the locality is June 10, 1652: "Thomas Talmage senior two ackers upon the Little plaine beitmore or lese bounded with the hieway South *Georgika* West and North and Mr. James East" (E. H. R., vol. i., p. 23). At a town meeting of June 19, 1657: "An Indian being asked how far Shinnecoeks Indians bounds went . . . answered that it went to *george cake* or Wainscot at the least or thereabouts" (S. H. R., vol. i., p. 114). Variations are *Jorgke*, 1650; "4 acres laid out att the neck of *Georgika* where Mr. Mulford formerly mowed," 1667 (E. H. R., vol. i., p. 268); *Georgeke*, 1685; *Georgekea*, 1690; *Jorgake*, 1713; *Georgicay*, 1728; *Georgake*, 1731. This place derives its name from an Indian who formerly lived on the neck. *Jeorgkee* an Indian "goes to sea to kill whales for Jacob Schillinger of East Hampton and partners," as per agreement dated April 7, 1679 (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 79). This derivation is also the traditional one as handed down to Mr.

Sineus Talmadge, the present owner of part of the above tract of land. The signification of the name has not been ascertained. It is possible, however, that it may be a corruption of the English *George*.

90. GILGO: an inlet from the ocean to the "Great South Bay," between Oak Island and Jones's Beach, Babylon town.

91. GONUX: a point of land on Great Hog Neck or "Peconic Park," Southold town. So-called from an Indian who was drowned in the vicinity over one hundred years ago and buried upon the point. The grave at one time was marked by a stone on which was carved *G. X.* The East Hampton Church Records, copied by J. Lyon Gardiner, Esq., and preserved at Gardiner's Island, contain the following entry: "1767, June 5th. *Moses Gonack*, drowned." The word is probably related to the Delaware *gunaxin*, "to be long, to be tall, to be high," *gunaxu* (Zeisberger), "he is long, tall of stature"; Massachusetts *qunnunkqussu*, "he is tall"; Narragansett, *qun-naúqussu*, "a tall man." See *Gunnunks*.

92. GOORGO: neck of land in Islip town, east of Babylon. It was "formerly called 'Go-or-go his neck' which has been corrupted to *George's*

Neck and *St. George's Neck*" (Munsell's *Hist. Suffolk Co.*, Islip). This is probably an error, according to the following record, the word being a corruption of *George*, viz.: "Richard and Thomas Willets in 1696 procured a deed for a tract of land lying to the east of *Sequatogue* and called by the English *George's Neck*" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 446.)

93. GOWANUS: creek, bay, and locality in the City of Brooklyn. It appears very early in the Dutch records, in 1638: "Thomas Bescher sells a plantation to Cornelis Lambersen Cool, situate on Long Island near *Gowanus*" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv.). Kieft's Patent 1640 (Red Hook, 12th ward Brooklyn): "peice of land upon the Long Island . . . reaching in breadth from the kil and valley that comes from *Gowanes*, N. W. by N." (*Col. Hist. of N. Y.*, vol. xiv.). Variants are: Kil of *Gowanes*, 1645; *Gouwanis*, 1652. Stiles's *History of King's County*, from other records, gives *Goujanes*, *Coujanes*, *Cojanes*, and *Cujanen* (which bespeak a Spanish derivation). From the mark of the possessive the land probably takes its name from the Indian who planted there, *Gauwane's* plantation. His name may be translated "the sleeper," or "he rests." It is cognate with the Delaware *gauwin*, "to sleep;" Massachusetts, *kouweu*, "he sleeps," *kouéuénin*, "a sleeper." See also *Algonquian Series*, vol. ii., pp. 29-32.

94. GUEGUIS: Little Neck in the town of Babylon. This name appears but once in the town records, then in a deed from Samuel to Hannah Titus, dated Aug., 1696: viz.: "which necke is comonlye called or known by the English by ye name of ye Litell necke by ye Indians *gueguis*" (H. R., vol. ii., p. 194).

95. GUNNUNKS: a swamp in the North Neck, Montauk. A small tract of land in close proximity is called *Gunnunk's* Garden. It lies midway between Fort Pond and Culloden Point, at the foot of the range of hills, known as the Rocky Ridge. I have been informed by Jonathan Gould, Esq., who lived at the second house for many years, that the swamp and garden took its name from an old squaw who made her home there. Mr. Abraham Schellinger of Amagansett, aged over 80, says, "that he heard his father speak of this squaw who was called Luce *Gunnunk*, and that she was a very tall woman." It may have been originally the parallel of the Delaware *gun-aquat*, "tall"; Narragansett and Massachusetts, *gunnuqui*, or *gun'unckq*, "tall"; *-unk*, "a tree" (Trumbull); *gun'unck*, "a tall standing tree." See *Gonux*.

96. GUSCOMQUOROM: neck of land in Babylon town, now known as the Great East Neck. One of the five necks of meadow bought in 1657,

but not named. In a record of 1669, we find: "and the other parcell lying on a neck called by the Indians *Guscomquorom* and by the English the East Neck." Indian deed for *Santapaug*, 1689: "Southward unto the Indian path norward as now is, and from the River eastward that parts *guscomquaram* from the said *Santapaug*." Indian deed for the upland, 1698: "all that tract of upland . . . comonly known by ye English by ye name of ye East Neck, by ye Indians *Caus Cung Quaram*" (H. R., vol. i., pp. 10, 154; vol. ii., pp. 34, 222). Munsell's *History of Suffolk County* gives *Caus-kum-cru-a-ran*. *Guscomquorom* denotes "a crossing-place"; from the fact that it was crossed by the Indian trail, or that there was a wading place between that neck and *Santapaug*. The word is related to the Massachusetts (Eliot) *qushkodteom*, "he went over," "passed over"; Delaware, *góchgoshgaan*, "to cross (a water)"; Micmac, *ūsogōmaase*, "to cross a water"; Chippewa, *gashkis*, "to pass over something." We may compare Micmac *Assookcumkakuuc*, "crossing place" (Campbell's *Hist. Yarmouth Co., N. S.*, p. 20).

97. HAPAX: creek on Rockaway Neck, Hempstead town. Probably a form corresponding to Massachusetts *áupauk*, "flooded or overflowed land," so-called from the meadows that border the creek. See *Coekwas* and *Oppeax*.

98. HASHAMOMUK: a neck of land west of the village of Greenport, Southold town. The name originally belonged to a limited tract of land, although the early settlers so-called the whole eastern part of the town as shown by an entry of 1659, viz.: "It was ordered that *Hashamommuck* Neck from Wm. Solmons and John Conkelynnes bounds to the utmost poynt of land agst Plumb Gutt," etc. (S. R., vol. i., p. 324). It is first mentioned in a certificate dated 1645, but not recorded until 1750, one hundred and five years afterwards, viz.: "This may serve to certify that I, William Salmon, have bought of a *manhansuck* Indian named *Paukamp* . . . a parcel of land comonly called *Hashamommock*" (S. R., vol. ii., p. 276). Variants are *Hashamamuck*, 1649; *Hashamommuck*, 1653; *Hashamoomuk*, 1677; *Hashshamamuk*, 1680; *Hashamomuk*, 1684; *Harshamomque*, 1795; *Arshamomaque*, 1890. This name belongs to Trumbull's Class 3, and is an interesting specimen of that class. *Hashamomuk* neck was noted for its running springs of water, which made the neck very desirable to the early settlers. Hence the name which is derived from *h'ashim* "a spring of water for drinking purposes"; Massachusetts, *ashim*, "fountain"; *-om*, "the verb of motion"; *-muck*, "where a thing is." Hence *H'ashim-om-muck*, "where the springs flow." See *Mashomuck*.

99. HASSOCK: a creek in the meadow near Rockaway Beach (U. S. Coast Survey Map).

100. HASSOCK: a tract of meadow near East Rockaway Inlet, called "Great Bear *Hassock*."

101. HASSOCK: another tract in same locality, called "Black bank *Hassock*." The word is the parallel of the Narragansett *hassucki*, "marsh land"; Delaware, *assisku*, "miry or marshy." See *Rassapeague*.

102. HASSOCKEY: localities mentioned in the early records in connection with marshy tracts of land. First in 1657, Records of Jamaica, "*Hassokie* meadows" (*Col. Hist. of N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 505), again in 1682: "It was voted and agreed by the major part of the town that the *Hassokey* swamp over against Jonathan Rogers, shall be sold at a vandue by the burning of an inch of candle" (*H. R.*, vol. i., p. 339). Also *Hassokey* Meadow, 1683.

103. HAUPPAUGE: a hamlet on the southern border of Smithtown. The locality was called in the early records of the town "Whealers," from two of the first settlers. *Hauptpaug* road now forms part of the boundary between this town and Islip. "In 1735, *Hauptpaug* neck containing 1200 acres, as owned by the Smiths, was only that

portion of it which lay in Smithtown. The neck ran across the town of Islip and was the tract included in the Gibbs's patent of 1692" (Munsell's *Hist. Smithtown*, p. 39). The locality is a swampy section, abounding in springs of running water which make the head waters of *Winganhauppauge* brook that flow southward through the town of Islip, hence the name given to the hamlet—being the same as the brook with the prefix dropped. The traditional meaning "sweet water" as given by the various Island historians, is inadmissible. It is from the word corresponding to the Massachusetts (Eliot) *áupauk*, "overflowed land;" Micmac (Rand) *oompogwa*, "to be overflowed;" Delaware, *chuppegat*, "high water." The name was also applied by the Indians to springs that flow out and cover the land, which fully described the swampy characteristics of *Hauppauge* neck. See *Winganhauppauge* and *Wingathappagh*.

104. HAUQUEBAUG: see *Aquebogue*.

105. HOCUM: "the neck of land at West Islip, generally known as *Secatogue*, is sometimes called *Hocum*." (Munsell's *Hist. Suffolk Co.*, Islip.) "The neck now owned by the Willets family was called by the Indians *Hocum*, the name of *Secatogue* or *Sequatake* being nearly coextensive with the jurisdiction of that tribe" (Thompson's

L. I., vol. i., p. 448). The above statement is not founded on facts, for the neck was no doubt called *Secatogue*; on it was located their principal village at the era of settlement. Consequently, the term *Secatogue* could not have designated their whole territory. *Hocum* was perhaps a name of one of the chiefs who resided here, or it may have been descriptive of some part of the neck, "hook-shaped," from a word corresponding to the Narragansett (R. Williams) *hoquaún*; Delaware, *hoqaan*, "a hook"; perhaps related to *Hoaham*, *Hoham*, *Hooham* (Nelson, *Pers. Names of Inds. of N. J.*, 1904, p. 20), the name of several Delaware sachems (A. F. C.).

106. HOGGENOCH: a supposed Indian name, now applied by the owner, C. A. Lamont, Esq., to "Little Hog Neck" near Sag Harbor. It is a corrupted form of *Hog Neck*, so spelled by mistake in the Dongan Patent for Southampton, Dec. 6, 1686.

107. HOHOSBOCO: creek in the southern part of Newtown, Queen's Co. An Indian deed, Oct. 3, 1662, has: "neck of meadow land commonly called Plunder's Neck, bounded on the east by the river *Hohosboco*" (Riker's *Annals of Newtown*, p. 53).

108. HOMES: a hill at "North Sea," Southamp-

ton town. The records show that on "Apr. 28, 1670, Robert Fordham sells a peice of land at a place called *Whomeses*" (S. H. R., vol. ii., pp. 3, 26). This tract was located near the place now known as "*Homes*' Hill." W. S. Pelletreau, Esq., informs me that he never was able to find the origin of the name. I would suggest that it is from the word corresponding to the Narragansett *hômes*, "an old man," indicating where at one time an old Indian lived. This word was also used by the Nissequoque tribe as proven by a record of 1663, when Jonas Wood—"went to view foure Necks of meadow—and there lived an old *Homes* and his sonne, whose name was *Wanequaheag*" (Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*, Smithtown, p. 1). The Sachem *Chice* (also signifying "an old man") signed the Southampton Conveyance of 1793 (vol. i., p. 5). This word, according to Trumbull, characterized old age as entitled to respect, and without associating the idea of decrepitude, which belongs to *hômes*.

109. HOOPANINAK: an island at Flatlands, King's Co. Mentioned in the Indian deed of May 13, 1664, viz.: "both of upland and marshes, anyway belonging thereto, as the Straun Beach or Beaches, as namely that running out more westerly with the Island adjoining, and is at the same time by the ocean sea wholly inclosed, called *hoopaninak*, etc." (Stiles's *Hist. King's Co.*, p. 78).

The Island, "by the ocean sea wholly inclosed," is what is referred to in this deed. The word *kupp-anahan-ak* means "the inclosed or shut in island-place," from *hoop* corresponding to Delaware *kuppásk*; Massachusetts *kuppi*, "to inclose," "to shut in"; *manahan-ak*, "island place" (*manahan*, "island"; *-ak*, "place").

110. IHPETONGA: a name bestowed upon Brooklyn Heights in the city of Brooklyn by Henry R. Schoolcraft, who says "The vocabulary of the Mohegans affords, however, a few other terms, the application of which may well be assumed from their etymology. The heights of Brooklyn are graphically described in the term *Ihpetonga*; that is, "high sandy banks" (Gowans's *Bibliotheca Americana*, vol. i., p. 26). He derives it probably from the Chippewa *ishpakumiga*, "bank of earth," instead of the Mohegan *aspetong*; Massachusetts (Eliot), *aspohtag*, "a height"; the word being paralleled by the Delaware *achwowangeu*, "high sandy banks." See *Algonquian Series*, vol. ii., pp. 46-49. See also *Aquehonga Manacknong*.

111. IRABASH: see *Jabash*.

112. JABASH: a cove on the east side of Shinnecock neck half way from the head of the creek to the point. (Letter from Wm. S. Pelletreau.)

Called by one of the Indians residing on the neck,
“*Irabash* cove.”

113. JAMAICA: village and town in the southwestern part of Queen's Co. “The name by which the town is designated has been variously accounted for, but the prevalent opinion is that there was once a family of Indians who resided near the bay, south of the Beaver Pond, who were known as the ‘*Jameco*’ Indians” (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. ii., p. 96). In the certificate of purchase, dated 1656, we find: “Living at ye new plantacon neare unto ye bever pond, comonly called *Jemaica*” (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. ii., p. 97). The early records give the name almost invariably as “*Yemacah*.” Variations are *Jamaick*, 1666; *Jameca*, 1678; *Jamaicah*, 1696; etc. Flint in his *Early Long Island* (1896, p. 198) gives a form *Jemaco*. The reference to the Beaver Pond gives considerable insight into the origin of the name as does also the ancient form of spelling. The locality was probably so designated on account of the beavers found living at the pond formed by the dam, which they had made. The name is the parallel of the Delaware *tamaqua*, *tamaque*; Abnaki, *temá'k8e*; Narragansett, *tummock*; Massachusetts, *tummunk*, “beaver.” Similar suggestions, deriving the word from the Mohegan *amique*, “a beaver,” appeared in the *Brooklyn Standard Union Newspaper*, for March 19, 1882.

114. KAHAIJONGH: a brook in Islip at Bay Shore. "About half mile west of *Orawac* brook, another stream runs down rejoicing under the two names of *Kahaijongh* and *Awixa*" (Bayles's *Sketches of Suffolk Co.*). This is another form of *Cagoqunk* or *Cachinncak*. See *Cachinncak* and *Cagoqunk*.

115. KANTUCK: a locality in the town of Oyster Bay, Queen's Co. It is a wild, hilly, and swampy combination at the head of a large body of salt meadow. The brook *Checkachagin* or *Choggin* flows through the locality. (Information by Geo. W. Cocks, Esq.)

116. KANUNGUM: a pond at the extreme northwestern bounds of Southampton town. The pond being a widening of the Peconic River at Calverton, Riverhead town. It is mentioned once only in the book of proprietors' records, Southampton town, as "*Kanungum* pond" (Letter from Wm. S. Pelletreau). Varied as *Conungum* and *Conungam*. Prime's *Hist. of L. I.* gives the bounds of Southampton, as follows: "To the head of Peconic Bay thence west to *Kanungum* Pond, through which the Peconic River passes. From this point the western bounds is a straight line south about 10° to Sea-tuck creek." The name denotes "a boundary," from a word corresponding to the Massachusetts

(Eliot) *kuhguttum*, "determined," "fixed"; *kuhkuhguttum*, "bounds"; *kuhhunhunkanash*, "the bounds." The same name appears in Massachusetts attached to a pond called *Chaubunagon-gum*, which gave the name to an Indian village in close proximity called *Chaubunakongkomuk*, "the boundary inclosed place," "boundary village." See *Konkhunganik*.

117. KASKUTENSUKEN: see *Castateum*.

118. KATAWAMAKE: *Katawamac*: Crab Meadow, Huntington town. "In December 1685, Gov. Dongan made a grant to Judge John Palmer and John Roysee of New York, all the lands between Cow Harbor [Northport] and Fresh Pond, bounded south by the road to Smithtown and called Crab Meadow, or by the Indians 'Katawamac'" (Hon. Chas. R. Street; Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*). On April 21, 1702, "Isaac De Riemer and others petition for a tract of unpatented land to the eastward of Huntington, and to the westward of *Nessequack*, commonly called by the Indians *Katawamake*, and in English Crab Meadow" (Land Papers, vol. iii., p. 61, Office Secretary of State). See *Arhakaamunk*.

119. KEEMISCOMOCK: "A little brook which divides the shores of *Saghtekoos*, or Apple tree neck, was called by the Indians *Keemiscomock*, or

Weepoose" (Bayles's *Sketches of Suffolk Co.*, p. 210). No earlier authority than the above has been found, and Mr. Bayles was unable to recall where he obtained it. The name denotes "a secret enclosed place," "a place of refuge." The components of the word are *keemis*, corresponding to Massachusetts *kemeu*, "it is secret"; *kimi* (Delaware), "secret"; *kimdi* (Abnaki) "en cachette"; and *-comock* = *komuk*, "enclosed place," the second component.

120. KESKAECHQUEREM: a village of the Canarsie Indians, near Flatlands, King's County. In 1638, "*Kakapoteyno, Menqueruan, and Suwiran*, chiefs of *Keskaechquerem* transferred to the Noble Lords, Directors of the West India Co. a peice of land lying on Long Island, etc." Also mentioned in 1642 in a "Lease for a plantation situate on the Flatland near *Keskaechqueren*" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., pp. 14, 36). This name is probably related to the Narragansett (R. Williams's *Key*, chap. xxviii): "*Keesaquinnamun*, a kind of solemne, publicke meeting wherein they lie under the trees, in a kinde of Religious observation and have a mixture of Religion and sports." See *Algonquian Series*, vol. ii., p. 33.

121. KESTATEUW: see *Castateum*.

122. KETANOMOCKE: Indian village at Huntington, L. I. A deed from Wm. Jones to Robert

Seely, Dec. 22, 1662, says: "Theophilus Eaton, Esq., late Governor of New Haven Colony, deceased, unto whom the lands mentioned were given or granted by *Rusurocon* Sagamor of *Cutunomack* in the presence of sundry Indians—have, etc." (H. R., vol. i., p. 43). A certificate dated Aug. 17, 1663, states that a deed of Eaton's Neck was given to Theophilus Eaton in 1646, viz.: "we . . . testify that *Resorokon* Sagamore of *Ketanomocke* of Long Island now called by the English Huntington, Did give and grant to Theophilus Eaton, Esq. and Governor of New Haven, etc." (H. R., vol., i., p. 49). Also occurs as *Ketewomoke*. This was probably one of the palisadoed villages of the tribe and where the Sachem *Resorokon's* big house or wigwam was located at that period (1646), but not the place from which the tribal name of *Matinnicock* was derived. *Resorokon*, or *Raseokan* in other deeds, is called the Sagamore of *Matinnicoke*. Sec'y Van Tienhoven of New Netherlands, 1650, wrote of what is probably the village: "the smallest stream runs up in front of the Indian village, called *Martinne houck*, where they have their plantations. This tribe is not strong and consists of about 30 families. There were formerly in and about this bay, great numbers of Indian Plantations, which now lie waste and vacant" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. i., p. 366). This name must be assigned to Trumbull's Class 3, *i.e.*, "those formed from verbs, denoting

a place where the action of the verb is performed." The first part *ketan* (Narragansett *kitthan*) signifies "the sea"; *-om* is the verb of motion in its simple form; *-muck* having the termination of the third person singular of the conditional present passive, "where or when a thing is." Hence we have *Ketan-om-muck*, "where the sea flows," "the shore," or "beach." Ruttenber confuses this name with that of Crab Meadow. See *Arhakaamunk*.

123. KETCHAPONACK: a neck of land in the western part of Southampton town on *Quantuck* Creek, West Hampton Post Office. It is first found recorded in 1663, viz.: "Whereas Capt. Scott and ye town committee agreed for *Quaquan-antuck* without specifying in the agreement or Indenture that he reserved 5 acres of salt marsh in *Ketchaponack* neck," etc. (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 38). Variations are *Catchponack*, 1681; *Catchaponack* 1683; *Ketchaponack*, 1732; *Ketchabonack*, 1738; *Ketchabonnack*, 1782; Dr. J. H. Trumbull, by mistake, locates the neck on Shinnecock Bay, viz.: "*Ketchaponock*, *Catchebonnuc*, a neck on Shinnecock Bay, Southampton, was a 'place of the largest roots' (*kehche-pen-auk*), *i. e.*, the largest species of esculent roots found in that neighborhood. In some parts of the country the name would indicate the yellow water lily (*Nuphar advena*), Josselyn's 'water lily with yellow flowers;

the Indians eat the roots, which are long in boiling. They taste like the liver of a sheep' (*N. E. Rarities*, p. 44). The Long Island *kehche-pen* may have been the Arrowhead (*Sagittaria*), the *katness* of the Delaware Indians, the root of which is sometimes 'as big as a man's fist.' It was eaten either boiled or roasted; its name was transferred by the Indians to the turnip, introduced by Europeans" (*Mag. Amer. Hist.*, vol. i., pp. 386-7). W. S. Pelletreau, Esq. (*Ind. Geog. Names in Suffolk Co.*, 1883) translates it as "land where the great ground-nuts grow." John Smith in his *Generall Historie of Virginia* (1624, Book I, p. 17) says: "ground-nuts as big as egges, as good as potatoes, and 40 on a string, not two inches under ground, were found on the Elizabeth Islands off the Coast of New England, during Capt. Gosnell's voyage, 1602." See *Aca-bonack*, *Sagaponack*, and *Seponack*.

124. KETUMPSCUT: "President Stiles, on the authority of Adam Babcock, Esq. in 1671, gives this as the Indian name of the west end of Fisher's Island; but it belonged originally at the east end (modern *Catumb* reef) and means 'at the great rock;' *keht-ompsk-ut*" (Trumbull's *Indian Names in Conn.*). See *Catumb*.

125. KILLIS: a pond at Bridgehampton, Southampton town. According to Prime's *History*

of Long Island, this name is derived from an Indian who formerly lived near the pond. Another tradition is that it is the name of an Indian who was drowned in its waters. *Killis* still survives among the Shinnecocks as a family name, but Wm. S. Pelletreau, Esq., informed the writer that this was a corruption of "Achilles." On searching the old records, Prime's statement is found to be in error and that the name was originally derived from "John Kelly," or "Kellie," who was allotted land in this neighborhood; the early form being "*Kellie's Pond*."

126. KIOSHK: Ellis' Island, New York Harbor, means "Gull Island." The name was taken from the Chippewa and bestowed upon the Island by Henry R. Schoolcraft in 1845 (Gowans's *Bibliotheca Americana*). In Chippewa, "gull" is *gaiashk* or *kaiashk*, corresponding to Cree, *kiyâsk*.

127. KISCASUTTA: "a point of trees" on the great plain, N. E. of Hempstead. Mentioned in a land grant to Robert Williams, 1666 (Town patents, vol. i., pp. 69, 70, Office of Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.). This point of trees is frequently referred to in many of the ancient documents relating to the boundaries between the towns of Hempstead and Oyster Bay. First in the confirmation of the sale of Hempstead by the Indians, May 11, 1658, viz.: "Pointe of Trees

adjoining to the land of Robert Williams where we left marked trees" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 416). In testimony before the Governor in relation to land claimed by *Tackapousha*, the *Massapeage* Sachem, June 22, 1677, Mr. Gildersleeve, aged about 76, testifies: "And the East line at a Pointe of trees that parts Robert Williams and us where the Indians marked some trees and from ye marked trees northward" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 729). *Kiscasutta* is the Long Island equivalent of the Delaware (Zeisberger) *inshasu*, "to mark"; *giskhasu*, "to chop"; *-ittuck* "trees"; thus "marked trees," "trees chopped" or "blazed" for a boundary mark, as referred to in the above testimony of Mr. Gildersleeve. See *Cantiaque* and *Cantasquntah*.

128. KISSENA: a pond at Flushing, Queen's Co. This is not a Long Island name, but a later-naming of a pretty sheet of water from the Chippewa (Baraga) *kissina*, "it is cold."

129. KITCHAMINCHOK, *Ketchininchoge*: now called Moriches Island, on the north shore of the Great South Bay, at East Moriches. It is separated from the mainland by a very narrow strait, and contains about 50 acres of land and meadow with a small pond. On July 28, 1659, *Wiandance*, Sachem of *Pawmanack*, sold to Lyon Gardiner "all the bodys and bones of all the whales that

shall come upon the land, or come ashore, from the place called *Kitchaminfchoke*, unto the place called *Enoughquamuck*, only the fins and tayles, of all we reserve for ourselves and Indians with the consent of *Wannuggeashcum* [*Winecroscum*] and *Tawbaughauz* [*Tobacus*] Sachems of the places aforesaid" (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 34). Examination of the original word shows that the (f) is intrusive, and an error of the printer. It is also mentioned in the will of Col. Matthew Howell (Oct. 13, 1704) who leaves "son Israel $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Island called *Ketchininchoge*" (Pelletreau's Abstracts of Wills, *Sea-Side Times*, Southampton, Sept. 27, 1888). This name is a simple boundary designation, no doubt bestowed at the time the grant was given. The first component, *kitcha* (*ketchi*, *cochi*, *chike*) connotes "a going on from a beginning"; cognate with Massachusetts *kutche*, "it begins"; Narragansett *kitche*, it "begins," etc. The other component *-minchok*, *-menchoake* is the Montauk *munchoage*, "an island." Hence the name *Kitche-minchoake*, "the beginning island," which is a good etymology. See *Cochiminchoake*.

130. KONKHUNGANIK: the name of the southern part of Fort Pond, Montauk, Easthampton town, generally applied by historians to the whole part. First noted in the Indian deed of 1661, viz.: "All the peice or neck of land belonging to Montauk land westward to a fresh pond in a

beach, the name of the pond being *Quanuntowunk* on the north and *Konkhunganik* on the south," (Hedges's Address, 1849). It appears also as *Konhhonganik* (Ranger's Deeds, 1850). Other variations are *Kongonock*, *Konkhonganik* (original deed in possession of the Bensons), *Konhhonganik*, *Konk-hong-anok*, *Konhunganock*, being erroneous multiplications from the original record. This pond was the eastern limit of the grant, and the exact line was defined by a fence, which the Indians by the terms of the deed were obliged "to secure on ye southside of ye aforesaid pond, from all Cattle, During the time their corn is upon the ground." A fence still stands, as it has done for the past two hundred years, on the same line. The name *Konkhunganik* signifies "at the boundary," or "to the line," the parallel of the following Algonkian terms, Massachusetts, *kuhkuheganit*, "to the line" (Eliot: Isaiah, xxviii., 17); *kukhuhungganish*, "the bounds" (Acts xvii., 26); *kuhkohhamoónk*, "by line" (Psalms lxxviii., 55); Delaware (Zeisberger) *kikhican*, "boundary"; Chippewa (Baraga) *kikaigan*, "mark to guide travellers." See *Kanungum and Ronkonkoma*.

131. LIGONEE: a swamp and brook at Sag Harbor. The brook, flowing from Long Pond into the cove at the "North side," is the southwestern boundary of the corporate limits of the village and has been a famous place for alewife

fishing for many years. The brook is not natural but dug by the fisherman. I find it on record in 1726, viz.: "Laying out of Highway from Sage to ye harbor and so runs in that road near ye east end of ye Long pond and to run northward to ye slade that comes up from ye head of *Liganee* swamp" (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 192). Variations are *Leganee* 1733; *Litganee*, 1849. This name is not Indian, as has been supposed, but English folk-lore, from a man who sank in the swamp "Leg an' knee." There are many names hereabouts of similar origin, like "Soak hides," "Scuttle-hole," etc.

132. LUSAM: "Jericho (Oyster Bay), the Indian name of which is *Lusam*, is a pleasant village near the centre of the town, upon the Jericho turnpike road, 27 miles from the city of New York" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 504). In 1682, the Indians sell to John Townsend: "50 acres on east side of cartway from *Musketa* Cove to ye farme called *Lusam* or Robert Williams plantation." In 1689, is mentioned "Sarah Williams, widow of Robert Williams of Jericho alias *Lusam*." Thompson probably derives his authority from these records. The name is probably not Indian, but a contraction from the name of a village in England called *Lewisham*, now a part of London.

133. MACUTTERIS: a locality at Flatlands,

King's Co. Mentioned in the Indian deed of May 13, 1664, viz.: "both of upland and marshes, anyway belonging thereto, as the Straun Beach or Beaches, as namely that running out more westerly, with the Island adjoining and is at the same time by the ocean sea wholly inclosed, called *hoopaninak* and *shanscomacocke* and *macut-teris*, etc." (Stiles's *Hist. King's Co.*, p. 78). This word is probably related to the Narragansett *moskituash*, "a meadow," and the name refers to the marshes sold in the above deed.

134. MADNANS, *Madnank*: Great Neck, North Hempstead, Queen's Co. Thompson says: "The name of Great Neck was *Madnank* called by the early settlers *Madnans*" (Proceedings, N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1845). The early forms *Madnans* or *Mad-Nans* in 1672 (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 667) suggest that the name is not of Indian origin, but may have been so-called from some crazy squaw or white woman. Again, *Madnank* may be abbreviated from a longer name, for it seems to contain the inseparable generic *adene*, "hill," and *auke*, "land," or "place," signifying therefore some kind of a "hilly place."

135. MAHCHONGITCHUGE: a swamp in the North Neck, Montauk. This name is found recorded in the Indian deed of 1670, for the land between the ponds as follows: "from thence to

the swamp where the hay stacks stood called *Mahchongitchuge*, and so through the swamp to the great pond" (Hedges's Address, 1849). It appears also as *Mahchongitchigo* (Ranger's Deeds, 1850). This name is susceptible of two definitions, if we apply the Algonkian mode of compounding names: *Mahchong*=*machaug* (Narragansett, R. Williams), "a swamp;" *-itchug*, either Massachusetts *muskechoge*, "a place of rushes," or *chip-pitchoge*, "a place of separation," "a turning place," from the fact of its being a bound-mark. The last may be nearer correct and denote "the swamp place of separation."

136. MAKEOPACA: a locality at Gravesend, King's Co. Mentioned in the Indian deed of July 20, 1684: "For a certain parcel of land commonly called by the Indians *Makeopaca*, beginning at the most eastward end of the beach called by the Indians *Moeung*, bounded on the westmost side by the land heretofore purchased from *Chippahig*, and on the eastward side by a creek commonly called the Strome Kill, and soe along from the head of said creek, through the middle of the meadow and valley till they come to a white-oak tree standing by the Flatland wagon path and soe running to another white-oak tree standing by Utrecht wagon path, and soe on a direct line to the Flatbush fence, and upon the west side bounded by the field of Utrecht"

(Stiles's *Hist. King's Co.*, p. 162). This was a large tract of land, probably cleared for cultivation by the whites before its purchase or else clear naturally. The name denotes "a great clearing" or "openfield." The components corresponding to Delaware *mecha*; Massachusetts, *masha*, "great"; *paca* = *pauqu-auke*, "open land." Trumbull shows this Algonkian name curiously disguised in *Tippecanoe* (Kentucky and Indiana) which is a corrupted abbreviation of *Kehti-paquonunk*, "at the great clearing," the site of an Indian town on the Wabash River. Filson (*Hist. of Kentucky*) wrote it: *Kathtippacanunck*. J. P. Dunn, however (*Handb. of Amer. Inds. N. of Mex.*, vol. i., 1907, p. 759), thinks that *Tippecanoe* is for *Kităp-wânunk*, "buffalo-fish place," the river at that place being named by the Miami Indians from *kităpkwan*, "buffalo-fish" (A. F. C.).

137. MAMANOCK: a neck of land at East Moriches, Brookhaven town. On Sept. 25, 1693, Aug. Graham surveyed for Doctor Henry Taylor and another "two necks of land called by ye name of *Marigies* and *Mamanock*." A deed of 1691 mentions *Meritces* and *Mamanok* Necks lying together (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 417). Other variations are *Maritches* and *Mamannuck*, 1697. The first component of this name, *maman*, signifies "to join," "to unite," as in the Chippewa *mamawissin*, "it joins together"; the other com-

ponent is the locative *-ock* or *-auke*. The name, therefore, signifies "land united or joined (to some other tract)," as in the above, it was "land joined to *Meritce's Neck*." See *Moriches*.

138. MANANTIC: a neck and creek in the western part of Shelter Island. The name is traditional, found only on the maps of the Island and in local parlance. It is pronounced Me'nan'tic by the Shelter Island people. This is not the parallel of Delaware *menantic*, "a spruce or cedar swamp" (as some might suppose), but describes the creek, which has a small island at its outlet; viz.: *Manan*, "an island"; *-tic* = *-tuck*, "a tidal stream." Hence "an island creek" is the meaning of *Manantic*.

139. MANCHONACK: Gardiner's Island, East Hampton town. The island is so named in the Indian deed to Lyon Gardiner, May 3, 1639, as follows: "knowe all men by these presents, that we *Yovawan* Sachem of *Pommanocc* and *Aswarw* Sachem his wife for ten coats of trading cloath to us before the making hereof payed and delivered by Lion Gardiner commander of the forte called Saybrook fort als *Pashpeshauks* at the mouth of the River of *Kennecticut* doe hereby for us and our heirs and successors grant, bargaine and sell unto the said Lion Gardiner all that our Island called *Manchonat*" (Lechford's Note Book, *Archæologia Americana*, vol. vii., pp. 207, 208). Variants

are *Manchonacke*, 1639; *Monchoneck*, 1655; *Manchonacke*, 1659; *Monchongamuc*, 1840. On Gardiner's Island is preserved an old memorandum book, containing the vocabulary of the Montauks given to Lyon Gardiner, the 7th Proprietor, March 25, 1798, by George Pharaoh, then aged 66, and the chief of this tribe. In this short list of words is *Mashongonoc* (Gardiner's Island), "a place where a vast number of people had died of a distemper." Gardiner wrote on another page, Oct. 1802: "The Isle of Wight or Gardiner's Island in Indian is pronounced *Mashong-o-noc* and spelled in old writings *Manchannock*—*man* signifies Island—and the remainder signifies a place where many people had died. The Indians on Montauk have a tradition that a little before the English came a distemper had carried off nearly all the Indians,—they say it was not the small-pox, perhaps yellow fever." This meaning is probably the correct one. The name is derived from the same radical as Narragansett *manchañhom*, "the dead man"; literally, "he has gone;" Massachusetts, *moncheog* (Eliot), "we departed"; *monchu* (Eliot), "go ye"; *monche-Omwog* (Eliot), "they have gone." This makes *Mancheog-O-auke*—"land of the departed."

140. MANETUCK: a neck of land in Islip town, west of Bay Shore. On "Sept. 1, 1701, the Indians sell to Thomas Willets two necks of land

called *Manetuc* and *Watchogue*, bounded west by the river called *Compawams*, east by the river *Watchogue*, south by the salt bay, and to extend northward, keeping the full breadth of said necks, as far as the north side of the pines" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 447); also a deed of March 2, 1705, by the Van Cortlandts to John Mowbray, "bounded east by neck called *Marihtak*." Variations are *Manetuc*, *Mantash*, *Manshtak*, *Marihtak*, *Manetuck*, etc. I, at one time, considered this a form of *Manatuck*, a name given to hills throughout New England, and denoting "a place of observation," "a look out" (Trumbull). This meaning would not apply to this neck of land, as far as its hilly qualities are concerned. I now regard it as corresponding to Delaware *menantak*, "a pine swamp"; Zeisberger gives *menantac*, "a spruce, pine or cedar swamp." This fully describes the neck and this etymology seems to be confirmed by the mention of "pines" in the earliest deed.

141. MANHANSACK-AHAQUATUWAMOCK: the full Indian appellation of Shelter Island. The earliest record we have been able to find is dated March 23, 1652, viz.: "We whose names are here underneath subscribed doe hereby testify and declare that Yokee formerly Sachem of *Manhansick ahaquatuwamock* now called Shelter Island did on the three and twentieth of March 1652, give full Possession unto Capt. Nathaniel Silvester

and Ensign John Booth of the aforesaid Island of *Ahaquatuwamock* with all that belonged to the same" (S. R., vol. i., p. 158). Again in 1656: "all that their Islands of *Ahaquatuwamuck* otherwise called *Menhansack*" (E. H. R., vol. i., p. 97); *Menhansack-ahaquashu-wornock* (Thompson's *L. I.*); *Man-han-sac-kah-aquash-ø-om-uk* (Horsford), "Island at the river mouth and sheltered much stockade place." Traditionally, "an island sheltered by islands," is an offhand translation and nearer right than Horsford's labored meaning. The name is made up as follows: *Menhansack* or *menhansett*, "the island neighborhood; "*ahaquatu*, "sheltered" or "covered," cognate with Delaware *ehachquihasu*, "clad," "covered"; Massachusetts, *onkøwohquassø* (Eliot), "a shelter"; Micmac, *apkoouase*, "to take shelter." The terminal affix *-amuck*, "a fishing place," occurs more often than *-omuk*, "a place limited." I therefore make the name *Manhan-es-et-ahaquas-ø-amuck*, "the island neighborhood much sheltered their fishing place." See *Algonquian Series*, vol. vii., pp. 25-30, for a discussion of this word. See also *Manhansett*.

142. MANHANSETT: name by which Shelter Island is generally known. An entry dated May 8, 1656, says:—"And whereas the said James ffarrest by deed under hand and seale bearing date the eighteenth of May one Thousand six hundred

ffortie and one . . . conveyed unto Stephen Goodyear of New Haven, Merchant his heirs and assigns forever the aforesaid Island of *Menhansack*" (E. H. R., vol. i., p. 96). Variants are *Munhansett*, 1648; *Manhansett*, 1657; *Manhansack*, 1665. The name has been interpreted by Prof. E. W. Horsford as "island at the river mouth." The early form shows this to be an error, for the reason that the affix is not *-sec* or *-suck*, but is the diminutive *-es-et*, "at," "about," etc. That of 1652, *Manhansick* is evidently an error of spelling, for *Amagansett* occurs with the same. Besides Shelter Island is not by any possibility "land at a river mouth," but "island land, or neighborhood" describes it perfectly. See the previous name. See *Manhansack-Ahquatuwamock* and *Manhasset*.

143. MANHANSUCK: a brook in Southold town, now called Pipe's Neck Creek. It flows into the harbor just west of Greenport and has a small island of woods at its mouth. It is mentioned in Farrett's deed to Richard Jackson, Aug. 15, 1640, as follows: "ffifty acres of meadow and upland lying and being upon the north of the River called *Manhansuck* in Long Island, to the eastward of the place commonly called the ffive wigwams" (S. R., vol. i., p. 112). As copied from the original record, the name is *Manhansuck*. The late J. Wickham Case says, "The place

called the 'Five Wigwams' has lost all marks of identification. It may have been upon Pipe's Neck, but I am inclined to think it was upon the small island of woods, belonging now to the estate of Jeremiah Moore, decd., at the mouth of Pipe's Neck Creek" (S. R., vol. i., p. 113, Note). The wigwams could not have been located on the island, for it was the small island that gave the name to the creek, viz.: *Manhan-suck*, "an island brook," or "island at the outlet," from *manhan* "island"; *-suck*, "brook," "outlet." I think the five wigwams were on *Hashamomuk* Neck. See *Sonnquoquas*.

144. MANHASSET: a name now given to a village, and to the neck of land formerly called Cow Neck, Oyster Bay, Queen's Co. "Cow Neck, celebrated for its fine pasture lands, has become by some strange metamorphosis *Manhasset*, the name of an Indian tribe once inhabiting Shelter Island" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. ii., p. 302). Prime derives the name from the same source. See *Manhansett*.

145. MANHATTAN: an Island and Borough of that great civic consolidation, New York City. The earliest appearance of the name is on a map discovered in the general archives of Simancas, Spain, made in 1607 (Brown's *Genesis of the U. S.*, p. 456), where it is given as *Manahatin*, which I

regard as a very pure form. The "Carte Figurative" of 1616 has it *Manhattes*, and so in 1626, when purchased from the Indians. The other variations are: *Manahatas*, 1630; *Munatthans*, 1631; *Manhattos*, 1632; *Manhutton*, 1633; *Manhattans*, 1637, etc. Heckewelder wrote: "It is added in return for their civilities the natives were made to taste intoxicating drinks, and that in order to commemorate the event they called the Island thereafter *Mannahattanink*, 'the place of drunkenness of madness from drinking.'" Schoolcraft, however, in a report on aboriginal names (Trans., N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1844) asserts this to be "sheer inference, unsupported by philology," and gives as the correct name of the Island, *Monahatanuk*, descriptive of the whirlpool at Hellgate. Thus do two noted linguists disagree,—when in fact both are wrong. Benson, in his memorial (read before the N. Y. Hist. Soc. in 1816) gives the meaning as being the "town on the Island," and quotes extracts to prove it, viz.: "town of *Manhattan*," "townsmen of the *Manhattoes*," etc. The true etymology is indicated by the early form from Spanish sources, viz.: *Manahatin*, from *manah* "an island," *-atin*, "a hill," "the hill island." Other etymologies have been suggested, none of which are acceptable. For a full study of this name, see *Algonquian Series*, vol. i. See also *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac*, 1897, pp. 279-283.

146. MANISSES: Block Island, Long Island Sound. In Lyon Gardiner's *Relation of the Pequot War, Miantemonie*, the Narragansett Sachem, is reported to have said to the Montauks: "I am come to you privately first, because you can persuade the Indians and Sachem to what you will, and I will send over fifty Indians to *Manisses* and thirty to you from thence, and take an hundred of the Shinnecock Indians with an hundred of your own here, and when you see the three fires that will be made forty days hence, in a clear night, then do as we, and the next day fall on and kill men, women, and children, but no cows, for they will serve to eat till our deer be increased again." The Indians of *Manisses* were frequent visitors to the Montauks. This was made a point of in Ayres's *Legends of Montauk* (1849):

"But yester-e'en, the sun went down
Upon *Manisses*' walls of stone,
Where I with three brave followers came
To watch the evening's dying flame."

Parsons's *Indian Names of Places in Rhode Island* (1861) gives the name as "*Monasses*, Island of the little god," but the signification given by Trumbull is no doubt the true one, viz.: *Manisses*, "little island" from the diminutive *munnoh-es*.

147. MANITTUWOND: Plum Island, Southold town. Roger Williams, in 1637, writes to Governor Vane: "The Pequots are scarce of provision, & therefore (as usually so now especially) they are in some numbers come down to the seaside (& 2 Islands by name *Munnawtawkit* & *Manittuwond* especially) to take sturgeon & other fish, as all so to make new fields of corne, in case the English should destroy their fields at home" (*Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, vol. vi., 4th series, pp. 189-190). Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, in his *Indian Names in Connecticut*, offers no interpretation of this name. I would suggest that it is derived from what they did there, viz.: "to make new fields of corne." The same root is found in the Narragansett *aukeeteaumen* and *guttáunemun*, "to plant corn." *Manittuwond* signifies, therefore, "an island to which they went to plant corn." Compare the Delaware, *minihaking*, "corn land"; Chippewa, *mandâmini-kitigan*, "Indian corn field"; Massachusetts *eachi-min-ineatu-konash*, "corn fields" (St. Luke vi, 1). See *Munnawtawkit*.

148. MANNAHANNING: Coney Island, King's Co. In the Indian release of May 7, 1654: "the said *Guttaquoh*, acknowledges to have sould all his right and clayme to said land called *Narriock* (the Island) and *Mannahaning* (the neck)" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. ii., p. 175). The above in

parentheses is probably an error of Mr. Thompson's. They should be reversed. *Narriock*, "a point of land," applies to the neck; *Mannahaning*, "land on the island," or "island land," to the island only. See *Minnahanonck*.

149. MANNATTO: a high hill and hamlet, Oyster Bay, Queen's Co. We find it first on record in the Indian deed of Aug. 18, 1695, for the tract known as the Bethpage purchase, viz.: "att a dirty hole upon ye Brushy plaines, near *Mannatto* Hill, from thence up a hollow on ye south side of *Mannatto* Hill," etc. (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 507). Furman gives it as *Manet* or *Manetta* Hill, and says: "It is *Manitou* Hill or 'hill of the great spirit.'" He gives a traditional story to account for the origin of the name (*Antiquities of L. I.*). This is probably as true as most of the traditional signification given to many of the Long Island Indian names, being founded on fancy without a grain of fact. The name signifies "a hill surpassing others in the same vicinity," being derived from *mon*, "surpassing," and *attin*, "a hill," hence "the surpassing or wonderful hill." Mount *Monadnock* in New Hampshire gets its name from *Monadn-ock*, ("land or country of the surpassing mountain"; *mon*, "surpassing"; *adn*, "hill or mountain"; *ock*, *auke*, "land or country"), being thus a parallel to *Mannatto*. See the discussion of

Monadnock in the *Journal of American Folk-Lore*, vol. xvii., 1904, pp. 172-174.

150. MANOWTASSQUOT: a creek on the boundary between the towns of Islip and Brookhaven. It has been designated by all the Long Island historians as the Indian name of Blue Point, but it belonged originally to the creek or river west of the point, as proven by the following extract from the Fletcher Patent for Islip, 1697: "Bounded easterly by a brook or river to the westward of a point called the Blew Point, known by the Indian name of *Manowtassquot*,—easterly to the mouth of the *Manowtassquot* aforesaid" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 443). Walter L. Suydam, Esq., perpetuates the name as "*Manowtasquott*," for country-seat at Blue Point. The name denotes "a locality where the Indians gathered flags or rushes for baskets and mats." The components of the word are *manowt*=Massachusetts, *manot*, pl., *mantash* (Eliot), "baskets"; Narragansett, *munnote*, pl. *munnotash*, "baskets"; *assqu*=Massachusetts, *misashquok* (Eliot), "bulrushes"; *auke*, "land"; *-ut*, "at"; *manot-ashqu-auk-ut*, thus signifies "at the basket-rush place." Wood informs us: "In summer they gather flaggs of which they make Matts for houfes and Hemp and Rufhes, with dying ftuff of which they make curious baskets with intermixed colours and protractures of antique imagerie; these baskets be of

all fizes from a quart to a quarter in which they carry their luggage" (*N. E. Prospect*, p. 2, 108).

151. MANTASH, *Manshtak*. See *Manetuck*.

152. MANTOوباUGS: a parcel of land on *Hashamomuk* neck, Southold town. It is mentioned in the Indian deed of 1660, that divers years since (in 1645) "they, the said Indians reserving out of the said neck two swamps . . . and a parcel of land thereunto adjoining called *Mantoobaugs*" (S. R., vol. i., p. 207). From the above and the mark of the English possessive it is evident that the reasons for reserving the tract were because it happened to be the Indian *Mantoobaug's* plantation or corn fields, and where one of the five wigwams were located in 1640. See *Sonnquoquas*.

153. MANUNKQUIAUG: a locality in the North Neck, Montauk, East Hampton town. Found on record as one of the boundaries in the Montauk Indian deed of 1670, viz.: "then straight from the hay stacks to the great pond, so along by the said pond to a place called *Manunkquiaug* on farthest side the reeds, growing on the end of the great pond eastward (Hedges's Address, 1849). The name appears also as *Manunkquinaug* (Ranger's Deeds, 1850); *Manunkquiag* (De Kay, 1851). Ranger's Deeds has "woods" in place of "reeds"

as in the above. In the *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac* for 1888 and 1889, I gave the meaning as "Menhaden country," or "fertilizer land," supposing it to be the same as *Manunkatuck*, Guilford, Conn., of which Mr. Trumbull says: "Probably 'menhaden country' from *munonquitteau* (*mun-nohquohteau*, Eliot), 'that which fertilizes or manures land'—whence comes Narragansett *mun-nawhatteaŋg* (R. Williams), the Indian name of white-fish or bony-fish, 'fertilizers,' now corrupted to menhaden." Further study satisfies me that this cannot be the derivation of the name, the locality on the southern shore of Great Pond—on what is now called Ditch Plain, being more or less marshy, with flags and reeds, would not be a place where these fish could have been taken. I am satisfied that it is a form corresponding to the Narragansett *anuckquaque*, "as far as," "the extreme limit of," "the ending of either land or water"; Chippewa (Baraga) *enigokwa*, "as wide as," *enigokwadessing*, "as it is wide." Here we find the name as the extreme eastern limit of the above tract of land, *M'anunkqua-auke*, "as far as the land goes," "end of the land," etc. See *Wuchebesuck*.

154. MARECHKAWICK, *Marychkenwikingh*: an Indian village on the site of the Borough of Brooklyn. In the Indian deed of July 16, 1637, for two islands in the Hellegat, is stated:

“Personally appeared before us *Seyseys* and *Numbers* both chiefs of the *Marychkenwikingh* . . . with consent of the community there.” Again: “a peice of land on Long Island near *Merchkawikingh*” (Kieft’s Patent, 1640). Other variants are: *Merechkawick*, 1643; *Marechkawick*, 1643; “a peice of land at *Merechkawick* on the Kill of *Gouwanes*,” 1643; *Reckkenweck*, 1643; *Reckenwick*, 1647 (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., pp. 5 *et seq.*). This name has seen various translations, none of which need any extended notice at this time. The adjectival *merechka* is the equivalent of the Delaware (Zeisberger) *menachkha*; Massachusetts, *menehket*, “fortified,” “fenced,” “palisadoed”; primarily “to make strong with trees.” The substantival *wik* (Delaware, *wik*; Massachusetts, *wek* or *week*, “house,” “home”; and from it comes *wigwam*) is the conditional third person singular, of the verb “when (or where) he is at home,” which, with the locative suffix makes the Delaware *wikink*, Massachusetts *weekit*, “at or in his house.” This gives us in the Delaware, to which dialect this name is closely allied, *Menachkha-wik-ink*, “at his fortified or palisadoed house.” This refers, no doubt, to its being the residence of the Sachems. See *Algonquian Series*, vol. ii., pp. 15–21.

155. MAROSSEPINCK: Indian village in South Oyster Bay. This is the Dutch notation for

Massapeague. The Indian deed of Jan. 15, 1639, says: "We Director and Council of New Netherland, etc., testify and declare that to day, date underwritten personally appeared before us *Mechowodt*, chief Sachem of *Marossepinc*." Variants are: *Marospinc*, 1644; *Massepinc*, 1656 (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xvi., pp. 15, 56, 369). *Mechowodt* was the father of *Takapousha*, Sachem of the *Massapeagues* at the time of the settlement of Huntington. See *Massapeague*.

156. MARRATOOKA: a pond and a farm bordering it at Mattituck, Southold town. C. W. Wickham, Esq., the proprietor of the *Marratooka* Farm informs me by letter that the name was varied from *Mattituck*, first to *Marritook* and then to its present form. See *Mattituck*.

157. MARSEY: an abbreviation of *Massapeague*. According to the records: "This spring (1653, O. S.) the Dutch governor . . . sent one Govert, a Dutchman, to *Marsey*, on Long Island to *Nittanahom* the Sagamore, to assist and to do unto him what he would have him do. But the Sagamore told him he would have nothing to do with it, whereupon Govert gave the Sagamore a great kittle to be silent, *Nittanahan* told him he had but 20 men and the English had never done him wrong and he had no cause to fight against

them" (Drake's *Book of Indians*, 8th ed., Book 2, p. 79). See *Massapeague*.

158. MASHASHIMUET: name of the springs, on south side of the Otter pond, Sag Harbor, now included in Mrs. Russell Sage's playground. The name is traditional, and was given to me by Stephen Pharaoh, of Montauk, and Aunt Ollie, an Indian woman, then living at the Northside. The locality was the centre of former Indian sojourns as shell-heaps bear witness, as well as relics discovered, and graves found. In one of the latter lately opened, on the hill above the springs, was found a fine typical "Monitor pipe" of steatite. The name *Mash-ashim-et* denotes "at the great spring, from *mash*, "great"; *ashim*, "spring"; and the locative, *-et*, "at." The name *Mashashimuet* has been revived by Mrs. Russell Sage and bestowed on the park which she has given to Sag Harbor. The park includes the Otter pond and its springs.

159. MASHMANOCK: one of the names for Canoe Place Creek, Southampton town. The Indian deed of March 14, 1648, to Theophilus Eaton, and Stephen Goodyear, for the tract known as *Oc-quebauck*, says: "Together with the Land and Meadows, lying on the other side the water, Southward, so farr as the creeke *Mashmanock*, which is the fifth creek from the fresh River,

towards *Shinicock*" (Books of Deeds, vol. ii., p. 210, Office of the Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.). This name is probably related to *Mashomuck*, with a slight variation. *Mashmanock* (*Mashmom-ock*) signifies "land or place where there is moving or dragging a boat," hence a "Canoe Place." See *Mashomuck*. See also *Algonquian Series*, vol. viii., pp. 41-62, for a discussion of the related Virginian tribal name *Massawomeke*, "those who go and come by boat."

160. MASHOMUCK: a neck and a point of land at the southern extremity of Shelter Island opposite Sag Harbor. The name is traditional, and found only on maps and in a few of the Island histories, in the forms *Meshomac*, *Marshammock*, *Mashomuk*, *Mashomuck* (U. S. Coast Survey); locally *Mashom-uk*. In the *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac* for 1888, 1889, 1890, I gave the meaning as the "great stockade-place," *Massa-komuk*, from the suggestion of Prof. E. N. Horsford of Cambridge. Later investigation, however, compels me to reject it. *Mushawomuk*, *Mishaumut*, *Shawmut*, as it is variously given, was the name of Boston Neck, Mass., and the same name in a variety of forms appears in other parts of that State, and in Rhode Island. Our name is no doubt of the same derivation, of which Trumbull gives the etymology, viz.: "*Mushon* or *Mishon* (Eliot) signifies a boat or canoe; more exactly a canoe made by

hollowing out the trunk of a tree, as distinguished from the light and frail bark canoe. In the vocabularies of the Algonkian dialects, we find the Old Algonkin *shiman*; Long Island *mashuee*, etc.; in the modern Ojibwa, *chemaun*; and in the Pequot, *meshwe*. The verb of simple motion, that which expressed the notion of going, was in the third person singular of the indicative present, *om*, or as Eliot sometimes wrote it with the pronominal prefix of the third person, *wom* (in the plural *omwog*, "they go"). In combination with other words it denotes the direction, manner, or agency of going. Eliot writes—*-ohham* and *-hom* for the singular, as *pummohham*, "he goes by sea," *nohham*, or *nohhom*, "he goes by sailing, he sails" (*en nohhamun*, "to sail to," Acts xx., 16), *sohham* (*soh-om*), "he goes forth," etc. For *omwog*, Roger Williams writes, in the Narragansett dialect, *homwock*, "they go." From *mushon* or *meshwe*, "boat", and *omwog* or *homwock*, would be formed *mushohomwog* or something like it: "they go by boat," or "by canoe." In Roger Williams's *Key*, we find this phrase as one of familiar use in Narragansett, "*Comishohommis?* Did you come by boat?" (p. 8); "*Comishonhom?* Go you by water?" (p. 109); "*Mishonhomwock*, they go or come by water," *i. e.*, by canoe (p. 72). The Indians never employed a verb in the indicative plural as the name of a place, but a form very often used for that

purpose was what may be termed a conditional verbal, or gerundive—having the terminative of the third person singular of the conditional-present passive in *-muk*. This form was much employed where, in English, we should use the infinitive, or an abstract noun. Examples may be seen in Eliot's translation of Ecc. iii., 3-7; a time to kill—to build up—to weep—to dance; where the verb, preceded by the particle *adi* (cf. Latin *ad*) as *nushehteamuk*, *ayimuk*, *maumuk*, *pumukómuk*, etc., signifying (where, or, if) there is killed, or when killing (building, weeping, etc.) is. So *Mashauwomuk* may be literally translated "where there is going by boat, or where they go by boat"; and the name was applicable to any place on a river or arm of the sea from which boats habitually crossed to the bank or shore opposite,—in a word, a ferry (Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc., Dec. 1866, pp. 376, 379). This I believe to be the derivation of our *Meshomuk* or *Mashomuk* and the location favors this interpretation. The residence of the Shelter Island Indians on Sachem's Neck was a short distance north. From *Mashomuk* the settlement of the Montauks at "Three Mile Harbor" was easily reached by canoe, also Gardiner's Island, and the village of the Shinnecocks by the trail from Sag Harbor. On Cedar (or East) point opposite are found the indications of an Indian village; from there the trail goes on a straight line to the Indian village

of *Ashawagh* at Hands Creek, Three Mile Harbor. See *Algonquian Series*, vol. viii., pp. 40-62.

161. MASKACHOUNG, *Maskutchoung*: a neck of land in the southeastern bounds of Hempstead, where an Indian village was one time located. In the articles of agreement between the Governor of New Netherlands and *Tackapousha*, March 12, 1656, we find: "That *Tackapousha* being chosen Chief Sachem by all the Indians from *Massapeag*, *Maskahuong*," etc. (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. ii., p. 8). The bounds of Hempstead, May 11, 1658, were: "att the South Sea by a marked tree made in a neck called *Mashkutchoung*" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 416). The form *Maskachoung* occurs in 1685. This name denotes "grass land," or "on the grass land," and is the equivalent of the Chippewa (Baraga) *mashkodé*, "prairie"; Massachusetts, *mosketuash* (Cotton), "grass"; Narragansett, *maskituash*, "grass," with the locative *-ong*. The neck is on the south part of the great Hempstead plain. Compare Chippewa (Schoolcraft) *maskoding*, "prairie"; *maskodaong*, "in the prairie."

162. MASPETH: a village in Newtown, Queen's Co. See *Mespaetches*.

163. MASQUETUX: a neck of land at West Islip. On some maps *Masquetux*, situated between

Apple-tree neck and *Compowams*. "Next is a neck of land called *Masquetux* bounded on the east by a brook of the same name" (Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*, Islip). There is a possibility that this is a corrupted form of the earlier name for this neck, *Missatuck* or *Mispatuck*. If not, we may find its parallel in the Mohegan *Muxquataug*, "a place of rushes," designating some particular part of the neck. See *Mispatuck* and *Missatuck*.

164. MASSABACK: see *Massakack*.

165. MASSABARKEM: Gravesend Neck, King's Co. (De Kay's *Indian Names on L. I.*). The confirmatory deed of Gravesend was signed in 1650 by four Indian Sachems, who called the Indian name of the place, *Massabarkem* (Munsell's *Hist. King's Co.*, p. 18). This name is probably badly corrupted; its etymology has not been ascertained.

166. MASSAKACK: hill in Huntington town. On March 18, 1702, Isaac Derierner and others petition the Governor for a license to purchase "a tract of land called by the Indians *Massaback*, in English half hill, in the County of Suffolk, about three miles long and two in breadth, close by the town of Huntington." On Dec. 11, 1702, the same parties petition again for the same tract "called by the Indians *Massakack*" (Coll. of

Land Papers, Office of the Sec'y of State, pp. 58, 64). This is probably the locality now known as the "Half Hollow Hills." It signifies "the great hill land," from *massa*, "great," "big," "large," etc.; *adchu*, "hill"; *auke*, "land." Thus, *Mass-adch-auke*, corrupted to *Massaback* or *Massakack*. This is the same as *Mass-adchusetts* without the locative terminative *-sett*, = *es-sett*. See the discussion of *Massachusetts* in the *Journal of American Folk-Lore*, vol. xvii., 1904, p. 175.

167. MASSAPEAGUE, *Marsapeague*: the home of the tribe of Indians known as the *Massapeags*, located on Fort Neck now belonging to the Floyd-Jones estate, in the town of South Oyster Bay. At the period of settlement, two Indian forts were found there. The remains of one were or are still visible. The other, on the southernmost point of the salt meadow, consisted of palisados set in the meadow. The tide and storms many years since wore away the land where it stood, and the place is now covered by water. It was no doubt the situation of these forts that gave the name to the place, being on the "great water land," or being "land on the great cove." Its earliest mention is found in the Dutch records (see *Marossepinck*). Variations are: *Masepeage*, 1643; *Marsey*, 1653; *Massapeage*, 1657; *Marsapeake*, 1658; *Messepeake*, 1658; *Mashpeag*, 1675; *Masha-Peage*, 1675, etc. The same name is found

in Connecticut, *Massapeag* (Mohegan), tract of land sold by Uncas to Richard Haughton, 1658. Its eastern bound was a long cove. The name *Massa-pe-auke* means "great water land," or "land on the great cove" (Trumbull). *Mashpee*, in Barnstable County, Mass., seems to be the same word. See *Massapequa*.

168. MASSAPEQUA: a pond and brook in South Oyster Bay town. The R. R. station of the Montauk Division of the L. I. R. R., formerly known as South Oyster Bay, was changed during the summer of 1890 to *Massapequa*. It is a variation of *Massapeague*. See *Massapeague*.

169. MASSEPE: a river or creek in the southern part of the town of Jamaica, perhaps the one now called Thurston's Creek. It is mentioned in connection with the laying out of the squadrons of men for mowing the Jamaica meadows, July 1657: "The 2d squadron (6 men named) are to mowe eastward ffrom ye afforesayd to ye great river called *Massepe*" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 505). Here we have a *Mississippi* River on Long Island, so-called because it was greater than others in the vicinity. The name is compounded from *massa*, "great"; "big," etc.; *sepe* = Chippewa *sibi*; Massachusetts, *sepu*; Narragansett, *seip*; Shawnee, *sepe*; Unkechaug, *sipus*;

Mohegan, *seepo*, "a river"; strictly "a long river." Thus *Mass-sepe* means "a great (long) river."

170. MASSAPOOTUPAUG: a locality in the western part of Southampton town. Mentioned but once in the town records, January 15, 1662: "part of the Shinnecock Indians give to Capt. Topping land from *Niamack* over to the old gutt, and their bounds goe to *Masspootupaug* which is the west end on the south side" (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 27). The name is derived from *massa*, "great"; *pootupog*, "a bay or cove that has a narrow inlet from a river or sea." Eliot uses *pøtupog* and *pøtupag* for bay in Joshua xv., 2, 5. The modern Abnaki is *podebag*. "The literal meaning is 'a bulging out,' or 'jutting' (*podoâe*) of the water inland" (Trumbull). The Unkechaug *peta'pagh*, "bay," was recorded by Jefferson. As the Shinnecock bounds in 1665 went to *Apocuck* Creek, now known as the Beaver-dam River, this was probably the "East Bay," south of West Hampton. It narrows to a width of only a quarter of a mile at Mastic Neck, and besides an inlet from the ocean formerly existed on the south beach of that bay. In the *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac* for 1888, I gave the meaning as "great boggy meadow," from *pootapaug*, "boggy meadow," related to Chippewa *petobeg*, "a bog," and Abnaki *poteba*, "to sink in the mire" (Trumbull). It is spelled and pronounced similar

to the preceding; but I regard the former as being more correct.

171. MASTIC: a broad neck of land in Brookhaven township. This neck is also divided into many smaller necks, most of which bear aboriginal names. As a name, it belonged originally to the large estuary or cove on the east side of the neck, now called "Forge River," as proven by the following extract from the Indian deed of 1674: "land that lyeth betweene a River called *Conitticut*, to another River called *Mastick*" (B. R., vol. i., p. 32). It occurs as *Mastuck* in a deed of 1692; *Mastic*, 1693. The same name occurs in Connecticut as "*Mystic* River," between Stonington and Groton. The "great river" of Boston Bay, which separates Charlestown from Malden and Chelsea, its estuary receiving Charles River, bears the same name. The word signifies the "great river." *Massa* (or *missi*) "great"; *-tuck* or *-tick*, "a tidal river." *Mastic* was the great tidal river or cove, as compared with others in the same locality. See "Forge River" on maps of Long Island.

172. MATANUCKE: a name of Staten Island, Richmond Co., N. Y. (French's *Gazetteer of N. Y.*, 1860). "Among the 'Patroons', as they were styled, was Michael Pauw, who purchased *Matanucke*, now called Staten Island, from the

Indians by deed, dated Aug. 19, 1660" (*Coll. N. J. Hist. Soc.*, vol. i., p. 18). This name is of similar import to *Matinnecock* and other names denoting "a place of observation," "a look out," etc. This appellation was generally given to high land, islands, etc. The island seems to have been earlier and more generally known as *Aquehonga Manacknong*. See *Aquehonga Manacknong* and *Matinnecock*.

173. MATINNECOCK: a point of land, island, and village in the town of Oyster Bay, Queen's Co. It is difficult to locate the exact spot to which this name was originally applied. The Matinnecock tribe roamed about and that fact gave the name to a number of places, perhaps far removed from their ancient home. Thompson says: "East Island is called *Matinnecock* Island, the extreme point of which, though improperly, is yet called *Matinicock* Point" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 495). The earliest record that we have been able to find is April 15, 1644, when: "Ganwarowe Sachem of *Matinnekonck*, acting for the adjoining villages, viz.: *Matinnekonck*, *Marospinc*, and *Siketenhacky*, requested to have peace and to plant in the above villages which was granted him" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 56). In 1645, the *Matinnecoeks* were residing on the *Nissequogue* River. Van Tienhoven wrote in 1650: "Martin Garretsen's Bay or *Martinnehouch*

is much deeper and wider than Oyster Bay, and runs westward in, divides into three rivers, two of which are navigable, the smallest stream runs up in front of the Indian village called *Martinnehouch* where they have their plantation. This tribe is not strong, and consists of about 30 families. In and about this bay there were formerly great numbers of Indian plantations, which now lie waste and vacant" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 314). Hon. C. R. Street (in Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*) locates this on Huntington Bay. But in 1655 we find: "*Mattinnekonck* Bay also called Martin Garrettsen's Bay . . . west of Oyster Bay" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 314). We meet with the following variations besides the above: *Matinnecoke*, 1653; *Montinnecok*, 1656; *Matinnecogh*, 1656; *Matinnecoke*, 1663; *Metinicot*, 1672. This name is descriptive of "high land," probably given to one of the many high hills that dot that section—perhaps the high "Harbor Hill," in North Hempstead. *M'atinne-auke-ut* signifies "at the place to search, or to look around from," "at the place of observation," "at the hilly land." A *Matinnekonck* (on some maps *Tinnekonck*) Island, now Burlington Island, is in New Jersey. *Matinnack* Islands in Maine are mentioned by Capt. John Smith (*Gen. Hist. N. E.*, 1624) and have no doubt the same meaning. The components of the word are *m'atinne*, corresponding to Massachusetts *natinneham*, "he searches";

Delaware (Lenâpé) *latonniken*, "to search, to examine"; *auke*, "land," "place"; *-ut*, "at or near."

174. MATOWCAS: name of the territory on which stands the city of Brooklyn. "This town formerly composed part of a powerful Indian Sachemdom; and with other parts of the Island bore the Indian name of *Matowcas*" (Furman's *Antiq. of L. I.*). A variation of *Matowcas* is *Mattanwake* or *Meitowax*. See *Meitowax*.

175. MATSEPE: village of the Massapeags, Fort Neck, South Oyster Bay. This is the Dutch notation for *Massapeague*, named in *Journal of New Netherland*, 1647: "a troupe of one hundred and twenty men . . . marched towards Heemsted (where there is an English Colonie dependant on us) . . . our force was divided into two divisions—Van der Hil with fourteen English towards the smallest, and Eighty men towards the largest village named *Matsepe*, both of which were successful, killing about one hundred and twenty men; of ours one man remained on the field and three were wounded" (*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. iv., p. 16). The above event is given in all the Island histories as taking place in 1653, but as this was written in 1647, it must have been much earlier." See *Massapeague*.

176. MATTANWAKE: a name of Long Island. Hubbard, in his *History of New England*, says:

“That at the time of the grant to the Earl of Sterling, in 1635, it was called by the Indians *Mattanwake*.” But in a copy of the grant at hand, we find it quoted: “All that Island or Islands heretofore comonly called by the several name or names of *Matowa* or Long Island” (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 30, Note). See *Meitowax*.

177. **MATTAWOMMAX**: a locality in Brookhaven town, mentioned in a deed from John Thompson to John Pallmer, dated March 2, 1685, for his “share of meado at *Mattawommax*,” recorded in Sessions No. 1, Suffolk County, Clerk’s Office, Riverhead, L. I. (Copy by O. B. Ackerly, Esq.). 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” (*om* in Eliot); *auke*, “land,” “place.” See *Mattemoy*.

178. **MATTEMOY**: one of the smaller necks of Mastic, Brookhaven town. According to several of the Long Island histories. It is evidently traditional, for it does not appear in any of the records. De Kay and Thompson give it as *Mottemog*. In 1646 Pawquash an Indian was sentenced to be whipped because “he did blasphemously say that Jesus Christ was *mattamoy*”

and naught" (*N. H. Col. Rec.*, vol. i., p. 262). Eliot uses *mattamog* (Prov. xxvii., 2) plural for "fool." Therefore this may have been the personal name of an Indian living there, who they called *Mattemoy*, "a fool," or it may be derived from *Mattamaug*, "bad or poor fishing-place." The following is of interest here:

"*Mottemog*: This is the Indian name of a 'Neck' on the south side of Long Island, 64 miles from the City of New York. A Neck, in the Long Island vernacular, means a parcel of land fronting salt water between two creeks. *Mottemog* has Sheep Pen Creek on its east side and John Neck Creek on its west side at a point on the Great South Bay where the Bay is only a mile wide, so this Neck is only about a mile and a quarter from the broad Atlantic. The undersigned offers for sale 250 acres of *Mottemog* (there are only 400 acres in the whole Neck), a tract, 1,700 feet wide on the Bay (with riparian rights), a parallelogram in shape, over a mile long, and about equally divided between meadow, arable land (very fertile), and big oak timber. It can be transformed by a skilful landscape architect into a beautiful home at slight cost, unless the owner desires expensive buildings. Not many neighbors, but all desirable, being descendants of original owners from Colonial times, occupying large estates. The land can be had for half value. O. B. Ackerly, 146 E. 34th Street, New York City."

179. MATTHABANKS: Great South Beach opposite the town of Brookhaven. In a memorandum on file (endorsed "a record for ye beach," March 15, 1668-9): "*Owenamchock*, the Eastward bounds of Tobacus Land sold to Setauk, *Matthabanks* the name of ye Beach, the wester Bounds is *Nanmicake* (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 23). This name is probably analogous to the Massachusetts (Eliot) *Wussabanunk*, "a bank of a river," etc.; Micmac *kaskibūnāk*, "the bank of a river." The Massachusetts *Wussabanunk* or *Wussapinunk* is composed of *wus*, "brim," "edge"; *appin* (from *appu*) "he sits"; *-unk*, "place" (Trumbull).

180. MATTITUCK: a village, bay, and creek in the western part of Southold town. The name was given originally to a tract of land, partly in Southold and including part of the present town of Riverhead, which was set off as a separate township in 1792. It is first mentioned in the Indian deed of 1648: "All that tract of land lying between *Conchake* and *Ucquebaak* commonly called *Mattatuck*" (B. H. R., vol. vi., p. 76). Again in 1661: "lands att Oyster ponds, *Curchaug*, *Occabauck*, and *Mattatuck* should be surveyed" (S. R., vol. i., p. 350); in 1665 "*Corchaug* and *Mattaducke* and all other tracts of land . . . by what name soever called" (Indian Deed, S. R., vol. i., p. 250); in 1667: "Lands and meadows . . . commonly known by the name of . . . *Mattatuck*" (S. R.,

vol. i., p. 230). Variations are *Mattatuck*, 1648; *Matatucke*, 1653; *Mattaducke*, 1665; *Mattatuk*, 1685; *Mattetuck*, 1843, etc. It appears as the Indian name of three different localities in Connecticut. According to Trumbull "The name (*Matah'tugk*) designates a 'place without wood,' or 'badly wooded,' 'destitute of trees.'" Wm. S. Pelletreau, in his *Geographical Names*, says, after giving the above meaning: "A far more probable derivation is '*matta*' (a form of '*massa*') and '*tuck*,' a creek, and the meaning 'great creek,' a meaning which is amply sustained by the geographical features of the place." Trumbull is the author of both derivations but inclines more to the first, as does the present writer. In 1654 (only fourteen years after the settlement) there was such a scarcity of timber in the town of Southold that they had to enact a law prohibiting the cutting of timber, "from the utmost part of the town westward towards *Mattetuck* to the furthest poynt of that neck of land . . . Plumb gutt." In 1660 they passed another law to the same effect (S. R., vol. i., pp. 319-335). *Mattituck* would therefore seem to be derived from *matta*, "no"; *-tuck*, *-tugk*, "tree."

181. MATTOCK: a swamp in Southampton town near "North Sea." First mentioned in an entry of 1743, viz.: "lot of land lying in the North sea line joyning to *Mattock* swamp." Again in

1763: "a difference arose between Samuel Jagger and Thomas Jennings about some meadow at a place called *Matuck* swamp." (S. H. R., vol. iii., pp. 40, 240). This name might be translated "bad land," from *Matt-auke* (*matt*, "bad"; *auke*, land'), and this would describe the swamp, but I am inclined to think the swamp takes its name from an Indian who formerly lived there; besides, the land adjoining bears evidences of such habitations.

182. MATTUCK: a brook at East Moriches, Brookhaven town. "This neck '*Watchogue*' contains the eastern section of the village of East Moriches, and is bounded on the east by a small brook called *Mattuck*" (Munsell's *Hist. Brookhaven*). *Mattuck* is derived from *matt*, "bad"; *-tuck*, "a creek." It may be, however, an abbreviated form from a longer term.

183. MEACOX: a farming district, and inland bay at Bridge Hampton, Southampton town. In the early records of the township, *Meacox* is always referred to as a tract of land, and in the division of the land among the settlers—as a plain, the bay being called "*Mecox* Water," for the reason that it borders the plain on the south. We find the locality mentioned as early as 1644, viz.: "Yt is further ordered that . . . two persons, one of which shall goe to viewe and espie yf there be

any whales cast up as far as the South Harbor, and the other shall goe unto the third pond beyond *Meecoeks*, beginning at the windmill" (S. H. R., vol. i., p. 32). Variations are: *Meacoxe*, 1646; *Mecoeks*, 1654; *Mecoks*, 1654; *Meacoeks*, 1657; *Meecoeks*, 1659; *Meacox*, 1677, etc. This local name, by all the historians of Long Island, has been taken to be of Indian origin. I have had the same supposition and, in the *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac* for 1888, 1889, 1890, gave its significance as "a plain bare of timber," regarding the word as a variation of the Delaware (Zeisberger) *megúcke*; Massachusetts (Eliot), *mukoshqut*, "a plain." This derivation I now believe to be an error. Halkett Lord, Esq., suggests that it is from "*Meacock*" an obsolete English term recorded in Cotgrave (1611), Phillips (1706), Bailey (1737), etc., with the sense of "ninny," "coward," "effeminate fellow"; French, "*bédier*." Still for all the foregoing, I believe it to be of Indian origin, and a survival of the name of one of the signers of the Southampton Indian deed of Dec. 13, 1640, where it appears as *Secommecoock* = *Secom-mecoock* = *Mecoock*. With the mark of the English possessive, as it often occurs, we have *Mecoock's*, which is a very probable derivation.

184. MECHAWANIENCK: a locality in King's Co. Mentioned in the Indian deed of New Utrecht, Nov. 22, 1652, viz.: "the said land

stretching from behind Mr. Paulus' land, called *Gouwanis*, across the hills to *Mechawanienc* lying on the south east side Amersfoort (Flatlands) and thence past Gravesend to the sea following the marks on the trees" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 190). This is the only mention of this locality that I have been able to find from an early record. This name probably indicated an "old Indian trail or path," from *mechowi*, "old," "ancient, old in use"; *anink* (cf. Delaware *aney*, "road," "walking road," "path"); thus the "old path or trail."

185. MEITOWAX: one of the names of Long Island. Various given as *Matowac*, *Matouacks*, *Meilowacks*, *Metoac*, *Meitowacks*, *Matowcas*, *Mattanwake*, and *Matowa*. It appears by these names on all the Dutch maps from Lucini about 1631, to Evans in 1775. In the patent of Long Island, etc., by Charles II. to his brother, the Duke of York, 1664, *Meitowax* is given as being its Indian name. Benson, in his Memorial read before the N. Y. Historical Society in 1846, derives *Mattoway* or *Meitowax* from the Montauks, and says: "All of which, however, differently spelled or pronounced by the whites, doubtless purport the same." The late Henry R. Schoolcraft, in a paper read before the same Society in 1845, derived the name from the same tribe. Both are in error, as the name was not so derived.

It is by synthetical resolution, *Meht-anaw-ack*, "the land of the periwinkle," or "country of the ear-shell," — Massachusetts, *meht*, "an ear"; *anaw*, "a shell"; *-ack*, "land," or "country." See *Algonquian Series*, vol. ii., pp. 9–18, for a further discussion of this Indian name for Long Island.

186. MEMANUSACK, *Memanusuck*: the stream of water from which the present village of Stony Brook, Brookhaven town, takes its name. It is first found on record in the Indian deed for Smithtown, Sept. 29, 1650, viz.: "Certain quantity of land—at a river knowne by the name of *Nesapeake* River, and from that eastward to a River called *Memanusack* lying on the north side of the Island" (Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*). Also occurs as *Memanusuck*. No doubt the same as *Mahmansuck*, or *Maumansuck* in Connecticut, denoting a "place where two streams meet," or perhaps "a brook connecting two ponds." This prefix means "to bring together" (Trumbull's *Indian Names in Connecticut*). This brook is an outlet of a pond into the harbor. The name would thus be derived from *memanu*, cognate with Delaware *mawenemen*, "to bring together," "to gather"; Massachusetts, *mianaii*, "he assembles," "gathers together"; *-suck*, "brook," "outlet."

187. MEROSUCK: Canoe Place, Southampton

town. "The isthmus between Shinnecock and Peconic Bays was called by the Indians *Merosuc* or Canoe-place, the spot across which they hauled their canoes from one bay to the other" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 360). Also *Merosuck* (Furman's *Antiq. L. I.*). This name is not found in the town records. The late G. R. Howell doubted the name and its application. Its etymology has not been ascertained.

188. MERRICK: a name now given to a small settlement, five miles southeast of the village of Hempstead, L. I. It is first found on record in the Indian deed for Hempstead, Nov. 13, 1643, viz.: "That we of *Masepeage*, *Merriack* or *Rockaway* wee hoes names are hereunto written have sett ouer hand and sold unto Robert Fordham and John Carman on Long Island Inghlishmen the half moiety or equal part of the great plain lying towards the southside" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 530). Variants are: *Merioke*, 1647; *Meracock*, 1656; *Moroke*, *Mericoke*, *Mericock* land, 1675; *Merricock*, "planting land voluntarily left," 1675; *Marrocock*, 1684. In 1675, Tackapousha, Sachem of Mashpeag, "declares yt *Mercock* Land which Hempstead enjoy was never paid for" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 696). This name seems to have been originally applied to the Hempstead plains, which it describes. *Merricock* represents Massachusetts *Mehchi-auke*, "bare land"; or

Mehchi-auke-ut, "at the barren land," "bare of trees," "a plain." The components of the name would then be *merri* (Massachusetts *mehchi*, *méhchéyeu*) "it is barren"; *auke*, "land"; *-ut*, "at."

189. MESPACHTES: a name originally given to a swamp and creek in the western part of Queen's Co. The stream is now known as Newtown Creek. This name is first mentioned in the Indian deed of Aug. 1, 1638, when the Council of New Netherland secured for the West India Co.: "a certain tract of land lying on Long Island, reaching in length from the plantation of George Rapaljee (called Rinnegakonck) a good league and a half to the *Mespaechtes* and in width from the East River about one league to the copses of the same *Mespaechtes*" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 54). Munsell (*Hist. of King's Co.*) has, "about one league to the swamp of *Mespaechtes*." Thompson (*L. I.*, vol. ii., p. 137) says: "The name (*Maspeth*) originally belonged to the western part of the town (Newtown) the latter being probably the appellation applied to a tribe of Indians residing about the head of the creek." Variations are *Mespachis* Kil, 1642; *Mespachtes* Kil, 1646; *Mespacht*, 1654; *Mespaat*, 1656; *Mespath*, 1661. English forms *Maspeth* and *Mashpath* occur in 1703. The name may have been applied to the resident at the swamp and his family, but the word bears great

resemblance to *Mecht-pe-es-it*, "at the bad water place," which would apply to the locality, a low swampy region, now being gradually covered by the march of improvements. It may be the parallel of the Micmac (Rand) *mespaak*, "overflowed" (by the tide). The locality even now is occasionally overflowed by the water backing up on very high tides. See *Algonquian Series*, vol. ii., pp. 39-41.

190. MESSEMENNUCK, *Messememuck*: a creek at the head of Peconic Bay. Mentioned in the testimony of Paucamp in 1660, "an Indian then 80 years of age, descended from the House of the Sachems in the end of the Island," who testified: "that the first in his time [the Acaboug Indians] did possess the upland and meadows in the swamp side of the river being in the west end of the Bay five creeks, the first *Messemennuck*, the second *Nobbs*, the third *Suggamuck*, the fourth *Weekewackmamish*, the fifth *Toyoungs*," (Book of Deeds, vol. ii., p. 213, Office of the Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.). In some copies the name appears as *Messememuck*. There is some difficulty about locating this creek, owing to the encroachment of water on the land, for there is a tradition extant, that the present Flanders Bay was originally landlocked and has been opened during the past two hundred years. If this is not a fact, then we must give the name to LoPontz

or Havens' Creek, which empties into Flanders Bay thence into Peconic River at Broad Meadows Point. If tradition is correct, we must give the name to the Peconic River. This seems to be corroborated by early records. The name is to be interpreted as *Messem-amuck*, "an alewife fishing-place," from *messem* = Massachusetts (Cotton), *ommis-suog*; Narragansett, *aumswog* (Williams); Pequot, *umsuauges* (Stiles); Abnaki, *aïmsoo-ak*, "alewives" (*Alosa vernalis*, Mitch.); *-amuck*, "a fishing-place." We find in the deposition of Rev. Thos. James, 1667, that Paquatoun, the Montauk Counselor, told him: "that the bounds of the Shinacut Indians: since the conquest of those Indians; which formerly many years since lived at *Ackobauk*: did reach to a river where they use to catch ye fish we commonly called Alewives: the name of that River: he said is *Pehick-konuk* . . . two other old women informed him: that they gathered flags for matts within that tract of land: But since those Indians were conquered that lived att *Ackobauk* the Shino-cut bounds went to the river *Pehik konuk* where the Indians caught Alewives" (E. H. R., vol. i., pp. 260, 261; Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*, E. H. town). Wood thus describes the fish in question: "Alewives be a kind of fish which is much like a herring, which in the latter part of Aprill come up to the fresh Rivers to spawne, in such multitudes as is almost incredible, preffing up in such shallow

water as will scarce permit them to swimme, having likewise such longing desire after the fresh water ponds, that no beatings with poles, or forcive agitations by other divices, will cause them to returne to the sea, till they have cast their spawne (*N. E. Prospect*, 1634, p. 38). See *Suggamuck*.

191. MESSTOPASS: a dirty hole of water near *Mannatto* Hill, in the town of Oyster Bay. A boundary mark in the Indian deed of Nov. 18, 1695, viz.: "from thence to ye sd Hole of dirt and water near *Mannatto* Hill called by the Indians *Messtoppas*" (Thompson, vol. i., p. 507). In De Kay, *Messtopass*. The Delaware *machtit*, "filthy," "dirty"; *mecht*, "bad"; Massachusetts, *nuppisse*, "a small pool of water"; indicate the etymology of the name, *Macht'uppisse*, "a filthy pool of water."

192. MIAMEGG: a creek near the present village of Jamesport, Riverhead town. The name is found on record in the Indian deed of March 14, 1648, viz.: "Provided the aforesaid Indians (*Occombooguns* and the wife of *Mahahannuck*) may enjoy during their lives, a small peice of land, to Plant upon, lying between the two creeks *Miamegg* and *Assasquage*" (Book of Deeds, vol. ii., p. 210, Office of the Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.). Variants are *Miamogue* (Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*); *Miomog* (Thompson, 1845); *Wyamaug*,

etc. This name was originally applied to the creek, and not to the point, as stated in some of the Island histories. It is probably from the equivalent of the Narragansett *miâwene*, "a gathering together," "a meeting"; Massachusetts (Eliot) *miyaneog*, "they gather together"; *miy-amaug*, thus means "a meeting fishing-place" from *miy*, "together"; *-amaug*, "fishing-place." That is, a locality where the Indians came together to fish, probably for alewives, or menhaden to be used for fertilizing their corn-fields.

193. MIAMOGUE: "The village of Jamesport, Riverhead town, is very pleasantly situated on a point projecting into Peconic Bay and bearing the Indian name *Miamogue*" (Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*). See *Miamegg*.

194. MINASSEROKE: Little Neck, now called "Strong's Neck, at Setauket." Little Neck, called by the Indians *Minasseroke*, lies between Old-field or Conscience Bay and Setauket Harbor. It is believed to have been thickly populated, and a favorite residence of the Sachem. A part of it is still designated as the "Indian Ground," which was originally conveyed by the natives to Andrew Gibb, in 1685" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 431). De Kay gives *Minesuc* and *Minasouke*. In the *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac*, 1888,

1889, 1890, I derived this name from the huckleberry or some other small berry formerly gathered there (Chippewa, *minais*, "little berry"; Delaware, *minall*, "huckleberry"). This may be wrong and the true meaning may be found in the above quotation, viz.: "Indian Ground," being an old Indian corn-field, maize land, and the word turn out to be an abbreviation of *Eachimineas-auke*, "corn land."

195. MINAUSSUMS: a neck of land in the town of Brookhaven, so named in an Indian deed of April 1, 1690. An error for *Winnecroscoms* (q. v.).

196. MINNAHANONCK: Blackwell's Island in the East River. In 1637: "Two chiefs of the *Marychtenwikingh* (in Brooklyn) surrender and convey to Wouter Van Twiller, Director General of New Netherland, two islands, situate in the Helle gat, of which the larger is called *Tenkenas* and the smaller *Minnahanonck*, lying to the west of the larger" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 5). Also occurs as *Minnehanock* (*French's Gazetteer*, p. 419, Note). The same name is found in Connecticut as *Manhannock*, "Wright Island" opposite Wethersfield. According to Trumbull, "The name (= *munnohan-auke*) means 'island place' or 'land on the island.'" The components

of the word would then be *minnahān*, "island"; *-onck*, *-ock* (*-auke*), "land," "place."

197. MINNAPAUGS: a small pond at Southold, L. I. "Little pond by the sound at Hortons Point, sits like a May Queen, embowered in trees and flowers, forever looking out upon the blue waters of the sound" (Note by J. Wickham Case, S. R., vol. ii., p. 530); Certificate of Wm. Salmon, 1645: "*Monnepaught* at the fresh pann" (S. R., vol. ii., p. 276). A deed of 1649: "Wm. Salmon sells three parts of his upland lying betwixt Tom's creeke and Mr. Goodyears land reaching to a fresh pond lying on the North sea with an Island of trees standing in it" (S. R., vol. i., p. 176). Bounds of *Hashamomuk*, 1660: "that land adjoining Tom's creek . . . and so along to the North east to a place called *Minnapaugs*, being a little pond and a parcell of trees standing by it" (vol. i., p. 208). These extracts describe the pond and also give its signification: *Minna-pe-auke*, "little island pond," *minna* being the diminutive of *manhan*, denoting "little island"; *pe-auke*, "water place," or *paug* (inseparable generic), "a pond."

198. MINNESUNK: a word compounded in 1866 by Mr. George R. Howell, Assistant State Librarian at Albany, and bestowed on a pond in Southampton town at North Sea. This name

was probably made up from the Siouan *minne*, signifying "water," and the Algonkian *sunk* or *saunks*, the "Queen" or "Sachem's wife"; the name being intended to mean the "Queen of the water." The first component was evidently taken from *Minnehaha* (cf. *Minnesota*, etc.) in which word *minne* = *mini*, "water," in the Teton, a Siouan dialect. The name is thus hybrid Siouan-Algonkian. Delaware *mbi*, "water," however, appears in some old vocabularies as *minne*. (A. F. C.)

199. MINNEWITS: an island at the western end of Long Island Sound, probably either "Hart's," or "City Island." Mentioned in a journal of a voyage in 1663, viz.: "When the ebb was passed we weighed anchor, passed Hellgate at low water, and arrived by laving and rowing near *Minnewits* Island, where we stopt." Also *Minnewits*, 1673 (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. ii., pp. 385, 655). Although resembling, this is not an Indian name, but a form of *Minuit*, Peter *Minuit*, a former owner of the island and Director of New Netherland; his name is sometimes given in the early records as *Minnewits* (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. i., p. 291).

200. MINNISAIS: Bedlow's Island, New York Harbor, now the site of the Statue of Liberty. It is a Chippewa name bestowed by Henry R.

Schoolcraft in 1843, —*Minnisais*, “the lesser island” (Gowans’s *Bibliotheca Americana*; Transactions, N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1844).

201. MIRRACHTAUHACKY: Dutch notation for *Montauk*. This form of spelling is found on record in the treaty of May 29, 1645; when *Wittaneymen* Sachem appeared before the Council of New Netherland, declaring to be impowered by his brethren, naming among other *Weyrinteynich* [*Wiandance*], Sachem of *Mirrachtauhacky* (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 60). De Kay cites: “*Merautahacky* an unknown locality on Long Island” (*Indian Names of L. I.*). See *Montauk*.

202. MISPATUCK, *Misputuck*: a neck of land in Islip town. In the deed by the Van Cortlandts to John Mowbray, March 2, 1705, for the neck called *Compawis* . . . bounded west by neck called *Misputuck* . . . *Misputuck* neck bounded west by Apple tree neck” (Letter from O. B. Ackerly, Esq.). A deed of 1703, calls this neck *Missatuck*. Again Thompson (*L. I.*, vol. i., p. 447) has, “Thence to *Mispatuc* (or Udall’s Brook) on the west.” Later still the name appears as *Masquetux*. In my *Algonquian Series* (vol. ii., pp. 41-42) I suggested the same derivation for *Mispatuc*, as *Maspeth*, “an overflowing tidal stream, or a bad water place.” I see no reason for changing the etymology. See *Mespaetches*.

203. **MISSATUCK**: a neck of land and brook in the western part of Islip town. The brook is now designated as Udall's Brook. The Indian deed of June 1, 1703, to the Van Cortlandts for the neck called *Compowams*, has the "neck called *Missatuck* on the west" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 447). The various names for this neck are so similar it is hard to tell which should be the true form. This form might mean "a great creek or river," from *massa*, or *missa*, "great"; *-tuck*, "creek or tidal river"; or it may have designated some large tree which served as a bound-mark. *Massa*, "great"; *-tugk* or *-tuck*, 'a tree.' See *Mispatuck* and *Masquetux*.

204. **MISSIPAUG**: name suggested by Mr. George R. Howell for the "Big Fresh Pond" west of the road from Southampton to North Sea. The Indian equivalent of "big fresh pond," literally "great water place" (Howell's *Hist. Southampton*, 2d ed., 1887, p. 141). The components of the word are *missi*, "great;" *-paug*, "water-place," "pond."

205. **MOCHGONNEKONCK**: the Dutch notation for Shinnecock. So named in the following treaty: "Before us the Director and Council of New Netherland appeared *Wittaneymen*, Sachem of *Mochgonnekonck*, declaring to be empowered by his brethren, named as follows, to wit *Rochkouw*,

the greatest Sachem of *Cotsjewaminck*, *Mama-wichtouw*, Sachem of *Catsjeyick*, *Weyrinteynich*, Sachem of *Mirrachtauhacky*, and said, as well in his own name as in that of his brethren aforesaid, that they had taken under their protection the villages named, *Ouheyinchkingh*, *Sichteyhacky*, *Sicketauyhacky*, *Nesinckqueghacky*, at which place the *Matinnekonck* now reside, and *Rickouhacky*, and requested to walk in a firm bond of friendship with us and promised that the Christians should experience at the hands of his people, or of those above named villages, nothing but every kindness, and as a proof of their good disposition, they offered to go against our enemies, which he has done, and brought a head and hands of the enemy, and has agreed with us to aid our people from henceforth against the Indians our enemies, which we have accepted. In ratification of this treaty, we have given a present to the above named chiefs, with promise not to molest them so long as he and the above named villages remain in their duty, but to show them all possible friendship. In testimony of the truth the original is signed by us, confirmed by our seal and handed to the chief, the seal being pendant thereto the 29 of May, 1645, in Fort Amsterdam, New Netherland" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 60. See also Thompson's *L. I.* (vol. i., p. 335). Ruttenber mistakenly supposes the place to be unlocated and the Sachem *Wittaneymen* to be *Takapousha*. The brethren

named show that they all belonged at the east end. They were given a certificate of protection the previous year (1644) by the English, wherein *Wittanaymen* is spelled *Weenakamin*, thus proving that he was the Sachem of *Shinnecock*, or *Mochgonnekonck* of the Dutch.

206. MOEUNG: end of the beach at Gravesend, Queen's Co., N. Y. The Indian deed of July, 1684, given by *Crackewasco*, *Arrenoꝑeah*, *Mamekto* and *Annenges* for a "parcel of land commonly called by the Indians *Makeopaco* beginning at the most eastward end of the beach called by the Indians *Moeung* bounded on the westmost side by the land heretofore purchased from *Chippahig*" (Munsell's *Hist. King's Co.*). This name probably refers to the meadows at the end of the beach: *Moe-ung*, "black," or "miry place." A name with the same prefix occurs in Stonington, Conn., as *Mooapaske*, which Trumbull translates a "black, muddy, or miry land, *Mœe-pesugke*." The components of the word *Moeung* would thus be *moe* (= Massachusetts *mvi*, *moyeu*, "ordure," "filth," "black"), "filth," "mire"; *-ung*, locative, signifying "place."

207. MOGKOMPSKUT: a large boulder on the Hands Creek road. Three Mile Harbor, East Hampton town. This name was given to me by the late Stephen Pharaoh. It signifies "at the

great rock." I do not know of a larger one on eastern Long Island. The component parts of the word are *mogk-*, "great"; *-ompsk*, "rock"; *-ut*, "at."

208. MOHANNIS: a Sagamore of Oyster Bay. See *Sagamore*.

209. MOMOWETA: a pond at *Mattituck*, now called Lake *Momoweta*, from the Sachem of *Corchaug*. His name occurs with those of his three brothers on the East Hampton Indian deed of 1648. He appeared before the Commissioners of the United Colonies of New England in 1644, soliciting peace and protection, there his name is spelled *Moughmaitow* (Plymouth Col. Rec., vol. ix., p. 18); *Mowmetow* (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 365). Also *Mamawichtouw* (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. i., p. 60). The word *Momoweta* = *mohmo-wetuo*, "he gathereth or brings together in his house." The components are *momo* (=Massachusetts *mohmo*), "to gather or bring together"; *-weta* (=Massachusetts *wetu*), "house."

210. MONABAUGS: a swamp, pond, and creek between *Potunk* and *Ketchaponack* Necks in western Southampton town, at West Hampton. Recorded in 1683, viz.: "Bounded east by the creek comonly called *Monobaugs*," 1686: "to another white oak tree standing by the west side of the

swamp of *Monabaugs*, about twenty pole above yt. head of the pond called *Monabaugs*" (S. H. R., vol. ii., pp. 114, 276). From the possessive termination, "the swamp of *Monabaugs*," this name appears like a personal one although, in this case, the Indian may have taken his name from the pond. The word is the equivalent of the Massachusetts (Eliot) *monôî*, "deep"; *-baug*, often occurring as a variation of *-paug*, "a water place," "a pond," thus making the meaning "a deep pond."

211. MONCORUM: Coram, Brookhaven town. This early form of *Coram* is found in an order to Richard Woodhull, concerning a new way on Long Island (this is the present old Middle Country road), dated August 1677, viz.: "That a new way designed and ordered in Gov. Nicoll's time through the middle of the Island from Huntington Eastward to Southampton and Southhold bee nott only remarked, but sufficiently cleared of brush where occasion by employing Indyans or others: . . . and that hee settle a farme—at or about *Moncorum*" (*Col. Hist.*, N. Y., vol. xiv., p. 729). See *Coram*.

212. MONOCKNONG: a name of Staten Island, Richmond Co., N. Y. "Staten Island, we are informed by De Vries, was occupied by the *Monatans* who called it *Monocknong* with a verbal

prefix. The termination is *ong*, denoting locality; *manon* is the iron-wood tree, *ack* denotes a tree or trunk, and admits a prefix from *manadun*, 'bad.' By inquiry it does not appear that the iron-wood, although present, ever existed in sufficient abundance to render the name from that characteristic. The other is too late to investigate. It is believed the expression had an implied meaning, and denotes the "Haunted Woods" (Schoolcraft). This theory cannot be correct. Mr. Schoolcraft has analyzed the word on a wrong basis, and finished by saying it denotes the "Haunted Woods." This is not descriptive, from an Indian's standpoint, as is proven by other names in this work being simply descriptive and not romantic. See *Aquehonga Manacknong*.

213. MONTAUK: point of land and peninsula on the eastern end of the island in East Hampton town, the locality from which the principal island tribe derived their name. In the Indian deed to Gov. Eaton of New Haven and his associates in behalf of the inhabitants of East Hampton town, we find it given: "All land lying from bounds of Southampton unto the east side of Napeak, next unto *Meuntacut* high land" (E. H. R., vol. i., p. 3; S. H. R., vol. i., p. 51). In the published records of this town and sister towns on Long Island the variations in spelling are almost as numerous as the occurrence of the name; among

them are: *Meantaucutt*, 1656; *Meantaquit*, 1660; *Meantauket*, 1666; *Meantucket*, 1668; *Menataukett*, 1672; *Meantaुकut*, 1674; *Meuntaुकut*, 1676; *Meantauk*, 1687; *Mantack*, 1692, etc. The signification has been variously given, all without a doubt being in error. Jones's *Indian Bulletin for 1867* derives it from the Massachusetts (Eliot) *muttaag*, "a standard, pillar, or ensign." Dr. J. H. Trumbull, the eminent Algonkian student, suggests that the word is probably a form of *manatuck*, a name frequently bestowed on high or hilly land throughout New England, and denotes "a place of observation," "a place for seeing (or to be seen) far off," and not, as he once believed, from *manati*, "island." Dr. Trumbull quotes the deed of 1648 from Thompson's *L. I.* where it is misspelled as *Mountacutt*. The late David Gardiner, in *Chronicles of East Hampton*, 1840, 1871 (also Ayres's *Legends of Montauk*), gives it as "the hilly land or country" from having been called in early records the "*Meuntacut* high land." The writer suggested (E. H. R., vol. iv., Introduction) another derivation,—one that has both tradition and history to support it, beside the parallels from neighboring dialects that prove its correctness. On the Montauk high lands were located the palisadoed inclosures of the tribe—their places of refuge in time of danger and peril. The first fort of which we have any knowledge is mentioned in the Montauk deed of 1662, the bounds of

which went west to "where the old Indian fort stood," at *Nominick* Hills on the "east side of *Napeak*." The new fort, "still standing" in 1662, was located on what is still called "Fort Hill," at Fort Pond, overlooking the bay. The outlines of this fence inclosure (180 feet square) can still be traced after a lapse of over two centuries. *Meantaukut* or *Meantaukut* is therefore the parallel of the Massachusetts (Cotton) *Menehketäuuñat*, "fortified"; *Meneutausue* (Eliot) = "fortified" (as in Isaiah xxvi., 10, *pum-meneutausue keitotan* = "defenced city," literally, "the shut or closed fortified great town"); Delaware *menachk*, a "fort"; *menachkasu*, "fortified." The Dutch form, *Mirrachtauhacky* = Delaware, *Me'nachk-hacky*, "fort country." The English form, *Meantaukut* = Massachusetts *Meneutaukut*, "at the fort," "fort country," etc. This makes the quotation from the deed of 1648 read: "Unto the fort-place high land." Wood's *N. E. Prospect*, 1634, p. 2, ch. 13, says: "These Forts some be fortie or fiftie foote square, erected of young timber trees, ten or twelve foote high, rammed into the ground, with undermining within, the earth being cast up for their fhelter againft the dischargements of their enemies: having loope holes," etc. See *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac*, 1896, pp. 54-55. Also *Algonquian Series*, vol. ii., 15-21, for further account of this name.

214. MORICHES: a neck of land in the eastern part of Brookhaven town, from which the three villages, known as East, Centre, and Moriches proper take their name. The earliest record referring to this locality is the deed of April 4, 1683, from John Mayhew, so-called Indian proprietor of several necks of land "upon ye south-side of Long Island, to Doctor Henry Taylor and Thomas Willett of Flushing, viz.: a certain neck of land at *Unquichoge* commonly known by ye name of the *Merquices* lying and joining on the west side of the neck of land by me given to Thos. Townsend of Oyster Bay . . . ye said neck of land called the *Merquices*." On Sept. 25, 1693, we find that Aug. Graham surveyed: "Two necks of land called by ye name of *Marigies* and *Mamanock*" (Law Papers, vol. ii., p. 217, Office of Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.). A deed 1691 to Col. Smith has: "Except the bottom of two necks laid out by markt trees being *Meritces* and *Mamanok* Necks lying together, and not going further than the head of the creek which make said necks," and Fletcher's Patent to Smith, 1697: "excepting—so much of the marshe and necks of land—of *Maritches*, and *Mamanuck*" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 90). Some variations are: *Merquices*, 1683; *Meritces*, 1691; *Marigies*, 1693; *Maritches*, 1697; *Moritches*, 1714; *Murichis*, 1728; *Meriches*, 1740, etc. This neck of land was so-called because it was *Meritche's*,—one time its

Indian owner, or dweller upon it. This name appears among the grantors, in the Indian deed for beach in 1685 (B. H. R., vol. i., pp. 69, 70), as *Wene-merit[c]hew*, = "old woman *Meritchew*" or "*Meritche's* old woman"; *Wene* = *weenai*, or *weany* (Montauk) *wenise* (Narragansett), "an old woman." The meaning of *Meritche* has not been ascertained. Similar compounding of personal names is found in old records. *Aquaback whome squa* = *Ucque-baug-homes-squaw*, "the head of the bay old man's woman" (S. H. R., vol. i., p. 60); *Weany sunk squaw*, "old woman queen" (S. H. R., vol. i.)

215. MOSQUETAH: Glen Cove, Oyster Bay town. This name appears modernly as "Mosquito Cove," and has the appearance of being derived from that irrepressible insect, but it was not. It takes its name from the extensive meadows bordering the cove or creek. Variations are: *Mosquetah*, 1658; *Musceata*, 1667; *Muskitoe*, 1668; *Muchito*, 1675. *Mosquetah* corresponds to Narragansett *muskkosqut*, "meadow"; Mohegan *muxquataug*, "place of rushes." The same name appears in Westerly, R. I., as *Mukquata*, or *Muxquataug* (Trumbull's *Indian Names in Connecticut*). See *Muskyttehool*.

216. MUNCHOG, *Munchoage*: an island in the Great Pond, Montauk. It is mentioned in the

East Hampton accounts for the year 1690 when "Benj. Osborn, Nath. Talmage and John Miller, Jr. were paid five shillings each for going to Montauk to search *Munchog* or *Munchoage*." The locality is designated by an entry of Aug. 30, 1709: "when the Trustees ordered that notice be given for the sale of liberty to mow what mowable grass may be found within the Indian field provided they the buyers cut no other than where the rushes grow—and also what if any may be found mowable on the Island in the Great Pond called *Munchoag*." Same date: "Ichabod Leeke is debtor by liberty of mowing in the Indian field and on *Manchoage* as by bargain"; (E. H. R., vol. ii., p. 248; vol. iii., pp. 216, 219). *Munchog* seems to designate "an island of meadow," "island of rushes" (from *munni*, "island"; Narragansett *muskechoge*, "rushes," "place of rushes"). This derivation seems to be proven by the above records, and in fact a large part of its area is covered by rushes and marsh. In Gardiner's *Montauk Vocabulary*, we find *Cum cheesk*, an error for *Mun cheesk*, "little island"; *mun* or *mon*, "an island"; *chiank*, "large." From this, *Mun-chiank*, "large island," being the larger of the two islands in the Great Pond.

217. MUNNAWTAWKIT: Fisher's Island. Although nearer Connecticut than to Long Island, it belongs to New York State and to Southold town.

"This Island is named by Roger Williams, 1637, as one to which the Pequots came to fish and to plant corn" (Fourth Series, Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. xxvii., pp. 189, 190). "*Munnawtawkit* seems to be the equivalent of *Montaukit* (*Montauk*) and of *Manatuck*, with the locative suffix; and the name may have been given to Fisher's Island from its high western bluff or its yet higher central hill" (Trumbull's *Indian Names in Connecticut*). I cannot accept this meaning given by Mr. Trumbull, and would suggest as more likely its derivation from another study of his, viz.: "Narragansett *Munna-whatteaug*, "white fish, bony fish" [fertilizers, *monoquoteaug* (Eliot), 'they manure or enrich the earth'], now corrupted to *Menhaden* (*Alosa menhaden*, Mitch.). The Indian name was also given to the herring (*Clupea elongata*) and to the alewife both of which species were used for manuring" (Trumbull's *Notes on Roger Williams's Key*). *Munnawtawkit* would then be composed of *munnawt*, "menhaden" (to fertilize); *-awkit*, "land or country," "at the fertilized land," or "at the *menhaden* country." This especially, as Williams says: "The Pequots went there to fish and to make new fields of corn." See *Manittuwond*.

218. MUSKYTTEHOOL: a locality at Flatlands, King's Co. (Munsell's *Hist. King's Co.*, p. 71). This is not "Musquito hole," as some suppose, but "*Musquetaug* hole," *i. e.*, "a pool of water where

rushes grow," the first part of the name being *Musquetaug*, "place of rushes." See *Mosquetah*, *Musquatax*.

219. MUSQUATAX: a creek on Mastic Neck, town of Brookhaven, so named in the Indian deed from *Macarak*, alias Humphrey, of *Unkechogue*, for $\frac{1}{2}$ of Mastic Neck, to Andrew Gibb, dated April 1, 1690, viz.: "Bounded west by *Musquatax* Creek, and *Minaussums* (*Winnacroscombs*) Neck to the westward; east by *Sunkapogue* Creek and to *Waspeunk* or *Squorums* Neck: north by a straight line drawn from ye head of the swamp of *Sunkapogue* Creek, to the head of swamp of *Musquatax* Creek; and south by the unplowable meadow and South Bay" (Red Book of Deeds, p. 341, Town Clerk's Office, Southampton, L. I. Copy by Wm. S. Pelletreau, Esq.). This is a common name and denotes "a place where rushes grow." (See other names in this deed.) See *Mosquetah*.

220. NABIACHAGE: mentioned in will of Thomas Mapes, August, 1680, land in "*Nabiachage* or *Matituck*" (Liber A, p. 1, of Deeds in Office of County Clerk at Riverhead, L. I.). *Nabiachage* represents *chabia-achu-auke*, "place of the divided or separated hills." This is a very appropriate name for the locality, *Mattituck* Creek, passing as it does between high hills on either side (Craven's

History of Mattituck, p. 20). This is the only reference to this name we have been able to discover. The components of the word are *chabia* (Massachusetts *chippi*), "separated," "divided"; *adchu*, "hill;" *-auke*, "place."

221. NACHAQUATUCK: a river or creek at Cold Spring, L. I. The western boundary of Huntington as given in the Indian deed of 1663, viz.: "*Raseokan Sagamore of Matinnicoke* do sell to Richard Holbrook and others—certain quantity of land—bounded on the west side with a river commonly called by the Indians *Nachaquetack*" (H. R., vol. i., p. 1). Variations are *Naccaquetack*, *Nackaquatok*, *Nackaquatack*, *Nachquatuck*, 1666. This name *Nachaquatuck* represents *wa-nachaquatuck*, *wanachaquatuck*, "the ending tidal stream," so-called because it was the western boundary of Huntington. The components of the word are: *wanachqua*, "at the end of"; *-tuck*, "tidal stream."

222. NAGHTOGNK: Corlear's Hook, Manhattan Island. This form of the name as given by Schoolcraft. *Nechtauk* (or *Nechtank*), Dutch notation, in some respects seems to be the equivalent of *Naugatuck* in Connecticut, which derives its name from a remarkable single tree, that probably served as a land mark, *Naukot-tungk* (Massachusetts *nequuttugk*), "one tree" (Trumbull). See *Rechtank*.

223. NAHICANS: tribe of Indians occupying what is now called Montauk Point; and the eastern part of Long Island, as given on a Dutch map of 1616 (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. i.). It signifies the "people of the point." It might have been applied to Long Island by mistake for *Narragansett*, this being the anglicized name of the country of the *Nahiganeuk* (*Nanhigganeuck*), the "Nahicans" of the early Dutch explorers (Trumbull). James Mooney (*Handb. of Am. Inds. N. of Mex.*, vol. i., 1907, p. 28) says: "*Narraganset*—'people of the small point,' from *naiagans*, diminutive of *naiag*, 'small point of land,' with locative ending, *-et*."

224. NAMEOKE: a locality near Rockaway village, Hempstead town, said to be a corruption of a word meaning "to the water's edge" (*Out on Long Island*, p. 13, 1889). This is wrong; it means a "fishing place," or "where fish are taken," being the same as the Indian name of New London, Conn.: *Nameaug* (*Name-auke*), from *name*, "fish"; *-auke*, "place."

225. NAMKEE: a brook or creek at the western bounds of Brookhaven town, near Blue Point, called also in the early records *Manowtassquot*. Found on record in the Indian deed of 1666, viz.: "Tobaccus gives a tract of land upon the south side of Long Island, meadow and upland, bounded on the west by a river called *Namke*" (B. H. R.,

vol. i.). Variants are *Nanmicuke*, 1668; *Namcuke*, 1670; *Namko*, 1735. Maps of the Island give it as *Namkee* and *Namkey*. "*Namcook* or *Wama-coke* Neck in North and South Kingston, Rhode Island, said to signify a bank in Indian" (Parsons). It is the same as *Namkeag*, the Indian name of Salem, Mass., and *Nam'-e-auke* or *Nameock*, New London, Conn., denoting a "fishing place," or "where fish are taken, or caught." The name probably belonged to the mouth of the creek and not to the whole creek, where the Indians had a "fishing-weir," or where they set their nets, as described by Roger Williams. See *Nameoke*.

226. NANEMOSET: the name of a brook or creek of uncertain location. De Kay places it in Southampton. "In 1663, the inhabitants of Setauket entered into an agreement with Capt. John Scott, to become copartners in a tract of land bounded easterly with *Nanemoset* Brook, westerly with the *Nessaquaque* east line, running south to the middle of the Island" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. ii., p. 321). I once believed this to be a personal name similar to *Samoset*, but as Scott conveyed land bounded by "*Quaconsit*" River (Wading River), this is probably another name for that stream or its tributaries, where the Indians fished, and is a variation of the same name mentioned in the Indian deed of Brookhaven, 1655,

Namoss-es-et, "at or about the fish-place." Eliot has *Mishe ketahhane namossit*, "as the fish of the great sea" (Ezekiel xlvii., 10). The components of the word are: *namos*, "fish"; *-es-et*, "at or near."

227. NAOSH: a name applied to Sandy Hook, N. Y. Harbor, by Henry R. Schoolcraft. It was taken from the Chippewa, signifying "a point surpassing others" (Gowans's *Bibliotheca Americana*). Baraga gives the Chippewa *neiâshi*, "a point of land, projecting in the lake." See *Nayack*, *Noyack*.

228. NAPOCK: a locality mentioned as one of the boundaries of Brookhaven, in the Indian deed of 1655, viz.: "*Warawakmy Sachem of Setaucet* sells a peice of land, etc., adjoining to the bounds of *Nesaquagg* and from thence, being bounded with a river or great *napock*, nerly *nemaukak*, eastward" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 1). I am inclined to think the locality is the long series of ponds that form the head waters of Peconic River on the bounds between Riverhead and Brookhaven towns. Its signification is "a water-place," from *neap*, "water"; *-auke*, "land" or "place." *Nipock*, "pool place," is a corresponding Narragansett term. See *Nippaug*.

229. NAQUEETATOGUE: "In 1691, *Wamcos*

Sagamore sells the upland of a neck of land lying on the southside of the Island called *Naqueetatogue*" (Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*, Babylon town). This word is an error for *Naguntitogue*.

230. NARRASKETUCK. See *Warrasketuck*.

231. NARRIOCH: Gravesend Neck, King's Co. The neck terminates in a point. It is cited in the Indian release of 1654, viz.: "said land called *Narrioch* (the Island) and *Mannahanning* (the Neck)" (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. ii.). Under *Mannahanning* Thompson's error is discussed. The name means a "point of land"; Massachusetts *naiag*, "point," "corner"; *-auke*, "land." See *Nahicans*, *Nayack*, and *Noyack*.

232. NASHAYONSUCK: one of the names of *Hashamonuk*, Southold town. It belonged really to a brook forming one of the boundaries of the neck. It is mentioned in the certificate of William Salmon, dated 1645, recorded in 1750, viz.: "A parcel of land comonly called *Hashammomock* and *Nashayonsuck*, and right over to the North-sea from *Nassayonsuck* to *Monnepaught*." Again in 1649: "Wm. Salmon of *Hashamamuck*, alias *Neshugguncer* (S. R., vol. i., p. 176; vol. ii., p. 276). It corresponds to the Massachusetts *Nashaue-suck*, "the fork of the brook or outlet," or "place between (the forks of the) brook." See *Nachaquatuck*.

233. NASSAKEAG: on the south west border of Setauket, Brookhaven town, lies the locality called by the Indian name of *Nassakeag* or by the modern one of South Setauket. It was originally applied to a swamp at that locality, viz.: "lying near *Nesakaks* swamp—running westerly to *Nasakakes* swamp," 1697; *Nasakeges* swamp, 1697; *Naskeague*, 1743 (B. H. R., vol. i., pp. 63, 66, 156). *Nassakeag* was Sachem of the *Nissequogues*; his name is on the quit claim to Richard Smith in 1664. Another, or possibly the same, is on the Indian deed of Setauket or the "North purchase" of 1675 (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 45). The swamp derives its name from being his residence or he may have taken the name from the swamp. The word is possibly the parallel of the Chippewa (Baraga) *nawashkig*, "in the middle of a swamp"; (*nawaii*, "middle"; *mashkig*, "swamp").

234. NASSECONSET: Sachem of the *Nissequogues* in 1650. Variations are: *Nasseconsack*, 1650; *Nesconsake*, 1663; *Nassesconset*, 1664; *Nesatasconsett*, 1665. *Nesconset*, Post Office in Smithtown, so adopted in 1908. It is located midway between Smithtown and Lake Ronkonkoma. The Sachem probably takes his name from his dwelling place, as it is a land name. "*Nassesconset's* land, on the east side of *Nessequag* River" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 9). *Nasseconset* corresponds to the Massachusetts *Nesse-keon-es-et*, "at or

near the second going over" (by wading or otherwise). The word contains *neese*, "two," and the locative *-es-et*, "at or near."

235. NAYACK: a point of land in the town of New Utrecht, King's Co. It appears in the early records of New Netherland, February 14, 1652, viz.: "Manhattans Indians of New Netherland, living at *Nayack*, a place on Long Island directly opposite Staten Island." An Indian deed of Dec. 1, 1652: "For land lying eastward of the North River at the heads—the Indians shall receive six coats, six kettles, six axes, six hatchets, six small looking glasses, twelve knives and twelve cans on condition, that they the Indians, and their descendants remove immediately from the land now occupied by them called *Naieck* and never return to live in the limits of the district again" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 160, 190). Variations are *Nayack-Point*, 1666; *Najeck*, 1656; *Najack*, 1662. This is the point on which Fort Hamilton is situated. The name denotes a "point or corner of land." See *Noyack*.

236. NAYANTACAWNICK: an island, proposed by Roger Williams as a suitable place of residence for the captive Pequots in 1637 (Fourth Series Mass. H. C., vi., p. 201). This Narragansett word is for *Nayanticacawmuck*, "over against *Niantic*," or "over against the point of land on the tidal-

river" (Fisher's Island or Plum Island?), according to Trumbull's *Indian Names in Connecticut*.

237. NEAPEAGUE: the long sandy and marshy beach that connects the peninsula of Montauk with the main part of the Island, East Hampton town, a dreary waste of sand, water, and mosquitoes. It is first entered on record in 1658, when: "Wyandanch gives to Rev. Thos. James half of all the whales or other great fish that shall be cast on the beach from *Napeake* eastward to the end of the Island" (E. H. R., vol. i., p 150). Variations are: *Napeage*, 1675; *Napeag*, 1700; *Napeague*, (U. S. Coast Survey); modernly *Neapeague*, *Nap-pe'ag*, etc. It signifies the "water land"; in the Montauk dialect *Niepeage*, from *niep* (Massachusetts *nip* or *nippe*) "water"; *-eage* (Massachusetts *-auke*), "land."

238. NECKAPAUGE: creek in the town of Islip. This name appears on an old map of the Nicoll patent, where the creek west of Sayville (now Green's Creek), being the eastern bound of this patent, is called *Neckapauge*, because the beginning boundary of the Nicoll patent. *Neckapauge* corresponds to Massachusetts *Nequt-pe-auke*, "one (or the first) water-place," from *nequt*, "one (or at the beginning)"; *-pe*, "water"; *-auke*, "land," or "place."

239. NECOCHAWODT: "Uncertain location in Hempstead, Queen's Co." (De Kay). This is a mistake, for it is not a place but a personal name, although it may have been applied to some locality at some period (this I have not been able to verify). *Mecohgawodt* was the Sachem of the *Massapeags* in 1639. He conveyed all his territory from the Rockaways to the country of the Secatogues to the Dutch. The name occurs also as *Mechowodt*. See *Marossepinck*.

240. NECOMMACK: see *Nocomack*.

241. NEGUNTATOGUE: a neck of land south of the settlement of Breslau between "Little Neck" and "Santapogue," Babylon town; one of the five necks of meadow land bought from the Indians in 1657. On March 2, 1663, John Sticklin, widower, of the town of Crafford, alias Jemeco, sells to Gabriel Finch "a lott of meddow upon the neck called *Neguntetake*." In 1666 Finch sells the same: "lying upon the neck called *Nagunttatauge*" (H. R., vol. i., pp. 55, 82). Variations are: *Neguntataug*, 1669; *Nagunttatoug*, 1669; *Naguntatogue*, 1684. This name signifies "abandoned," or, "forsaken land." The first part *naguntta* is the parallel of the Delaware *n'gattasu*, "abandoned" (*n'gattummen* "to leave behind"); Abnaki, *negati*, "to abandon," "to quit"; Chippewa, *nin nagadam*, "I abandon it"; Cree, *ni*

natataw, "I abandon it." The same radical is found in the Narragansett *aquegunnitteash*, "fields worn out." No doubt upon this neck were located fields formerly planted by the Indians, which were abandoned for better land, perhaps for the neck lying to the eastward called *Anuskummikak*, "land we hoe or break up."

242. NEMAUKAK: a locality mentioned in the Indian deed of Brookhaven dated 1655, viz.: "being bounded with a river or great *Napock*, nerly *nemaukak* eastward" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 1). The exact locality is now unknown. The name is probably *namo-auk-ut*, "at the fishing-place." Related is *Nemasket*, "fish place" in Boston Harbor, Mass. See *Nanemose*.

243. NESAQUAQUE ACCOMPSETT: a locality mentioned in an order issued by Gov. Nicolls, concerning the Smithtown boundary in 1670, viz.: "Declaring and offering to prove that ye *Nesquake* lands lay on both sydes of ye Ryver, and that parte lyeing on ye west syde comonly called *Nesapeake Accompsett* did extend as farre as ye fresh pond westward" (H. R., vol. i., p. 170). This name can be resolved into *Nesapeake Accomp-es-et*, "at the place over against the land on the forks of the river," "land on the other side of *Nissequogue*." The components are *nesaqu-*, "fork" (= Delaware *lechauwaak*); *-auke*,

“land”; *accomp-* (=Massachusetts *ogkome*; Chipewa *agami*), “on the other side,” “over against as a whole”; *-es-et*, “at the place,” “in the neighborhood of.”

244. NESCONSET: a post-office in Smithtown. See *Nasseconset*.

245. NESHUGGUNCER: a corrupted form of *Nashayonsuck* (q. v.). Compare also *Neshunganset* Brook in Rhode Island, near the Connecticut line.

246. NIAMUCK: Canoe Place, Southampton town. Being the narrow isthmus that separates the two bays of Shinnecock and Peconic, now connected by Shinnecock canal. First found on record in 1662, viz.: “Part of the Shinnecock Indians have made over all their land from *Niamack* over to the old gutt westward unto Capt. Topping” (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 27). Again, “lying from a place called *Niamuck* or ye Canoe Place” (Indian Deed, 1666). Variants are *Niamug*, 1667; *Niamocke*, 1667. The meaning of the name is “between the fishing-places,” from *ni*, “between,” “midway”; *-amaug*, “a fishing-place” (Trumbull). Both bays to-day are favorite resorts of the fishermen.

247. NIPPAUG: name suggested by Mr. George R. Howell, in his *History of Southampton*

(2d ed., 1888), for "Little Fresh Pond," between Southampton village and North Sea; said to signify a "small body of fresh water." But, according to Trumbull and other authorities, this name signifies "water-land" (from *nippe*, "water"; *-auke*, "land," "place"). *Nappeag* is another form of the same word. See *Napock*.

248. NIPSCOP: a tract of land in the western part of Islip town, partly in Babylon, now the farm of Austin Corbin, Esq. "John Reeve, Sheriff of Suffolk Co., will sell at Public Auction, all the right and title of John Whitman, of and to, a certain farm situated in part of the town of Huntington known by the name of Conkling's Farm or *Nipscop*" (*Suffolk Gazette*, Sag Harbor, April 22, 1809). Inquiry fails to reveal anything in regard to this place, except that this has been the traditional name of the locality beyond the memory of any living person.

249. NISINCKQUEGHACKY: a locality mentioned in De Kay's *Indian Names*, as being a village of the Matinnecoeks at Smithtown. We find it referred to in 1645 as "*Nisinckqueghacky* at which the *Mattinekonck* now reside." It is a Dutch notation for *Nissequogue* or *Nashoqu-auke*. See *Mochgonnekonck*, *Nissequogue*.

250. NISSEQUOGUE: a river and hamlet in the town of Smithtown. Formerly applied to a tribe

of Indians and to the land on which they lived at the eastward of the river. Dutch Records of 1645: "*Nisinckqueghacky* being a place where the *Matinnecoeks* now reside," showing that the *Nesaquogues* were a branch of that tribe who had left their early home. The Indian deed of 1650: "Articles of Agreement between *Nasseconseke*, Sachem of *Nesequake*—beginning at a River called and known by the name of *Nesaquake* River," etc. Again in 1664: "When *Nasseconset* sould on the east side of the river unto Jonas Wood and others—did resirve half the sayd neck called and known by the name of *Nesequake* Neck, to himself and Indians to live and to plant upon" (S. H. R., vol. i.). The late Hon. J. Lawrence Smith in his notes on Smithtown (Munsell's *S. C.*) has: "The tribe and river derived their name from *Nesaquake*, an Indian Sagamore, the father of *Nasseconset*." This derivation of the name is certainly wrong, for it is a place-name not a personal one, although if he was so-called, he may have taken it from the place where he lived, as was frequently the case. I have been unable to find any Indian of that name. The variations are: *Nesequagg*, 1655; *Nesaquock*, 1665; *Nesaquake*, 1666; *Nasaquack*, 1666; *Nesoquauk*, 1663; *Nesquauk*, 1665; *Nesoquack*, 1671; *Nassaquake*, 1675; modernly *Nissequogue*. The main theme of the name seems to be a derivative corresponding to the Massachusetts *pissagua*, "mire,"

“clay,” “mud,” etc.; Delaware, *assisquo*, “clay,” “mud,” etc. The terminal *-hacky*, *-ack*, *-ake*, denotes “land” or “country.” When the word was spoken by the Indians there was evidently a nasal sound preceding the vowel, or an exchange of *p* for *n*, hence we have the name *N'issaqu-ack* = *nissaquack*, “the clay or mud country,” in the English notation, or *n'isinckqueghacky* in the Dutch notation, which may have referred to its clay deposits, frequented by the Indians for obtaining a desirable quality of clay for making their pottery vessels, or to the meadows hereabouts.

251. NOBBS: the creek now known as “Goose Creek” near Flanders, Southampton town, flowing into the Great Peconic Bay. So-called in the testimony of *Paucamp* taken down in 1660, who mentioned five creeks: “the second *Nobbs*.” *Nobbs* is possibly an abbreviation of a longer name; and perhaps the same as the Micmac *p'nopsques*, “white-fish,” “bony-fish,” also called by the Narragansetts *munnowhatteaûg*, “fertilizers,” because used by both the Indians and whites for manuring their land. They are still so used in this section when obtainable. See *Messemennuck*.

252. NOCCOMACK: meadows and land on the west side of Mastic Neck, Brookhaven town. The release by Wm. Smith, June 1, 1734, has:

“Confirmed to the inhabitants the meadows on the west side of Mastic called *Nacomak*” (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 133). Variations are: *Nacommock*, 1734; *Necommack*, 1753; *Noccommack*, 1880. In Wm. Smith’s quit-claim, 1753, it is referred to as “meadow, marsh, or morish ground—between the said river and upland” (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 170). *Noccommack* = *Na-komuk* signifies “midway place” or “place between,” *i. e.*, the upland and bay as referred to in the above record. The components of the word are *na* (= Massachusetts *nóe*) “in the middle”; *-komuk*, “place.”

253. NOMIC: hills on Montauk, East Hampton town. These hills rise out of the sandy waste of Neapeague, forming the bold, rugged outline of the western extremity of Montauk.

Cheerless Neapeague! now bounds the heart to gain
The hills that spring beyond thy weary plain.

Legends of Montauk (1849).

Variations are: *Nummonok*, *Naumunack*, *Nommonock*, *Nominick*, *Nomnick*. The name is traditional and does not appear in the early records of the town. In the *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac* for 1888, I gave it as meaning “high dry land” and in the issue for 1889 as “land or place lifted high,” deriving it from a word corresponding to the Delaware *aspenu-men*, Massachusetts, *uspunnumun*, “elevated,” “lifted high.” I am now

satisfied as to the error of this, and that the name is the equivalent of the Massachusetts *nunnum*, "to see" (*naumūnat*, "to be seen"), Delaware, *nemeneep*, "I have seen." Thus we have *naumūn-auke*, "land to be seen (afar off)."

254. NONOWANTUCK: said to be the Indian name of Mount Sinai, Brookhaven town. It belonged originally to a creek and not to the land. I have been unable to find any early forms, the name as far as I can learn is traditional. The locality at a very early date was known as the "Old Man's" from an old Indian resident. An old decrepit Indian was designated as an "old *Homes*" (see Smithtown Certificate, 1663; Munsell's *S. C.*; Massetewse's Deed, 1664; B. H. R., vol. i., p. 12). The first part *nonowan* is the same as the Narragansett (R. Williams) *nunnowa*, "harvest time," literally "it is dry." With the affix *-tuck*, "a creek," we have *nunnowa-tuck*, "a creek that dries up," "a dry creek." Into the west side of the harbor a small stream once found its way from the plains of the interior. This was called the "Crystal Brook," and the valley left by it is still known by that name (Bayles's *Notes on Mount Sinai*; Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*).

255. NOSH: a lot of land at Southampton, L. I. Under a record of 1693, we find: "a lot

in the ox pasture going under the name of a *nosh* lot—by reason of the woodyness of it” (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 129). The word may not be Indian, but is probably a variant of *bosk*, “a thicket” or “small forest (*bosky*, woody, or bushy) covered with *boscage* or thicket.” The origin would thus be from the Dutch *bosch*, “a thicket,” “bush.”

256. NOWEDONAH: name of the Shinnecock Sachem in 1648. Now bestowed upon the “Mill Pond” at Water Mill, Southampton town. This will perpetuate the name of one who probably paddled in its waters and fished in the depths of Lake *Nowedonah*. He is said to have been the youngest of the four brothers who were the Sachems of the four eastern Long Island tribes; and he was the same Sachem previously known as *Wittaneymen*. Some histories give the name as *Nowedinah*. The name *Nowedonah* corresponds to the Delaware *natonawoh*, “I seek him,” (*n'dona*, “seek”; *nemauwi n'donamen*, “I'll go and seek it”). In fact the word signifies “the seeker.” He probably received this name in 1645, when he went “to find” or “to seek out” the enemies of the Dutch. See *Mochgonnekonck*.

257. NOYACK: a hamlet in the township of Southampton, on *Noyack* Bay about four miles

from Sag Harbor. In 1668: "At a meeting of the nebours of the North Sea have granted to Mr. John Jennings that he shall (have) liberty to fence in a peice of the North side of *Noyack* river," etc. (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 241). In 1686: "that Mr. Obadiah Rogers shall have the stream at *Noyak* to set a fulling mill upon" (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 206). Variants are *Noyack*, 1686; *Noiack*, 1712. Modernly the word is spelt *Noyac* or *Noyack*. The name signifies "a point or corner of land." *Noyack* corresponds to the Massachusetts *Naiag*, "point" or "corner." Trumbull (Notes to the Narr. Club ed. of R. Williams's *Key*) remarks: "I may be permitted to suggest that *nai*, 'having corners,' and *naiag* or *naiyag* (as Eliot writes the word), 'a corner' or 'angle,' gave the name to many points of land on the sea-coast and rivers of New England, e. g., *Nayatt* Point in Barrington, Mass., *Nayack* in Southampton, L. I.," etc. *Noyack* no doubt takes its name from the long point or neck of land now known as Jessup's Neck, at one time called "Farrington's Point."

258. OCCAPOGUE: "The name of a stream on Long Island, N. Y." (Boyd's *Indian Local Names*). I cannot find any other authority for this name. It is possibly one of the many variations of *Aquebogue*, Riverhead town. See *Aquebogue*.

259. OCCOMBAMACK: see *Acombamack*.

260. OKENOK: see *Oquenock*.

261. OMKALOG: a locality in the town of Southampton. Mentioned in the "Case" of the Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the town of Southampton against the Mecox Bay Oyster Company, 1888, p. 431, viz.: "Sept. 2, 1760, Ordered by said Trustees that Josiah Goodale for 8 shillings which he promises to pay to the trustees of this town shall and may have liberty to use and improve the land which he has already cleared at *Omkalog* for the term of this year, but he, the said Goodale, is to clear no more" (Records of the Proprietors, p. 119). W. J. Post, Esq., Town Clerk, informs me by letter that in the original record it is *Aukabog*, *Omkalog* being an error in transcribing. The land that Goodale cleared was at Flanders in the immediate vicinity of what is called "Goose Creek." See *Aquebogue*.

262. ONCHECHAUG: see *Unkechaug*.

263. ONUCK: see *Wonunke*.

264. OOSUNK: a locality on Yaphank Creek, south of the village of Yaphank, in the town of Brookhaven. In 1808 the name appears as *Oosence*. See *Asawsunce*.

265. OPCATKONTYCKE: a brook at Northport, Huntington town. Mentioned in the Indian

deed of the first purchase, 1653, viz.: "certain quantitie of land, lying and being upon Long Island, bounded upon the west side with a river commonly called by the Indians *Nachaquetack*, on the north side with the sea and going eastward to a river called *Opcatkontycke*" (H. R., vol. i., pp. 1, 2). Another copy: "to a river called *Oxeatcontyck*" (Book of Deeds, vol. ii., p. 252, Office of Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.). A note by Hon. C. R. Street says, "This is the stream at the head of Northport Harbor." The terminal affix of this name, *-tycke* is an error for the inseparable generic *-tuk*, or *-tuck*, denoting "water in motion," "a creek," or "tidal river"; the other component *oxeatcon* = Massachusetts *toskeon* (Eliot), "a ford"; Narragansett, *toyuskat*, "at the ford," or "wading-place" (*toceket'uck*, "let us wade"). *Oxeatcontuck* thus signifies "the wading-place creek." The Indian path or trail, no doubt, crossed the creek.

266. OPERHOWESECK: a brook in Huntington town. At a town meeting, June 6, 1687: "It was voted that Judge Pallmer shall be taken as a trustee in our patent, only in reference to ye soill right of that land betwixt *Operhoweseck* and fresh pond—westward of ye bounds before mentioned namely *Opechowseck* which is a small brook running into ye mill brooke" (H. R., vol. i., p. 499). Probably this word is for *Chop-*

pachau-suck, "the place of separation brook."
See *Choppauhshapaugausuck*.

267. OPPEAX: creek on Rockaway Neck, Queen's Co. On March 20, 1684, "John Hansen petitions for a patent for a tract of land lying at a creek called *Oppeax*" (Cal. of Land Papers, p. 27, Office of the Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.). See *Hapax*.

268. OQUENOCK: a neck of land in the western part of Islip town. "*Oquenock* Neck corrupted to Oak Neck is said to have been the burial place of the Indians, and this is believed to be the meaning of the word. *Oquenock* Brook bounds it on the east and separates it from *Saghtekoos* or Apple-tree Neck" (Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*, Islip). This tradition is certainly wrong, for it is not an Indian name, the early form being simply "Oak Neck," which, by some strange metamorphosis, has been corrupted into the seemingly aboriginal one of *Oquenock* or *Okenok* as it appears on some maps. This is proven by the following: Gov. Fletcher's license to Stephen Van Courtlandt to purchase land of the natives in 1692 says: "a neck of land called by the Indian name of *Saghtekoos* and by the Christians Appletree Neck, being bound on the west side by *Oake* Neck Brook to an Indian foot path" (Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*). Fletcher's patent to Thos. and Richard Willets, Oct. 10,

1695, says: "two certain necks of land and meadow—beginning at a certain pepperidge tree standing on the bank of Oak Neck creek" (Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*).

269. ORAWAC, *Orowoc*: a brook at Islip, sometimes called the "Paper Mill Brook." First recorded in 1692, when Gov. Ingoldsby granted a patent to Andrew Gibb: "For a certain tract of vacant land on Long Island commonly called *Wingatt happah* Neck—bounded on the west by *Orawack* River" (Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*, Islip). Variations are: *Orawacke*, 1697; *Orawack*, 1701; *Osawack*, 1708. Modernly *Orawac*, *Orowoc*, *Orawoc*, and on some maps, *Oriwic*. This part of Islip town was the last settled. The land covered by timber intersected and dotted by numerous streams and swamps, it naturally remained unoccupied for a long period after the settlement of other towns on Long Island. From the great scarcity of aboriginal relics and evidences of village sites, it must have been also destitute of Indian habitations, for history informs us that the two principal villages of the Indians were located at *Secatogue* Neck on the west, and at *Unkechaug* Neck in Brookhaven town on the east, thus leaving the greater part of the present town of Islip a wilderness, and as such it remains to-day. The brook takes its name from the land in the vicinity, being as stated in Gibbs's patent,

“vacant land.” *Orawack* is the parallel of the Massachusetts (Eliot) *touwa-auke*, “old vacant, abandoned land,” “wild land”; Delaware *tauwatawuk*, “an uninhabited tract” (*tauwatawique*, “in the wilderness”); Micmac (Rand) *taipkwaak*, “wilderness.” Eliot uses *touohkomuk* or *touwakomuk* for a “wild-place,” “a wilderness,” “a desert,” “a forsaken place,” “wood country,” “forest.” *Orapakes*, *Orapaks*, or *Orohpiques* in Virginia is of the same derivation: *Touoh-peauke*, “a wild water-place,” “wilderness water-place,” probably a swamp. It is frequently mentioned by Capt. John Smith, who says: “About 25 miles lower on the North side of this river [Pamunkee] is *Werawocomoco* where their king [Powhatan] inhabited when Captain Smith was delivered him prisoner; . . . but now he hath abandoned that, and liveth at *Orapakes* by *Youghtanund* in the wilderness.” Again: “But he took so little pleasure in our neare neighborhood, that were able to visit him against his will in 6 or 7 hours, that he retired himself to a place in the deserts at the top of the river *Chickahamania* betweene *Youghtanund* and *Powhatan*. His habitation there is called *Orapakes* where he ordinarily now resideth.” And again: “he retired himselfe to *Orapakes* in the desert betwixt *Chickahamania* and *Youghtanund*” (Smith’s *Works*, Arber’s ed., pp. 51, 80, 375). This locality is an interesting one from the fact of its being the

scene of the battles of the Wilderness during the late rebellion. Grant, in his *Memoirs* (vol. ii., p. 258) says: "The country we were now in was a difficult one to move troops over. The streams were numerous, deep, and sluggish, sometimes spreading out into swamps, grown up with impenetrable growths of trees and underbrush, the banks were generally low and marshy making the streams difficult to approach except where there were roads and bridges."

270. ORIOCK: on Jan. 22, 1703, Lancaster Symes, *et al.*, petition for a license to purchase a tract of land in the county of Suffolk, at the mouth of a river called *Oriock* (Cal. of Land Papers in Office of Sec'y of State, p. 64). See *Orawac*.

271. OSHAMAMUCKS: Fresh Pond on the boundary between Huntington and Smithtown. Recorded in 1694: "land on ye west side of ye fresh pond, commonly known by ye name of *Oshamamucks*" (H. R., vol. ii., p. 160). See *Unshemamuck*.

272. OUHEYWICKINGH: an Indian village on Long Island, taken under the protection of four principal tribes as stated in a treaty of 1645. "*Ouweehacky*, locality unknown on L. I. Sound," according to De Kay. Allowing for the variations

which the other Indian names in this treaty present, and the sound of the word in being spoken, this village must have been the one located on Mastic Neck, Brookhaven, and known to the English as *Unkechaug*. The termination in Dutch notation, *-wichkingh* corresponds to the Delaware *wick-ink*, "place of the houses," "a village." We thus have *Unke-wik-ink*, "village on the other side (of a hill)," and *Ouwee-hacky*, "country beyond," both forms being variations of the idea in *Unkechaug*, "land beyond the hill." See *Mochgonnekonck*, *Unkechaug*.

273. OWENAMCHOCK: "The eastward bounds of Tobacus' land sold to Setauk" (Memorandum on file, B. H. R., vol. i., p. 33, 1668-9). Possibly a variation of *Occombamack* or *Accombamack*, as this was the eastward bounds of the land sold by Tobacus to Gov. Winthrop in 1666 (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 23). The name *Owenamchock* = *Ongk-nameech-auke*, "beyond the fishing place." The components of the word would be *ongk-*, "beyond"; *nameech*, "fish"; = *auke*, "place."

274. PAGGANCK: Governor's Island, N. Y. Harbor. The Indian deed of June 16, 1637, says: "*Cacapeteyno* and *Pewihas* as owners—acknowledge, that they have transferred, cede and convey to and for the behoof of Wouter Van Twiller, Director General of New Netherland,

the nut Island, in the Indian tongue called *Pagganck*, situate opposite the Island of the *Manahates* (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 14). Also "Nutten Island," and by the Indians "*Pagganck*" (*French's Gazetteer of N. Y.*, 1860). Governor's Island bore the name of "Nut Island" during the Holland supremacy (nut is in Dutch *nutten*) but whether, as it is suspected, this was a translation of the Indian *Pecanuc*, or "nut trees," is not certain. My search seems to make it so, for *Pagganck* is no doubt the parallel of the Delaware *pachgammak*, "black walnut" (*pachganunschi*, "white walnut trees"); Chippewa (Baraga) *paganak*, "nut," "walnut," "hazel nut." The common hickory-nut was called *pacan*, a general name for all hard-shell nuts, meaning "that which is cracked with an instrument"—by a stone, or hammer. Strachey's Virginian vocabulary has *paukauns* for "walnuts." At the west and north this name (as, e. g., *pacanes* and modern *pekan* and *pekan-nut*) has been appropriated to a single species, the fruit of the *Carya olivæformis* (*Trumbull's Words derived from N. A. Indian Languages*).

275. PAHEHETOCK: a locality on the eastern end of Long Island. Probably the Dutch notation for *Peconic* or *Pehikkomuk*, the small palisadoed village of the Indians at *Ucquebauge*. Mentioned in a declaration concerning trade with

the Indians on Long Island, when two Dutchmen testify before the Secretary of New Netherland: "That it is true and truthful that they have been in the months of October, November, etc. A°—1647, with Govert Loockmans and his bark along the north coast from New Netherland to *Pahehetoek*, *Crommegou* and New Haven, during which voyage they neither saw, nor heard, nor ever knew that Govert Loockmans himself, or any of his crew had directly or indirectly traded or bartered with or to the Indians, there or elsewhere any powder, lead or guns, except that he, Loockmans made a present of about a pound of powder to the Chief *Rochbon* in the *Crommegou* and purchased two geese in the *Crommegou* and half a deer at *Pahetoc* with powder; without having given to, or exchanged with the Indians anything else to our knowledge (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 94). *Crommegouw* was the name given to Gardiner's Bay by the Dutch and signifies "crooked coast or district." See *Peconic*.

276. PAHQUAHKOSSIT: Wading River, Riverhead town. So recorded in 1687 (*S. R.*, vol. i., p. 344). See *Pauquacumsuck*.

277. PAMUNKE: see *Paumanack*.

277 a. PANOTHICUTT: see *Penataquit*.

278. PANTIGO: a locality between East Hampton village and Amagansett. Recorded as early as 1669, when William Edwards gives his daughter Sarah: "that Lott that Lyeth at *pantego*." Again in 1680: "upland lying at the place commonly called *pantigo*" (E. H. R., vol. i., p. 320; vol. ii., p. 89). The early settlers frequently gave names to localities from some local happening. Among such names we find "Hard Scrabble," "Toilsome," "Scuttle Hole," "Whippoorwill," etc. *Pantigo*, supposed to be aboriginal, evidently belongs to the same class, and is probably the English "*pant-I-go*." In this derivation Hon. Henry P. Hedges, the East Hampton historian, concurs.

279. PAPEQUATUNCK: "locality on the south-east bounds of Oyster Bay town (De Kay). But according to the following it is on the west side. Found in the first Indian deed of 1653, viz.: "All the land lying and situate upon Oyster Bay, and bounded by Oyster Bay River to the east side, and *Papequatunck* on the west side" (Thompson, vol. i., p. 485). This was a tract of land cleared by the Indians for their planting ground. *Papequatun*, or *papequatun* corresponds to the Massachusetts *pohquetaham* (Eliot), "broken"; the terminal is *-auke*, "land." Trumbull writes the word *Pauquettahun-auke*, "land opened," or "broken up," *i. e.*, after it had been

once planted or dug over. *Cuttyhunk* in Massachusetts is a corruption from the same and we find also the Pequot *Paucatum'nuc* (Stiles), 1761.

280. PAQUATUCK: creek on the line between East and Centre Moriches, Brookhaven town, now known as Terrell's River. Fletcher's Patent, 1697, gives: "On the west by a river on the west side of *Mariche's* Neck, called *Paquatuck*." Variations are *Pacotuck*, 1697; *Poquatuck*, 1703. Modernly *Pautuck*. The name *Paquatuck* = *pauqua-tuck*, "a clear (or open) creek," from *paqua*, "open," "clear"; *-tuck*, "tidal river," "creek."

281. PAQUINAPAGOGUE: mentioned in De Kay's *Indian Names of L. I.*, as being a tract of land in Smithtown with the query "where?" De Kay probably obtained it from Thompson (vol. i., p. 456), who, supposing the Richard Smith of Rhode Island to be the same Richard Smith of Smithtown, erroneously quotes a Rhode Island Indian deed. Parsons (*Indian Names of R. I.*) quotes it as *Poppaquinnapaug*, now Fener's Pond, near Pawtuxet. The name is probably *Paqwa-quinna-paug*, "the shallow long pond"; from *pagwa* (=Massachusetts *pongqui*), "shallow"; *quinna* (=Massachusetts *gunni*), "long"; *-paug*, "pond."

282. PASCU-UCKS: a creek in the town of Babylon. Indian deed of 1689 from island in the

Great South Bay: "bounded on the east by a certain creek which is called by us *Pascu-uicks*, all the meadow lying westward of *Pascu-uicks* of the said Island *Screcunkas*" (H. R., vol. ii., p. 48). This name probably *pachau-auke*, "turning place," or "where they divide" (the "dividing-place" of the said Island), from *pâchau* (=Massachusetts *poksheau*), "it divides itself"; *-auke*, "land," "place." See *Patchogue*.

283. PASSASQUEUNG: a creek in South Oyster Bay, Queen's Co. It is probably the same river or creek called *Arrasquaug*, and mentioned as being the western boundary of the town in Andros Patent of 1677, and now called "Minell's Creek." In a remonstrance by the inhabitants of Oyster Bay to the people of Huntington in 1663, we find: "Then we do by this request you to forbear mowing our meadow which being at the river *Passasqueung*" (Munsell's *Hist. Queen's Co.*). In the *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac* for 1890, I gave the signification as "land that rises" or "stands up," the chief component corresponding to the Delaware *pachsucquin*; Narragansett *pasuckquish*, "to rise." On inquiry, I find that the land in this section is mostly level and that this could not be a descriptive term for that locality, the same being mostly meadow land. It is no doubt the equivalent of the Massachusetts (Eliot) *pisseaquane*, "mire"; *pissaquanit*, "in the mire"

(Job viii., 11; Ps. xl., 2), with the suffix *-ung* or *-aug*, "land." We have, therefore, *Passasquauke*, "miry land." See *Arrasquaug* and *Assasquage*.

284. PASSQUESSIT: "the east end of Fisher's Island, Southold town" (President Stiles's *Itinerary*, 1761; Trumbull's *Indian Names in Conn.*). Trumbull gives no signification. The east end of the Island is quite high with hills and bluffs, so I would suggest that it is the equivalent of the Narragansett *pasuckquish* (R. Williams), Delaware *pachsucquin*, "to rise," "to stand up," with the diminutive locative suffix, *-es-et*; *Passuqu-es-et*, "at the place where it rises or stands up."

285. PATCHOGUE: a village in the western part of Brookhaven town. *Pochoug* Neck containing some three hundred acres was number three, in the seven necks of land disposed of in Avery's lottery in 1758. The name by some of the Long Island historians is said to have been derived from a so-called *Pochaug* tribe of Indians. That an individual Indian has a similar cognomen and lived in Brookhaven town is proven by a deed of 1703, where *Paushag* signs as one of the grantors. The popular meaning, among the residents of the village is, "a place of many streams," but the etymology of the word will not allow this interpretation. Variations are *Pochoug*, 1758; *Pochog*, 1759; *Patchague*, 1825. Similar names of places

occur in New England viz.: *Pachaug* River in Voluntown and Griswold, Conn.; *Pachaug* Neck on Taunton River, Mass. Westbrook, Conn., was called *Pochaug* (on some maps *Patchogue*). Trumbull gives: *Pachaug* = *pâchau-auke*, denoting a "turning-place", whence perhaps the river's name; and says: "*Patchogue* in Brookhaven, L. I., is probably the same name." But *Pochaug* in Westbrook, he derives from *pohshâog* (Eliot), "where they divide in two," from the fact that two rivers came together there and were regarded by the Indians as one divided river (*Indian Names in Connecticut*).

286. PATCHUMMUCK: a locality mentioned as one of the bounds of *Hashamomuk* Neck, at the head of Tom's Creek, Southold, 1660, viz.: "and so to the North sea at the head of the said creeke called in Indian *Patchummuck*, so along to the North east to a place called *Minnapaugs*" (S. R., vol. i., p. 208). The name appears as *Pashimamsk* in Salmon's Certificate of 1645, recorded in 1750 (S. R., vol. ii., p. 276). The word *Patchummuck* = *Pâchau-omuk*, "turning aside place," "place where it turns aside," because at this point (the head of Tom's Creek) the bounds "turn aside" to the northeast. See *Patchogue*.

287. PATTERSQUASH: a small island opposite a creek of the same name at Mastic Neck, Brook-

haven town. It appears first in 1670, viz.: "a tract of land running from the head of *Patersquas*—which is to be understood, all the land and meadows comonly called *pattersquas*" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 27). Variants are *Patterquash*, 1790; *Patterquos*, *Paterquas*, *Pattersquash* (various maps). This is another instance where the early form seems more like a personal name ("comonly called *Pattersqua's* land and meadow"). An Indian lived on Mastic at this period called *Paterquam*. His name is on Smith's deed to Indians in 1700. Trumbull says, of a similar name in Connecticut: "It might be from *petuquis*, 'round'; -as or -es, diminutive; *petuqu-as* 'a small round place,' 'hill,' 'wigwam,' or 'sweat house.'" See *Poosepatuck*.

288. PAUCKACKATUN: This form is found on a contemporaneous copy of the original Indian deed of 1648, made by Richard Terry, formerly in the library of the late John Carson Brevoort. See *Paucuckatux*.

289. PAUCHOGUE: a creek in the town of Islip. See *Patchogue*.

290. PAUCKUCKATUX: a creek on the bounds of *Hashamomuk* Neck, Southold town, probably the one known as Tom's Creek. First mentioned in the Indian deed of May 6, 1648, viz.: "*Mama-wetough* Sachem of *Curchage*, conveys to Gov.

Eaton, Stephen Goodyear and another of New Haven, for six coates, a tract of land beginning at a creeke called and knowne by the name of *Paucuckatux*, bounded on the west by the land in the occupacon of William Solmon, extending itself eastward towards Plum Isle, the breadth thereof also, to the North and South sea, and also Plum Isle aforesaid" (Book of Deeds, vol. ii., Office Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.). An Indian deed of 1660 has: "and from thence southward to a creek called *Paucuckatux*." Again in 1661: "to a certain creek the Indians call *Paugetuck* on the southside" (S. R., vol. i., pp. 208, 210). The name *Paucuckatux* is derived from *paucucka* (=Massachusetts *pohqueta*), "divided"; *-tuck*, "a creek," "tidal river," "cove," "estuary." See *Payaquotusk*.

291. PAUGETUCK: see *Paucuckatux*.

292. PAUMANACK, *Pommanock*: a name of Eastern Long Island, governed by the Sachems of Shelter Island and Montauk. The first mention of the name that I have been able to find is in the Indian deed for Gardiner's Island, May 3, 1639: "*Yovawan*, Sachem of *Pommanock* and *Aswaw* Sachem his wife," etc. (Lechford's *Note Book*, pp. 129, June 27, 1638 to July 29, 1641). The title "Sachem of *Pommanock* or *Paumanack*" was used only by the Sachem of Montauk. The four

Sachems of the district covered by this title were brothers, consequently were united into one band for mutual protection and interest. In the various deeds given by the two Sachems the following variations occur: *Pommanocc*, 1639; *Pamunke*, 1648; *Pammanach*, 1656; *Pawmanuck*, 1658; *Pammanake*, 1658; *Paumanuck*, 1659; *Paumanacke*, 1659; *Pamanack*, 1659; *Pommanock*, 1665. Some authorities have also *Paumanacke* and *Paumanhacky*. The meaning suggested in the *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac* for 1889: "land where there is travelling by water (cf. the Delaware *pomma'-hum*, "to travel by water," etc.) seemed to be right as applied to the cove-indented shores of this part of Long Island, but later investigation compelled me to reject it for the one given in the same *Almanac* for 1890, viz.: "land of tribute." Here *pauman* or *pomman* = Narragansett, *pummunun*, "he offers" or "devotes"; *pummen'um*, "contributes" (from this comes *pumpom*, "a tribute of bear's skin"). Eliot has *up-paupau-men-uk* (Numbers, viii., 21), "he habitually or by custom offers it." Thus we have *Pauman-auke*, "land of tribute." That this part of Long Island was under tribute at this period and previous both to the Pequots and to the whites, is abundantly proven by all the older writers, such as Gookin, Winthrop, and others. "At a meeting of the Commissioners of the United Colonies of N. E. at Hartford, Sept. 6, 1644, *Youghcoe*, the

Sachem of Manhansett on Long Island, presented himself to the court, desiring that, in regard he was tributary to the English and had hitherto observed the articles of agreement heretofore made (1637), he might receive from them a certificate, etc., whereby his relation to the English should appear and he be preserved as much as might be from unjust grievances and vexations." Therefore they gave the following certificate:—"and whereas the Indians in the eastern part of Long Island are become tributaries to the English and have engaged their lands to them; and whereas *Youghco*, *Wiantance*, *Moughmaitow*, and *Weenakamin* do profess themselves friends to the English and Dutch—It is our desire that the said Sagamore and their companions may enjoy full peace" (Plymouth Col. Records, vol. ix., p. 18; Thompson, vol. i., p. 365). See the discussion of *Paumanack* in the *Algonquian Series*, vol. iv., pp. 21-38.

293. PAUQUACUMSUCK: a creek now called the "Wading River" at the post office of the same name, Riverhead town. It is mentioned in all the early deeds relating to the tract of land called "Occabuck," being its western boundary. The deed of 1648 being an exception. Variations are: *Pequaocheon*, 1660; *Quaconsuck*, 1660; *Pauquaconsut*, 1665; *Pauquaconsuck*, 1666; *Paquaconsit*, 1679; *Pauquacumsok*, 1686; *Pauquacumsuck*, 1685; *Paquahkossit*, 1687 (S. H., vol. i., 2). In the

testimony of Paucamp, an old Indian, aged 80, taken down by Wm. Wells in 1660, with the aid of an interpreter, in the presence of many English and Indians, we find: "and further says that the bounds of Occabauk aforesaid go on a straight line from the head of ye River (Peconic) to the wading creek on ye North Beach (at the sound) which is called *Pequaockeon* because *Pequaocks* are found there" (Book of Deeds, vol. ii., p. 213, Office of Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.). The components of *Pauquacumsuck* are: *Pequaock* = *poquahoc* (Unkechaug), *poquauhock* (Narragansett), *p'quaughhaug* (Pequot), *pekøahat* (Abnaki), *quohaug* (Montauk), signifying either "thick shell" or "tightly closed shell" (Trumbull); the name of the round clam or *quohaug* (*Venus mercenaria* L.) found in great abundance on Long Island; *keon* represents the Massachusetts *toskeon* (Eliot), "to wade"; *-suck*, "outlet." *Poquahoc-keon-suck* thus signifies "the brook or outlet where we wade for clams," "a clam wading brook." The late Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan suggests that the English name is derived from wading after the clam, whilst the aboriginal means the locality of the fish; in short, clam river (*Amer. Hist. Mag.*, 1858, vol. ii., No. 5, p. 149).

294 PAUTUCK: creek at Moriches, L. I. See *Poquatuck*.

295. PAWCUCK: a neck of land in Westhampton, L. I. See *Apocuck*.

296. PAYAQUOTUSK: a neck mentioned in the certificate to Wm. Salmon, as being northeast of his house on *Hashamomuk* Neck, Southold town, 1645, viz.: "to the neck north east of my house which neck is called *Payaquotusk*" (S. R., vol. ii., p. 276). The neck is now called "Pipe's Neck." It takes its name from the estuary on its southern extremity which divides into two branches. See *Paucuckatux*.

297. PEACEPUNCK: west branch of the Nissequogue River, Smithtown. It is so named in a partition division among the heirs of Richard Smith, May 14, 1736, "then layd out a Certain tract of Land on the right of Deborah Lawrence Containing five hundred acres lying on the west side of Smithtown river att a place where the Mills now stands bounded as foloweth begining att the said river att a certain branch of the said river lying southward of the said Mills called the *peacepunck* branch, etc." (Copy from O. B. Ackerly, Esq.) See *Pesapunck*.

298. PECONIC: the river that separates the towns of Southampton and Riverhead, the Peconic Bay, and a village in Southold town now perpetuate the name. By a deed, dated June 12, 1639,

(really June 12, 1649) James Farrett conveyed to Edward Howell and associates, the first settlers at Southampton: "All those lands lying and being bounded between *Peaconeck* and the easternmost Point of Long Island, with the whole breadth from sea to sea" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. iii., pp. 21, 22). In the Indian deed to John Ogden, May 12, 1659, the bounds are given: "Northward to the waters of the bay and to the creek of *Accobaucke*, westward to the place called *Peheconnacke*" (*E. H. R.*, vol. i., p. 156). Variations are: *Pehaconnuck*, 1667; *Pehik-konuk*, 1667; *Pehickoneck*, 1667; *Peacconock*, 1679; *Peheconnuck*, 1688; *Pehoconneck*, 1689; *Peaconnet*, 1690; modernly, *Peconic*. In the *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac* for 1888, I gave the meaning as "water at point of land." This was furnished me by Prof. E. N. Horsford of Cambridge, who derived it from *pe*-, "water"; *-igan*, "a point"; *-ak*, "land." I am satisfied that this is an error, ignoring the long and more ancient form of the name. Besides *pe*="water," is an inseparable generic used only at the end of compound words and inadmissible as a prefix, being equivalent as such to *nippe* or *neape*, as in *Neapeage*, *Napock*. It has been suggested that the name might be derived from *pecanuc*, "nut trees," or was one of the forms of *poquannock*, "cleared land." Pelletreau's paper on *Long Island Indian Names* derives it from the Narragansett *paquanau auke*, "a battle field," "a

slaughter-place." This, no doubt, is also incorrect. *Peconic* or *pehik-konuk* was a locality limited in extent, a village of the Indians (*Col. Hist., N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 600). *Paucamp*, an old Indian, said in 1667: "that the place had been an ancient seat of sachemship time out of mind" (*S. H. R.*, vol. ii., p. 2). Another testified: "that there had been a small plantation of Indians there, but they being few were driven off" (*E. H. R.*, vol. i., p. 260). The exact spot to which the name belonged is certainly difficult to locate. I have suggested it may have been "Indian Island" or the village site discovered at *Aqueboug* in 1879, but Ogden's bounds went westward of that place to *Peheconnacke*. However, the Indian name is the parallel of the Massachusetts (Cotton) *peuk-komuk*, or *peakomuk*, "little house," from *peâsik*, "small," "little," and *komuk* or *komik*, "a place inclosed," "a field," "a house," etc. Cotton uses both forms *peuk komuk* and *peakomuk*, as does Ogden in his release to Southampton, 1667 (*S. H. R.*, vol. i., p. 163). Eliot uses *komuk* for "field," "place," "house," "temple," etc. (also *plural* for "fields"). Therefore *Peconic* might be translated as a "small plantation" as stated in James's testimony in 1657.

299. PEHIK-KONUK: see *Peconic*.

300. PENATAQUIT: a former name of Bay

Shore, Islip town, taken from the creek at that place. In the Indian deed for Aweeksa Neck to John Mowbray, May 30, 1701, the bounds were: "Northward from the heads of *Cagoqunk* and *Penataquitt* Rivers to the bounds between the North and South Indians." Thompson gives the name to the neck. The name appears also as *Penettiquott*, 1720; later *Panothticutt*. Our *Penatuckcut* is susceptible of two significations. It may be derived from *pena* (Narragansett *penayi*), "crooked"; *-tukq*, "a tidal river," "a creek"; *-ut*, "at"; = *Pena-tukq-ut*, "at the crooked creek"; or *Pena-tugk-qut*, "at the crooked tree." The early forms favor the latter and the "crooked tree" may have served as a bound-mark, as did the maple tree at the head of the other river. See *Cagoqunk*.

301. PEQUANET: A neck of land at Orient, L. I. Mentioned in a letter of John Tuthill dated 1.8. 1660 as the "*Pequanet* further neck." Probably a variant of *Poquatuck* (q. v.).

302. PEQUASH: a neck of land at Cutchogue, Southold town, now known as Goldsmith's Neck. One of the "first necks in Corchaug bounds." The name is found on record as early as 1658, viz.: "old bounds of Southold that is to saye, from Tom's creek east to *Puckquashinecke* west" (S. H. R., vol. i., p. 110). Variations are

Puckquash, 1661; *Pequash*, 1662; *Poquash*, 1669. The word is sometimes abbreviated to "*Quasha*." It signifies "open land," from a word corresponding to the Massachusetts *pohquashinne* (Eliot), which, as descriptive of a tract of land or field, means "open level ground." According to Trumbull, "the Indian planting lands were either *pauque-auke*, land naturally 'clear,' 'open,' or *pauq'uun-auke*, 'land made clear,' 'a clearing'; after it had been once planted or dug over, it was called *pauquettahun-auke*, 'land opened,' or 'broken up'."

303. PESAPUNCK: a neck of land at Cutchogue, Southold town. "This large neck of land, always considered one of the choice farms of the town, lies midway between Corchaug and Mattituck, having for its western boundary from the 'Manor Hill' for a distance of half a mile or more the main road; and the waters of Peconic Bay, and the creek between Fort Neck and Reeves' Neck forming its other boundaries. The neck is owned by John Wells, the 7th in line of descent from Wm. Wells, the first settler at Southold" (J. W. C., Note, S. R., vol. i., p. 272). First recorded in 1654, viz.: "The meadow of Master John Booth commonly called the *Pissapunke* meadow"; again, 1658: "a peice of meadow at the *Pissapunck*—half of which is Mastr boothes" (S. R.). Variations are: *Pessepunk*, 1676; *Pesa-*

punck, 1677; *Pisapunke*, 1679; *Pieceapunck*, 1686. It is the same as the Narragansett *Pésuponck*, "hot house," one probably being located in the neck opposite the palisadoed village of the Indians at "Fort Neck" mentioned above. The "hot house" is thus described by Roger Williams: "This Hot-house is a kind of a little cell or cave six or eight foot over, round, made on the side of a hill (commonly by some Rivulet or Brooke); into this frequently the men enter after they have exceedingly heated it with store of wood, laid upon an heape of stones in the middle; when they have taken out the fire, the stones still keepe a great heate; Ten, twelve, twenty more or less enter at once starke naked, leaving their Coats, small breeches (or aprons), at the doore, with one to keep all; here they sit round these hot stones an houre or more, taking tobaco, discoursing and sweating together, which sweating they use for two ends: First to clense their skin, secondly to purge their bodies, which doubtlesse is a great means of preserving them and recovering them from diseases—when they come forth (which is a matter of admiration) I have seen them runne (summer and winter) into Brookes to coole them without the least hurt" (*Key to the Language in America*, 1643).

304. POCHOUG: neck in Brookhaven town. This name corresponds to the Massachusetts

Pohshâog (Eliot), "where they divide in two," "turn aside," "turning place," etc. See *Pa-tchogue*.

305. POMICHES: a creek at East Moriches, Brookhaven town. "In 1677, the Indian John Mahew sold a neck called *Watchauge*, bounded on the east by a small brook called *Mattuck*, and on the west by a creek called *Pomiches*, the head of which, once a marsh is now a valley which crosses the main village street, Munsell's *Hist. S. C.* (Brookhaven, p. 28). Some early deeds give *Pameeches*, or *Pamachees* Pond; *Permichees* Swamp, 1773. This word seems to denote "a crossing," or something that comes from "aside," "athwart a path" (cf. Massachusetts *pum-meche*, "crossing"; Delaware *pemitschi*, "from the side," or "athwart"; *pemitschecheu*, "a cross-way"). The creek probably crossed the Indian path, or else it may be named from the fact that the path crossed the creek. The swamp was located at the head of the creek.

306. POMMANOCC: see *Paumanack*.

307. PONQUOGUE: a neck of land on Shinnecock Bay, Southampton town. Ponquogue lighthouse is located on this neck. The locality is not referred to in the records of the town until 1738, when it appears as follows: "And then

we proceeded to Rampasture in *Poganquogue* and laid out an highway—from the head of the long cove, Running directly across *Poganquogue Neck*” (S. H. R., vol. iii., p. 100). Variants are: *Pauganquogue*, 1742; *Pogenquake*, 1743; *Pauganquog*, 1750; *Paugunquag*, 1775; *Pagonquag*, 1825; modernly *Ponquogue*. De Kay has also *Bondyquogue*. Dr. John G. Shea gave W. S. Pelletreau as its meaning “the pond at the place where the bay bends,” holding that it was derived from an original *Pauganquaquanantuck*. There is nothing in the etymology of the word to warrant this meaning, nor does it appear to have been derived from *quaquanantuck*, a meadow some miles to the west. *Paug* = *pe-auke*, “water-place,” “pond,” is an inseparable generic and used only at the end of a compound word; consequently the prefix *paug* cannot here mean a “pond.” I have suggested its derivation from *pauqu'un-auke*, “cleared land,” “land made clear” (*Brooklyn Eagle Almanac*, 1888, 1889, 1890). This I now believe to be the true derivation, the name being one of the many forms applied by the Indians to “land either clear or made clear.”

308. POOSEPATUCK: a locality on the northeast part of Mastic Neck, where a small creek empties into Forge River. The neck is now the home of a small remnant of the tribe known as the *Unkechaugs*. On July 2, 1700, Wm. Smith

gave the following deed:—"Bee it knowe to all men that the intent sayd Indien, there children and posterryte may not want suffisient land to plant on, forever, that I do hereby grant for mee, my heires and assigns forever that *Wisquosuck* Jose, *Wionconow*, *Pataquam*, Stephen *Weramps*, *Penaws*, *Tapshana*, *Wepsha*, *Tucome* and *Jacob*, Indian natives of *Unquachock*, etc.—one hundred akers in Mastic Neck fifty acres at *pospatou*. ffifty acres at Constbles Neck, and ten acres at *qualican*" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 91). Variants are: *Pusspa'tuck*, 1794; *Pusspa'tok*, 1794; *Poospa-tuc*, 1845; *Poospatuck*, 1888. In the *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac* for 1888, 1889, I gave the meaning as "little river falls," or where "a little river falls nto tide water." A better etymology would be "union of two rivers and a fall into tide water," or where "a cove or creek bursts forth, flows out." The prefix *poosepa-* or *pusspa'-* is the equivalent of the Narragansett *paspisha*, "he rises"; Massachusetts *pashpishau* (Eliot), "he arises," "bursts forth," "blooms (as a flower)," etc.; *-tuk*, "tidal river or creek." Compare *Paspahegh* in Virginia: "the mouth of this river [Chickahominy] falleth into the great river [the James] at *Paspahegh*, 8 miles above our fort" (John Smith's *True Relation*, 1608, p. 11). Also *Paspeshauks* in Connecticut: "forte called Saybrook als *Pashpeshauks* at the mouth of the River Kennecticut" (Gardiner's Island Deed, 1639); *Pashpesh-auk*,

“land at the bursting forth,” “uniting of the river with the sound.” Similar names occur also in Rhode Island.

309. POQUATUCK: mentioned by the various histories of Long Island as being the Indian name of Orient Point, Southold town. It does not appear on the town records. It may have belonged to the cove, now called Long Beach Bay, being an open, wide, body of water. The name is derived from *poqua*-, “clear,” “open”; *-tuck*, “tidal river,” “cove,” or “creek.” See *Paquatuck*.

310. POQUOTT: Dyer’s Neck, between Setauket and Port Jefferson, Brookhaven town. It is traditional and is not found in the records, but is mentioned by Thompson and others. The name denotes “clear land,” “open country”; *pauqu’-auk-ut*, “at the land naturally clear or open.” *Pequawket* and *Pigwacket*, Fryeburg, Me., are forms of the same name. See *Pequash*.

311. PORIGIES: a small neck of land at Mastic, Brookhaven town, situated on the west side of Snake Neck at the Woodhull farm. So-called from the Indian who two hundred years ago made his home there, *Porridge’s Neck*. We find in the Indian deed for *Yamphank Neck*, 1688,

"*Wopehege* allis *porridg*. "In the Indian deed of 1690 for roads that crossed this neck, to Richard Woodhull, it appears as "*Waphege*" only (H. B. R., vol. i., pp. 70-75). Probably the Indian was so-called on account of his fondness for that old dish, samp-*porridge*. The word would thus be not of Indian origin linguistically.

312. POTINACK: a hole or deep depression on Montauk about a mile west of the "Hither Plain" U. S. Life-Saving Station, in close proximity to the cliffs, sometimes filled with water. Bearing the same name are two other holes: (a) *Potinack* hole, short distance north of the above in the woods, a flaggy hole. (b) *Potinack* hole, a watering place at the junction of four farms at Amagansett. In the East Hampton Records (vol. iv., 1889) I translated this name as "where the land sinks," that is "gutting in," making it correspond to the Massachusetts *potoae*, with the locative *-ack*, "land," and related to *Potunk*. I may be in error as regards this derivation, and it may simply be one of the many forms of *Appuhqui-auke*. See *Appaquoque* and *Potunk*.

313. POTUNK: a neck of land and meadows at West Hampton. In the Indian deed to John Ogden, May 12, 1659, the bounds were: "Northward to water of the bay and to the creek of *Accaboucke*, westward to the place called *Pehecan-*

nache, and southerly to *Potuncke's*" (S. H. R., vol. i., p. 162; E. H. R., vol. i., p. 156). Variations are: *Potunck*; meadow at *Potunk*, 1683; meadow at *Potonke*, 1686; *Potunk*, 1696. The name is related to the Chippewa *petobeg*, "a bog"; Abnaki *poteba*, "to sink in the mire." Trumbull gives *Potonke*, "a place where the foot sinks," "a boggy place." *Podunk*, the Indian name of a tract of meadow adjoining Quabaug Pond in Brookfield (Worcester Co.), Mass., seems to be the same word. The components are: *pot-*, "to sink," *-unk*, locative.

314. POXABOG: a farming district, and a pond at Bridgehampton. It is first found on record in the laying out of the South Division of Southampton in 1712, viz.: "Runs into a litel slade for water ner *paugasaboug*—Then we went eastward of *paugaseboug* by East Hampton path" (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 162). Variants are: *Pougosoboug*, 1726; *Pogaseboge*, 1724; *Poxabogue*, 1763; modernly *Poxabog*. W. S. Pelletreau, Esq., in the Town Records, gives the meaning as a "bathing place." This is incorrect, as it does not describe the pond; beside the suffix *-baug* is a frequentative for the inseparable generic *pe-auke*, "water-place," "a pond." The first part is *paugasa* (Trumbull), "to open out," or "to widen," "spread out." *Paugasa-baug*, thus means "a pond that opens out," or "widens," which this

pond frequently does. In dry seasons, it contains a very little water, but in wet seasons I have seen it very full, flowing out through its outlet into Sagg Swamp and Pond, across the Easthampton road.

315. POYHAS: a swamp within Hashamomuk bounds, Southold town. Mentioned in the deed of 1660, as having been reserved at a previous sale, viz.: "they the said Indians reserving out of the said neck to themselves two swamps, one called *Poyhas*, the other *Weakewanopp*" (S. R., vol. i., p. 209). It was reserved for the use of *Poyhas*, an Indian who lived and planted there, and was one of the "five wigwams" referred to in the Jackson deed of 1640.

316. PUMCATAWE: a tract of land in Brookhaven town. Recorded in the Fletcher patent for the Manor of St. George, 1693, viz.: "also two small tracts of land and meadow, lying east of *Mastic River* called *Pumcatawe* and *Hoggs Necke*" (Thompson, vol. ii.). In the Graham survey, Sept. 19, 1693: *Puncatane* or *Puncataue*, *Puenca-tame*, *Punecatone*. The name is that of an Indian who formerly lived on the land. A Montauk Indian had a name very similar, viz.: *Pokkatone*, varied as *Poquatone*.

317. PUNG-PLUES: a small creek in Brookhaven town, at Moriches. Mentioned in the Indian

deed of 1681, for a neck of land and meadow, with a little island at the south end, viz.: "being the second small neck from Setuck, bounded on the east by *Watchauge*, on the south by the bay, on the west by a small creek, *pung-plues*; on the north a mile up in the woods" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 51). It was probably called *Pung-plue's* neck, from the Indian who lived there.

318. PUNK'S HOLE: a name formerly applied to the village now known as Manor, Riverhead town, or to a locality near that hamlet. *Punk* was a name given by the Indians to a fungous growth found on old oak trees and stumps, and used by them for fuel (cf. Delaware *punk*, "ashes," "dust," "tinder," "gunpowder," etc.). The traditional origin of *Punk's* Hole is that an early settler became lost in the woods, and was able to locate himself only by these growths on some old trees in a hollow. On being asked where he had been, he replied, "At *Punk's* Hole." See the account of *punk* in the "*Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico* (vol. ii., 1910, p. 238).

319. QUACONSUCK: an abbreviated form of *Pauquacumsuck* (q. v.). "In 1660, Capt. John Scott conveyed to Thomas Hutchinson (late of Lynn, Mass.), a tract of land, lying from Southampton westward 30 miles, at a wading river

called by the Indians *Quaconsuck*" (Thompson, vol. ii., p. 320).

320. QUADAMS: hill in the Indian field, near the Oyster Pond, Montauk. From the mark of the possessive case, it was probably so-called from some Indian who resided in the "Field."

321. QUAGGA: Indian trail or path in the western part of Southampton town at Atlanticville. Mentioned in 1656: "4th neck begins at a marked tree a little below *quogo* path," and in 1738: "which fence is within a few pole of *Quagga* path" (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 114; vol. iii., p. 119). This trail or path crossed all the necks in this section. The whites called it *quagga* or *quago* path because it led to *Quaquanantuck* Neck at the meadows. See *Quaquanantuck*.

322. QUAGO: a ditch in the western part of Southampton town. Mentioned in a survey of meadow land, 1712, viz.: "and ye Island of sedg in the west end of *Quago* Ditch and ye medow upon ye beach from ye west end of *Quago* ditch" (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 159). It is the ditch that connects Shinnecock Bay with the Great South Bay, through the *Quaquanantuck* meadows, mentioned previously in 1675, viz.: "so running thence round by the bay to the ditch ye towne digged" (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 253). This is

another abbreviation of *Quaquanantuck*. See *Quagga*, *Quaquanantuck*.

323. **QUALICAN**: a locality on Mastic Neck, Brookhaven town. Mentioned in Wm. Smith's deed to Indians at *Pusspa'tok* in 1700, viz.: "and ten akers at *Qualican*" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 91). This name is perhaps the equivalent of the Delaware *q'sahican*, "to measure" (*q'sahi* "measure it"); Chippewa *dibaigan*, "measure." So-called because it was land "measured" or "laid out" for the Indians' use.

324. **QUAMUCK**: a place on the Great South beach opposite Atlanticville, Southampton town. It was at one time an inlet from the ocean sometimes known as the "old inlet," but now closed for many years. An old resident of Moriches, Alexander Ryder, aged 85 in 1889, gives the information, that "a large and extensive flat formed where the water rushed in and out; on this flat they formerly drew their nets for the small fish locally known as 'mummies,' used as bait for eel-pots, etc." This word is apparently an abbreviation of some such term as *Enaugh-quamuck* (q. v.).

325. **QUANCH**: an island in the Great South Bay opposite Bellport, Brookhaven town. The earliest record is in 1773, viz.: "Place ye west

end of a slip of meadow between *Quanch* and whale house poynt" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 192).

326. QUANDOEQUAREOUS: west branch of Newtown Creek, Queen's Co. So-named in the deed of July 13, 1666: "from thence running upon the line westward by the south side of the hills, till it meet with the south line which is extended from the west branch of Mespat kills called *Quandoequareous*" (Riker's *Annals of Newtown*, p. 72). Variants are: *Quandus Quaricus* (Book of Deeds, vol. ii., p. 135, Office of Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.), *Quandus Quaricus* (Furman's *Antiq. of L. I.*, p. 181).

327. QUANTUCK: bay and creek at Quogue in western Southampton town. It is first referred to in the laying of *Quaquantuck* Neck in 1673, viz.: "Assops Neck from *Quantuck* bay on the west side to the little rivulet commonly called Cuttings creek" (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 253). Gov. Andros, in 1676, gave John Cooper permission to make fishing-weirs in two creeks or rivers; "one being called *Meacocks* (the bay) and the other *Quaquantuck*" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 727). Variants are: *Quantuck* Creek, 1687; *Quantuck*, 1682, etc. *Quantuck* is probably an abbreviation of *Quaquanantuck*. If not, it might be translated "long tidal stream," from *quan-*

(Massachusetts *qunni*), "long"; *-tuck*, "tidal stream," "creek." See *Quaquanantuck*.

328. QUANUNTOWUNK: northern part of Fort Pond, Montauk, East Hampton town. The Montauk Indian deed of 1661 to the inhabitants of East Hampton gives the following: "All the peice or neck of land, belonging to Muntaukut land westward to a fresh pond in a beach, on this side westward to the place where the old Indian fort stood, on the other side eastward to the new fort that is yet standing, the name of the pond being *Quanuntowunk* on the north and *Konhunganik* on the south" (Hedges's Address, 1849, Appendix, p. 83). It appears also as *Quaunontowunk* (Ranger's Deeds of Montauk, 1850) and is varied as *Quannontowock*, *Quannotowunk*, *Quantowonk*. Owing to a mistake made by the late David Gardiner in his *Chronicles of East Hampton* and quoted by nearly every historian since, this name has been applied to the "Fresh Pond" in the "Hither Woods," when it really belonged to "Fort Pond" ("Muntaukut land westward to a fresh pond in a beach"). This quotation means all the land on the western end of Montauk to a fresh pond as its eastern boundary. The deed was written and executed at West Hampton, the Indians being there under protection of the English, in order to escape the Narragansetts, as set forth in the deed: "On this side

westward (East Hampton side) to where the old Indian fort stood" (on the west side of Nominick Hills at Neapeague). This takes in the whole of "Fresh Pond" and goes nearly a mile further west (see Sale of Montauk and Map, 1879): "On the other side eastward to where the new fort is yet standing" (on Fort Hill overlooking Fresh Pond). The "fresh pond in a beach" describes "Fort Pond," the other being in the woods and surrounded by hills. The name of the pond (only one being mentioned) is *Quanuntowunk* on the north and *Konhunganick* on the south. This proves that both names belong to Fort Pond. In the East Hampton Records (1889, vol. iv.) I suggested a meaning that seemed to be correct by etymology and with reference to the location to which it was applied, viz.: *quanon*, "long"; "*towunk*," a ford, "wading-place," referring to the outlet of the pond through which the Indians dragged their canoes. I had previously given an interpretation in the *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac* for 1889, as "where there was a fence." This I now consider more correct than the other, for close study of the deed and of Eliot's *Indian Bible* has convinced me that it is the parallel of the Massachusetts (Eliot) *quaneuntunk*, "a division," "turning-place," "a fence." This is used by Eliot sometimes with a prefix as in *qussuk-quaneuntunkanit* (Jer. xxxix., 4, "a wall"; literally "at the place of the stone division"). *Quanuntowunk* was the

“fence” that divided or separated the beach on the northern part of the pond, and is referred to in the deed, viz.: “know ye also yt for ye securing of ye Easterne parte of Montaukut Land, which ye Indians are to live upon, yt the Inhabitants of ye aforesaid East Hampton shall from time to time, keep up a sufficient fence upon ye North side of ye foresaid pond, and the Indians are to secure ye South side of ye foresaid pond, from all cattle, During ye time their corn is upon the ground.” Thus *Quanuntowunk* was the “fence” on the north; *Konkhonganik* the “fence” on the south. The original deed has the name *Quaun-nontowounk*.

329. QUAQUA. See QUOGUE.

330. QUAQUANANTUCK: a locality in the western part of Southampton town. First found on record at a town meeting of 1651, when: “the inhabitants agree to give Richard Odell ten pounds in good merchantable wampum for gratuity of resigning up his title of land at *Quaganantuck*”; again in 1652: “the said attempt to regain Shinnecock meddow shall bee by cutting a trench between Shinnecock water [the bay] and *Quaguanantuck* water” (S. H. R., vol. i., pp. 79, 88). Variations are on record: *Quaquanantuck* meddow, 1652; “Thos. Halsey shall have the priviledge of the medow called *Quaquantuck*,” 1659; *Quaquanan-*

tick, 1662; *Quaquanantuck*, 1663; *Quaqquanantuck*, 1665; *Quagquantick*, 1665; *Quagwanantuck*, 1666; *Quaquenantack*, 1667; *Quaquantuck*, 1676. It was called in the early days of the town the "*Quaquanantuck* purchase," and for short, at varied periods, was known as the *Quaqua*, *Quago*, *Quogo*, *Quagga*, *Quag*, and lastly as the *Quogue* purchase (S. H. R., vol. i., ii., iii). Dr. John G. Shea, in a communication to Wm. S. Pelletreau, Esq., gave the meaning as the "place where the bay bends." This cannot be the meaning in the sense as given, although it might bend under foot. The name is derived from the Massachusetts (Eliot) equivalent of *quequan*, "to quake," "to tremble"; *quequanne* (Trumbull), "a shaking marsh"; *-tuk* or *-tuck*, the inseparable generic name for "river" or "stream," denoting water in motion (the verb *tukkø* was nearly equivalent to the Latin *fluctuatur*, Trumbull). Thus *Quaquanne-tuck* signifies "a cove or estuary where it quakes or trembles," being descriptive of the extensive meadows that border the waters now known as *Quantuck* Bay (*Quequaneht-auke*, "where the land shakes or trembles"). See *Quantuck*.

331. QUARAPIN: a round swamp in Huntington. The name refers to "where *Quarapin*, an Indian, formerly planted" (H. R., vol. ii., p. 37).

332. QUASHA. See *Pequash*.

333. QUGGALUNE: a locality in the western part of Southampton town, mentioned in the laying out of the north division of the *Quaquanantuck* purchase in 1738, viz.: "and then a highway of four pole wide—the east side of Assoops Neck then a high way of eight pole wide from thence to *Quggalune*, and then a highway gust at the going over of the creek or head of the Swamp" (S. H. R., vol. iii., p. 117). Derivation uncertain.

334. QUINTE: a creek in the town of Islip.

335. QUIOGUE: a neck of land between *Aspatuck* and *Quantuck* creeks in the western part of Southampton town, formerly known as "Little Assop's Neck." This is another derivation from *Quaquanantuck*. Land and meadows at *Quiogue* are mentioned in 1753 (S. H. R., vol. iii., p. 162). See *Quaquanantuck*.

336. QUOCHAGUE: "June 19, 1787, Henry Wells deposeth and saith that the fence at a place called the Little Neck in *Quochague* stands where it did forty years ago" (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 514). See *Cutchogue*.

337. QUOGUE: a village in the western part of Southampton town on *Quantuck* Bay. The tract of salt meadows and land in this section was known as the *Quaquanantuck* purchase, and for short,

was called by abbreviated forms of the longer name: *Quago*, 1738; *Quoag*, 1742; *Quagga*, 1742; *Quag*, 1742; *Quogue*, 1742, and afterwards. Both Geo. R. Howell, A.M., and Wm. Pelletreau, the two Southampton historians, derive in the same way. Furman (*Antiq. of L. I.*) and E. B. O'Callaghan (*Hist. Mag. of Amer.*, vol. ii., p. 149) derive it from *quohaug* (Narragansett *poquohaug*), "the round clam." Neither had access to the records of the town to show its early origin, which accounts for their error. See *Quaquanantuck*.

338. QUONETTQUOTT: a locality mentioned in the records of East Hampton town, May 19, 1690, viz.: "John and Margaret Robinson of Cornbury in the bounds of Flushing, Queen's Co., do appoint our friend Andrew Gibb of *Quonettquott* in ye County of Suffolk, our attorney to collect sums of money due for rent of a dwelling house in the town of East Hampton" (vol. ii., p. 253). Andrew Gibb was a prominent man at that period and *Quonettquott* was probably the West Connecticut River known as *Connetquot* brook in Islip, although he owned land near both streams. *Quonne-tukq-ut* signifies "at the long river," from *quonne*, "long"; *-tukq*, "tidal river"; *-ut*, "at." See *Connecticut*.

339. QUORAC: a locality in the town of Babylon. Mentioned in the will of Jonas Wood, 1688,

who leaves his son Jonas "four acres of Meadow either at *Quoriack* or at *Tantamuntatauket*." Jonas Wood, Sr., having been one of the original purchasers of the meadow and afterwards of the upland on *Guscomquorom*. Of the latter I am inclined to regard *Quoriac* as an abbreviation. See *Guscomquorom*.

340. **RAPAHAMUCK**: a neck of land in the western part of Southampton town, near Flanders. Mentioned in the allotment of the Aquebaug meadows in 1686, as follows: "And goes on both sides the Birch Creek to a marked tree in *Rapahamuck* neck, soe the lots increase downe the neck to *Rapahamuck* point,—the Island by *Rapahamuck* is number 33" (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 117). Nath. Halsey's will, March 7, 1745 (Pelletreau's Abstracts) mentions "one lot of meadow at the bottom of Jumping neck called *Rapahannock*." Birch Creek mentioned above was called at an earlier date *Suggamuck*, "the bass fishing-place." *Rapahamuck* neck is at the mouth of this creek. The *R*, as given in the English notations was not sounded by the Indians according to Eliot, Heckewelder, and others, and it does not appear in any of their works. Therefore I consider *rapah* to correspond to the Massachusetts and Narragansett *appah*, "a snare," "a trap." The other component is the locative *-amuck*, "a fishing-place." *Rapahamuck* signifies, therefore, "a trap fishing-

place"; and this may have been a weir erected by the Indians, or a net placed across the mouth of Suggamuck in the manner mentioned by Wood, viz.: "when they use to tide it in and out to the Rivers and Creeks, the English at the top of an high water do croffe the creeks with long seanes or Baffe Nette, which stop in the fifh; and the water ebbing from them they are left on the dry ground, sometimes two or three thousand at a set" (*N. E. Prospect*, 1634, p. 38).

341. RASSAPEAGUE: "a peninsula, containing two or three fine farms, and terminating on the east, near the entrance to Stony Brook Harbor" (Thompson, vol. i., p. 459). On Nov. 10, 1658: "The Indians sell land lying betweene Seatalck Bounds and Nesaquak River and a swampe called *Rasapeague* on the west side" (Book of Deeds, vol. ii., p. 90, Office of the Sec'y of State Albany, N. Y.). In probably January, 1687, Andrew Gibb petitions for "a patent for two small islands of creeke thatch meadow in the *Rassa-peague* Bay, the first being the second island from the harbor mouth to the northwestward of Stony Brook, and the other next adjacent" (Cal. of Land Papers in the Office of the Sec'y of State, p. 44). *Rassapeague*, the swamp or meadow, signifies: "a muddy or miry water place or cove." The components of the word are *rassa-*, the equivalent of the Delaware *assiska*, "muddy" or

“miry”; *-pe-auke*, “a water-placc,” “a cove.” Compare *Rassaweak*, mentioned by Capt. John Smith (*Gen. Hist. of Virginia*, 1624, Book iii., p. 86); “I am not now at *Rassaweak* half drowned with myre, where you took me prisoner.”

342. RECHOUWHACKY: see *Rockaway*.

343. RECHTANK: Corlear’s Hook, Manhattan Island, New York (De Kay); also *Nechtank* (De Kay). Schoolcraft says: “Corlear’s Hook was called *Naghtognk*. The particle *-tonk* here denotes sand.” The Dutch notation is *Nechtauk*, or *Nechtank*. See *Naghtognk*.

344. RECHTGAWANES: “A point on East River near Hell Gate” (De Kay).

345. RECKKEWICK. See *Marechkawick*.

346. RINNEGACKONCK: a tract of land at the Wallabout, City of Brooklyn, King’s Co. It is first noted in the Indian deed dated June 16, 1637, “when *Kakapetteyno*, *Pewichaas*, owners of the district transferred to George Rapaljie a certain peice of land, called *Rinnegackonck*, situate on Long Island—reaching from a kil to the woods south and east to a certain copse where the water runs over the stones.” Variations are: *Rinnegachonk*, 1638; *Rinnegaconck*, 1638; *Renneg-*

konc, 1641; *Rinnegackonck*, 1651 (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 3, *et seq.*). *Rinnegackonck* (= *Winnegack-onck*) signifies "on the pleasant land" (Massachusetts *Wunnegenayeunk*, Cotton, "a delightful place)." The components of the word are *rinneg* (= *winneg*, corresponding to Massachusetts *winne* or *wunne*), "pleasant"; *-ack* (*-auke*), "land"; *-onck*, locative, "at." See *Algonquian Series*, vol. ii., pp. 21-29 for a further discussion of the word *Rinnegackonck*.

347. ROANOKE: a point of land on the north shore of the Island in Riverhead town. This is probably not a Long Island Indian name, but one adopted from the island and river *Roanoke* in North Carolina, of which Trumbull says: "The name of the island and the river *Roanoke* appears to have been taken from 'Roenoke' or 'Rawrenock' (as Captain John Smith wrote it), the common shell-money of the Indians corresponding to the white ('*wompom*') '*peag*' of the northern tribes. Beverly describes this sort of '*peag*' as 'made of the cockle-shells, broken into small bits, with rough edges drilled through in the same manner as beads.' Its name was given to the island for the same reason, probably, that the Indians of New Netherland and part of New England called Long Island '*Sewan-hacky*,' because it supplied the material for the manufacture of '*sewan*' or 'bead-money'" (*Hist. Mag.*, vol. i., 1870, p. 47). See

discussion of *Roanoke* in the *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico* (vol. ii., 1910, pp. 392, 393).

348. ROCKAWAY: name now applied to several localities in the southern part of Hempstead town. It originally designated either the long neck of land now known as Rockaway Beach, or the principal place of residence of the Rockaway tribe on this neck. This name appears first on record in the Indian deed of 1639: "*Mechowodt* the chief Sachem of *Massapeague* and its dependances, who conveys all his patrimonial lands on the southside of Long Island from *Rechowhacky* to *Sicketauwhacky*" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xvi., p. 15). The first conveyance to the English in 1643 mentions it thus:—"Wee of *Masepege*, *Merriack* or *Rockaway*" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 530). De Vries, in 1643, writes: "At evening we arrived at *Rechqua Akie*, where we found the chief, who had one eye, with two or three hundred Indians and about thirty houses. They led us into his house and treated us as to what they had as oysters and fish which they catch there" (*Col. N. Y. Hist. Soc.*, 2d series, vol. ii., pp. 1, 117). Variations are: *Reckonhacky*, 1645; *Rockeway*, 1655; *Rackeaway*, 1662. "In 1685, Pamas, the Sagamore and others, sell *Rockaway Neck* extending from west bounds of Hempstead to *Rockaway Inlet*" (Thompson, vol. ii., p. 17). The

name *Rockaway* has been variously interpreted, among the significations suggested being such a romantic one as "our place of laughing waters." The form of the word cited by De Vries, *Rechqua Akie*, may very well signify "sandy land or country," from *rechqua* (=Delaware *lekau*; *Chippewa nequa*), "sand"; *-akie*, "place." Another etymology worth considering makes the name the equivalent of the Delaware *Nechoha-hacky*, "the lonely place" (*nechoha*, "alone"; *-hacky*, "place"). The name "sandy place" would fully describe the neck of land to which it belongs.

349. **RONKONKOMA**: a large lake in the central part of Long Island, on the bounds between the towns of Brookhaven, Islip, and Smithtown. Also applied to a post-office village in Islip town. The first record now to be found of this name is in the Indian deed of Smithtown, 1664, viz.: "Bounds which they had formerly made into *Raconkumake* a fresh pond aboute the midl of Long Island" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 9). Nicoll's Patent, 1665, has: "Bearing southward to a certaine ffresh Pond called *Raconkamuck*." Variations beside the above are: *Raconckamich*, 1675; *Raconchony*, 1697; *Rockconcomuck*, 1725; *Ronconcamuck*, 1735; *Ronconhama*, 1817; modernly *Ronkonkoma* and *Ronkonkama*. The meaning given by various histories of Long Island, viz.: "white sand pond" is incorrect. A very poetical signi-

fication has been given by Prof. E. W. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., viz.: "*ron* 'noise of flight (as of a bird)'; *konk* 'wild goose'; *-omack* 'inclosed place,' or as a whole, 'the wild goose resting place' (in its migrations)." I accepted this at one time, and gave it in the *Brooklyn Eagle Almanac* for 1888. In the same *Almanac* for 1889, I interpreted it as "the weir fishing-place," considering the name the same as that of a pond in Connecticut at the north west corner of Suffield (partly in Massachusetts) called *Wonococomaug*, now *Congamuck*. This, Dr. Trumbull suggests, is from *Wonkunk-amaug*, "a fishing place where there is a weir or fence" (cf. Massachusetts *wonkonous*, "fence," "fort," "stronghold"; Chippewa *wakakina*, "a fence"). The same radical appears in those terms designating a boundary place. Taking this as our guide, and considering the mention in the early records of "the bounds which we formerly made" together with the fact that the pond is always referred to as a boundary place in the years above given, we must look that way for its meaning. Therefore, *Raconkum*, *Raconkam*, or *Ronkonkam* may be a dialectic variation corresponding to the Massachusetts (Eliot) *Kuhkonkan*, "a bound." This with the locative *-amuck*, "a fishing-place" give us "the boundary fishing-place." If the first component is *wonkonous*, "a fence," it would still be "a boundary-place." See *Algonquian*

Series, vol. vii., pp. 44-48, where the etymology, "the fence or boundary fishing-place" is preferred.

350. RUGS: a neck of land and creek in Southampton town at Noyack. Recorded in laying out a highway in 1738: "Highway to hog neck spring, another to Jonah Rogers farm, another to *Rugs* stream—and we the said layers out did lay out *Ruggs* neck in four squadrons" (S. H. R., vol. iii., p. 94). *Rugs* stream is the brook now known as "Thompson's Trout Ponds" at Noyack. This was the name of an Indian residing there. *Rugg* has been perpetuated as an Indian personal name down to the present time. One known as "Old *Rugg*" lived on the west side of Fort Pond Bay, Montauk, in a little shanty, until his death a few years ago.

351. RUGUA: a swamp in the town of Babylon, near *Copiag* Neck. It is found in the Indian deed of the "Baiting Place" purchase, 1698, viz.: "So running eastward to ye head of *Rugua* Swamp" (H. R.). This is another instance where a swamp takes its name from the aboriginal dweller on its banks. That swamps were frequently chosen by the Indians for their dwelling places is proven frequently in the early records of the town; for instance, a deed of 1698 says: "a parcel of land within the bounds of Huntington—by a swampe comonly called ye round swamp

where *Quarapin* formerly planted" (H. R., vol. ii., p. 37). Nearly every swamp in the vicinity of Sag Harbor examined by the writer has a shell-heap on its northern slopes showing Indian sojourners in time past.

352. RUNGATAMY: a tract of land in the town of Huntington. It is found on record in the Indian deed to Wm. Massey, April 28, 1692: "Certain Land on Long Island—called by the Indians *Rungcatamy*—a certain tract or parcell of land at *Runscatamy* aforsd—at Round swamp so called and bounded on the north by the country road" (H. R., vol. ii., p. 107). This is probably the name of the Indian who erected his wigwam there, and possibly the same one whose name appears on the deed of 1702 corrupted to *Cungemy* (H. R., vol. ii., p. 28). *Quarapin* another Indian planted at another part of the same swamp. See *Rugua*.

353. RUSCOCUNKS: a creek east of Mastic Neck, town of Brookhaven: so-named in a deed from William Smith to John Wood, dated Dec. 20, 1693. (Copy by O. B. Ackerly, Esq.) This name is of the same derivation as *Areshunk* of which it is a variation. See *Areshunk*.

354. RUSKATUX: neck of land at Seaford, Queen's Co., sometimes known as Seaman's

Neck. "More than 1500 acres lying east of the Indian purchase and the Gov. Kieft patent, included all the meadows and uplands of *Ruskatux Neck*" (Munsell's *Hist. Queen's Co.*). *Ruskatux* corresponds to the Mohegan *Muxquataug*; Narragansett, *Muskechoge*, "rushes," "place of rushes"; or *Mukkosgut*, "meadow," from the same root. In Massachusetts a parallel would be *Moskeht-auk*, "grass land," from *moskehtu* (Eliot), "grass," "hay"; *-auke*, "land."

355. SABONACK: see *Seponack* and *Seabamuck*.

356. SACHAPONOCK: "large pond in town of Brookhaven" (De Kay's *Indian Names*). Probably a mistake for "*Sagg pond*," at Sagaponack, Southampton town, no pond of that name being located in Brookhaven. See *Sagaponack*.

357. SACHEM'S HOLE: a locality formerly existing near the fourth mile stone from Sag Harbor, now obliterated by the turnpike to East Hampton, where the bearers of the body of the Sachem of Shelter Island rested in 1651. See various histories of Long Island.

358. SACHEM'S HOUSE: so designated in 1650, as the residence of the Sachem of Shinnecock.

359. SACHEM'S NECK: the estate of the late Dr. S. B. Nicoll, on Shelter Island, has been

known from an early period as *Sachem's Neck*. It did not take its name from the local Sachem, as supposed by some, but from another of whom we have the following record: "Oct. 16, 1675, *Ambusco* late Sachem of South-hold hath liberty to remove wth his family to Shelter Island to abide there with Mr. Sylvester's permission but no others to be admitted to come on, or to follow him, wthout particular leave" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xii., p. 703). The word *Sachem* corresponds to Narragansett *Sachimau*; Delaware *Sagkimau*; Abnaki *Sa"gma*"; Chippewa *Sakima*, "he is chief." It is from the same root as the Massachusetts *Sonkghuau*, "he prevails over, has the mastery of." See *Sagamore*.

360. SACKHICKNEYAH: creek in the northern part of Newtown, Queen's Co., near Fish's Point. It rises in "Trains meadow" and empties into Flushing Bay. Is named in the deed of 1666: "certain creek called *Sackhickneyah*, where Wessel's mill stood" (Riker's *Annals of Newtown*, p. 172). This name seems to have an Iroquoian appearance, but for all that it is probably Algonkian, corresponding to the Delaware, *schajahik-aney*, "the shore path," from *schajahikan*, "sea shore"; *aney*, "road," "path."

361. SACUT: a pond at Lakeville in North Hempstead, Queen's Co. Formerly known as

Success Pond. It was called by the Indians *Sacut* which by a simple deflection in sound might have been changed to *Success* (Thompson, vol. ii., p. 60). "The pond is about 500 rods in circumference surrounded on all sides by sloping banks which are covered by verdure to the water's edge and undulate with the adjacent country. It had formerly a natural outlet to the northwest through which its surplus waters were discharged, it now rarely overflows" (Prime's *L. I.*, p. 28). The name *Sacut* signifies, "at the outlet," the components being *sac* (= *sauk*) "an outlet of a pond," "a stream flowing out of a pond or lake"; and the locative affix *-ut*, "at," "near," "by," etc. *Saco* in Maine is another form of the word.—The Long Island *Sacut* is the equivalent of the Delaware (Brinton and Anthony) *sakuwit*, "mouth of a creek, mouth of a river" (A. F. C.).

362. SAGAMORE HILL: residence of ex-President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. Colonel Roosevelt writes me: "*Sagamore Hill* is, in a sense, my own bestowal, or, more properly, revival. There was an old Indian named, as tradition asserts, *Mohannis*, who lived in the cove here, and who was sometimes spoken of as '*Chief*' or '*Sagamore*,' and among the traditions is that both the cove and this high promontory were called sometimes '*Mohannis Cove*' and '*Mohannis Hill*,' and sometimes '*Sagamore Cove*' and '*Sagamore Hill*.' When

I was young this was told me by an old Bay-man, Jake Valentine." The term *Sagamore* is seldom used by the Long Island Indians; when it is used it generally proceeds from the mouth of a Montauk as follows: "*Assawkin* the Sagamore of Oyster Bay" (Smithtown Rec., p. 16, 1866). *Sagamore* has been corrupted from Abnaki *sa"gma"*, "chief," or from the corresponding term seen in Passamaquoddy *sogmo*. See *Sachem*.

363. SAGAPONACK, *Sagabonock*: a tract of land in the eastern part of Southampton town. The locality was known for many years as "*Sagg*." In 1889 the name of the post-office "*Sagg*" was changed to *Sagaponack*. The name was also bestowed upon the pond at the south adjoining the ocean. A place called "*Sag* Swamp" was known in 1712, and was the large one into which *Poxaboug* pond opens. Sag Harbor directly north derives its name from the same, having been known in its early days as the "Harbor of *Sagg*," or "*Sagg* Harbor." The locality is first referred to in an order and reward for killing wolves in 1651, viz.: "Hee the said Robert Merwin have notice thereof that he repaire unto the place where the sd beaste is slaine, whether at Meacocks or *Sagaponack* or elsewhere" (S. H. R., vol. i., p. 82). Variations are: *Sagaponack*, 1652; "Division of land called *Sagaponach*," 1653; *Sackaponock*, 1661; *Sagaponack*, 1696; *Sagabunnuck*, 1713;

Sagabonock, 1735; *Sagabonnac*, 1750, etc. The name was interpreted as "*Saggapenack*, 'a place where big ground nuts grow,'" by W. S. Pelle-treau in 1883. This derivation he obtained from Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, who says:—" *Sagabonock*, in Bridgehampton parish, Southampton, has left only the remnant of its name to *Sagg Pond* and *Sag Harbor*." "The great pond, commonly called *Sackaponock*" is mentioned, 1661, in Conn. Col. Records, 1, p. 368. "The *sagabon* (Micmac *segubun*) is a ground nut or Indian potato" (Rand). That is, I suppose, the *Apios tuberosa*. "At a general court (in Southamp-ton) held Mch. 6, 1654: It is ordered that noe Indians shall digg for ground nuts in the plain, or digg in any ground, uppon penalty of sitting in the stocks," etc. (Records in Thompson's *L. I.; Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, 1878, vol. i., pp. 386-7).

The prefix which denotes the species cannot in all cases be identified, but the generic name with its localizing affix is easily recognizable. Not long since, while in conversation with an intelligent Chippewa Indian in regard to this particular prefix, he informed me that it denoted a species which was "hard or difficult to get out of the ground." While the Massachusetts *siogkke* "hard or difficult" may resemble the Long Island *sagga* (or *sacka*) in sound, I am inclined to believe he was mistaken, and that the Long Island *sagga*

is the parallel of the Cree *suggee*, "thick, close together," a derivation that fully describes the tubers of the *Apios tuberosa*, which grow close together, strung in clusters on a fibrous root. It was probably the same plant discovered by Captain Gosnold on one of the Elizabeth isles, on his visit to the New England coast in 1602, which John Brierton, one of the voyagers, describes as "ground nuts as big as egges, as good as Potatoes, and 40 on a string, not two ynches vnder ground." See *Acabonack*, *Seponack*, and *Ketchaponack*.

364. SAGG: see *Sagaponack*.

365. SAG HARBOR: see *Sagaponack*.

366. SAGHTEKOOS: a neck of land in the town of Islip, now known as "Appletree Neck." "Sept. 26, 1692, Gov. Fletcher granted to Stephen Van Cortland a license to purchase *Saghtekoos* of the native Indians." On June 2, 1697, Gov. Fletcher granted a patent to the same for a neck of land called and known by the Indian name of *Saghtekoos* and by the Christians called Appletree neck, being bounded on the west by Oake Neck Brook to an Indian foot path, and on the north by the foot path to *Saghtekoos* Creek, and easterly by the said *Saghtekoos* creek" (Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*, Islip). Variations are: *Sagtakos*, *Sattock's*, *Saghtecoos*. *Saghtekoos* was probably the

name of the Indian owner or dweller on the neck. This is proven by the mark of the possessive *Saghtekoo's*. The name is probably the equivalent of the Massachusetts (Eliot) *sese'koo*, "he peeped (as a bird)," used by Eliot for the viper, "an adder," etc.; or any snake that "hisses"; Micmac (Rand) *'mtáko-on*, "a snake"; Narragansett *séseek*, "a rattlesnake."

367. SAMPAWAMS: see *Sumpawams*.

368. SANTAPOGUE: a neck of land in the town of Babylon, south of the settlement of Breslau. One of the five necks of meadow bought in 1659. It is first mentioned by name in a deed of 1669; viz.: "My allotment of meadow Lying and Being on the south side of the Island on a neck called *Santtapauge*" (H. R., vol. i., p. 134). Variants are: *Santapauge*, 1669; *Santepaug*, 1672; *Santapauge*, 1683; *Santepogue*, 1716, etc. This name is probably the equivalent of the Massachusetts (Eliot) *sonkipog*, "cool spring," "cool water," "a cup of cool water" (Matt. x., 42; Mark, ix., 41); Narragansett (Williams) *saun-kopaugot*, "cool water," literally, water when it is cold. Thus we have *santape-auke*, "a place of cool water," so-called from some fine spring of cold water on the neck to which the Indians resorted. The components of the word would then be *santa* (= Massa-

chusetts *sonkqui*), "cool"; *-pe*, "water"; *-auke*, "place."

369. SAPHORACKAM: a locality in the southern part of Brooklyn. So-named in a patent for land granted by Gov. Kieft, Nov. 28, 1639, viz.: "We have granted to Thomas Bescher, tobacco planter a certainn peice of land, situate upon the Long Island strand of the North river bay near *Saphorakam*." Also *Saphorackan* (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 27). On Manhattan the name occurs as *Sappokanican* and *Sapokanikan*, 1648. This name probably denotes a "Tobacco plantation," one planted either by the Dutch or Indians; from *sappo* = *uppo* (Powhatan), *uhpoo* (Massachusetts), "tobacco"; *hakihakan*, "a plantation," "land broken up for cultivation." Josselyn says, "the Indians use a small round-leaved tobacco called by them or the Fishermen *Poke*." This was probably *Nicotiana rustica*, well-known to have been long in cultivation among the American savages. See also *Algonquian Series*, vol. ii., pp. 43-46.

370. SASSIANS: a locality in Brooklyn, King's Co. Mentioned in 1642, when "Wm. Kieft granted to Jan Maye a peice of land one hundred and twenty rods towards the woods, towards *Sassians* maize land" (Furman's *Antiq. of L. I.*, p. 281). *Sassian* was probably the Indian who

planted the "maize" and here was located his corn field and home. *Sassian* signifies "the sower," "the planter," corresponding to the Massachusetts *seseahham*, Delaware *saséhemén* "to scatter," "to sow"; Chippewa *saswenan*, "scatter"; Micmac *sāsōdoo*, "to scatter," etc.

371. SAUGUST: a neck of land lying at the east end of the village of Southold fronting the harbor on the south, with a creek on its east side and another on the west. The greater part of the neck is now in the possession of Stuart T. Terry, Esq., who resides upon it. This name is first recorded in an entry of 1656, viz.: "Tenn acres of earable and wood land, more or lesse lying and being in *Saugust* neck—the land of James Haynes lately deceased being on the west side thereof and John Conckelyne Senr. on the east." John Conklyne, 1662, "sells to Thomas Hutchinson sometime of Lynn in the Massachusetts Bay—all that p'cell of land adjoining to the west side of the field fence, containing about thirty acres in *Saugust* neck" (S. R., vol. i., pp. 31, 221). Mr. Stuart R. Terry writes: "Traditionally, *Saugust* was the name of its Indian owner." Often tradition is at fault and cannot be depended upon; it seems to be so in this case. Many of the settlers of both Southold and Southampton were from Lynn, Mass., even the above entry of 1662, names the buyer as "sometime of Lynn." *Saugus*

was the name of a river at Lynn; Montowampate was the Sachem of *Saugus* near Lynn in 1633. Lynn was called *Saugust* (at *Saugus*) up to 1637, when it was changed by vote to "Lin" (*Mass. Col. Rec.*, pp. 628, 641). That locality was probably familiar to Hutchinson and others so they transferred the name to their Long Island home. The name seems to be one of the many dialectic forms derived from *sauk*, "an outlet" (of river or brook), the variations being almost innumerable. *Saugust* = *saugus-ut*, "at the mouth of a tidal river." With this may be compared *Saugatuck* in Connecticut (Trumbull).

372. SAWGOGE: mentioned as a locality in Smithtown by a mistake of De Kay in his *Indian Names*. He derives his authority probably from Thompson (vol. i., p. 436) who quotes a Rhode Island Indian deed on the supposition that the Richard Smith of Rhode Island was the same one who settled Smithtown. *Sawgogue* and *Paquina-paquogue* meadows, near Wickford, R. I., mentioned in *Coquinoquand's* lease to Richard Smith are referred to in Parsons's *Indian Names in Rhode Island*.

373. SCOQUAMS: a neck of land and a small creek in Islip town, east of Babylon village. The neck is now termed *Schookwames*. In a deed of 1740 from Nath. Weeks to John Rogers the

neck is called *Scoquams*: "The western bounds of the town is *Sampowams* River. Next to the east there is a small creek called *Scoquams*" (Munsell's S. C., Islip). Variations are: *Sequams*, *Scoquaumes*, *Schookwames*. It has been traditionally known as the "Snake place," but I regard it as the personal name of an Indian who formerly lived there, and that his name denotes "the spring," or "early summer" corresponding to Massachusetts (Eliot) *sequan*; Narragansett *sequan*; Abnaki *sigoon*; Cree, *sekwun*; Micmac *segonook*; Delaware *signon*, "the spring," "summer." A Shinnecock Indian called *Sequanah*, "the spring," made an agreement to try out whale blubber in 1680 (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 80). A Secatogue Indian Sachem had the same name, viz.: *Sewamas*, in 1698, afterwards corrupted to "*Wameas*."

374. SCRECUNKAS: an Island in the Great South Bay, now known as Cedar Island, Babylon town. The Indian deed of 1689 says: "A certaine Island of meadowe lying between ye south medows and ye beach called by us *Screcunkas*—all the meddowe lying westward of *Pascu-uks* (the creek) of the sd Island *Screcunkas*" (H. R., vol. ii., p. 48). Variations are: *Sucrunkas*, *Sucrumkas*, *Sesecunhas*, 1816. Possibly the name is the equivalent of the Delaware *sikunikan*, "scourgrass," "rushes."

374 a. SCURRAWAY: the Indian name of Josiah's Neck, Babylon town east of the village of Amityville. One of the three necks of land purchased in 1658, but not named in the records. It is first noted by this name in 1697, thirty-nine years after the first purchase of the meadows, viz.: "a certain neck of land lying on ye south side this Island within bounds of Huntington, called by ye Indians *Scuraway* and by ye English Josiah's neck" (H. R., vol. ii., p. 205). Variations are: *Seascawany*, 1698; *Scurrawaugh*, 1885. This name signifies probably "snake place," and is the same as *Scucurra* or "snake hill" in Connecticut, of which Trumbull says: "*scuc* is probably Mohegan *skooks*; Narragansett, *askug*; Delaware *achgook*, "snake." Or it may have been the name of an Indian living there, called "the snake."

375. SEABAMUCK: one of the lesser necks of land into which the Manor of St. George, Mastic, Brookhaven town, is divided. The first neck east of the Connecticut or Carman's river, at its mouth. The most common and modern form of the name, *Sebonack*, appears also as a variation of *Seponack* Neck, Southampton town. J. Hammond Trumbull considers them alike in derivation; this may be so, but the earliest form *Sebamuck* or *Sebamuck* shows that they are not identical. A record of 1675, says: "Francis Muncy before he died exchanged his medow in the ould purchase with

Samuel Daiton, for his lott of medow at *Sebamuck* in the nue purchase" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 35). August Graham's Draught of land, surveyed for Wm. Smith in 1693, has it *Sebamuck* (Land Papers, vol. ii., p. 207, Office Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.). Later variations are: *Seboinack*, 1767; *Sebonnack*, 1767; *Sabonack*, 1888. The name is to be interpreted as *Seab-amuck*, "the river fishing-place" (at the mouth of the East Connecticut River). The components are: *seab*-(Massachusetts *seip*, Unkechaug *sebus*), "a river"; *-amuck*, "a fishing-place."

376. SEAPOOSE: the inlets that are opened in the beaches on the southside in the towns of East Hampton and Southampton, in order that the ocean may flow into the various ponds and bays, or vice versa, are still at this day known as the "*Seapoose*." As found in the Southampton records it always refers to the inlet connecting Meacox Bay with the ocean. It is opened by digging, but it soon closes again. In a record of 1650 we find: "Ten men [named] are to have for their paines 3s. per day at the *seapoose*." Town Meeting, 1652: "Isaack Willman in a passionate manner said that some of them that voated for raising of the mill knew noe more what belonged to the *sepoose* than a dogg, he hath given satisfaction" (S. H. R., vol. i., pp. 69, 85). Variations are: *Sepose*, 1654; *Sea-poose*, 1684. The name *Seapoose* signifies

a "little river," being the parallel of the Narragansett (Williams) *sepoese*, "little river." The name is also applied in recent times to the "undertow" of the ocean both on Long Island and in New Jersey, where it takes the form of "*Sea-puss*."

377. SEATQUAA: a neck of land, Hempstead town, Queen's Co. "Jany. 27, 1704, Thos. Cardale & Co. petition for two necks of land lying eastward of the town of Hempstead called by the Indians *Rockaway* and *Seatquaa*, with the outlands thereunto belonging" (Cal. of Land Papers in Office of Sec'y of State, pp. 69, 70). The name *Seatquaa* is to be interpreted as *Sea-tukq-auke*, "land at mouth of a creek." The components would be *sea-* representing an Algonkian *sak* or *saki*, "mouth of a river"; *-tukq*, "tidal stream"; *-auke*, "land." See *Seatuck*.

378. SEATUCK: creek or river on the boundary between the towns of Southampton and Brookhaven at Eastport. Mentioned frequently as the western bound of Southampton. First in the Topping Indian deed of 1662, viz.: "That is to say to begin at the Canoe Place otherwise Niamuck and so to run westerly to a place called and known by the name of *Seatuck*" (S. H. R., vol. i., p. 168). Variations are: *Seatuck*, 1666; *Setuckett*, 1693; *Setuk*, 1748; *Setuck*, 1790, etc. The name *Seatuck* denotes "the mouth of a river

or tidal creek." *Setuck* would be derived from *sea-*, representing an Algonkian *sak* or *saki*, "mouth of a river"; *-tuck*, "tidal stream." *Setuckett* is the same word with the locative *-et*, "at." See *Seatqua*.

379. SEAWANHACKY, *Sewanhaka*: a name of Long Island found recorded in the documents relating to the purchases by the Dutch from the Indians at the period of settlement. It is not found in the early records relating to the eastern part of the Island as far as careful search reveals. It is found first recorded in three Indian deeds, two dated June 16, 1636, the other July 16th, same year, for meadows at what is now Flatlands, King's Co., viz.: "Situate on the island called by them *Sewanhacky*, also *Sewanhacking*." Variations are: *Suanhacky*, 1639; various histories of Long Island, *Seawanhacky*, and *Sewanhaka*. The prefix *sewan* or *seawan* was one of the names for "wampum" the "shell-money" of the Indians. It was known in New England as *Wampumpeag*, *Wampompege*, *Wompam* and *Wampum*; the Dutch knew it as *seawan*, *sewant*; while on the Virginia coast it was called *peak*, a roughly made discoidal variety being known as *ronoak* or *roenoke*, and heavy flattish beads pierced edgeways were called *runtees*. The Dutch Governor Kieft fixed by placard the price of the "good splendid *sewant* of Manhattan," at "four for a stuyver." It is

mentioned as early as 1622 when a "Dutchman imprisoned one of the chiefs on his vessel and obliged him to pay a ransom of one hundred and forty fathoms of *Zeewan*, which consists of small beads they manufacture themselves and prize as jewels" (*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. iii., p. 45). Trumbull, in the Narragansett Club Reprint of Roger Williams's *Key*, gives the following as the real meaning of *sewan*: "*Seahwhóog*, 'they are scattered' (Eliot). From this word the Dutch traders gave the name of *sewand* or *zeewand* (the participle *seahwhóun*, 'scattered,' 'loose'), to all shell money just as the English called all *peage*, or 'string beads' by the name of white or *wampum*." The *sewan* was manufactured most abundantly and in considerable variety on Long Island, the shore of which abounded in shells and was called for this reason *Sewan-hacky*, or the "Island of Shells." The immense quantity that was manufactured accounts for the fact that in the most extensive shell-banks left by the Indians it is rare to find a whole shell (Thompson, vol. i., p. 87). This signification, which is the traditional, is not quite right. The terminal affix corresponds to the Delaware *-hacky* or *-hacking*, "land" or "country" and not the Narragansett *hoghk*, "a shell," literally a "covering." *Sewan-hacky* therefore signifies "the *sewan* country." Eliot would have written it *Seah-who'un-auke*. See the discussion of the name *Seawanhacky* in *Algonquian Series*, vol. iv., pp. 19-26.

380. SECATOGUE: neck of land in the town of Islip and the locality from which one of the Island tribes derives its name. It is mentioned in the Dutch archives as early as 1639 (see *Sicketen-whacky*). In 1657, a Dutch vessel was wrecked on the "South Beach" at a place called "*Secoutagh*." The same year "*Keeosshok*, the Sachem of *Secontok*, has Resigned up all that Right or Interest hee might anyways lay unto the necks of meadow" (H. R., vol. i., p. 11). Variations are: *Seguctaug*, 1657; *Seaquetauke*, 1659; *Secatake*, 1670; *Secutaug*, 1696; *Seaqutogue*, 1697; *Sequatak*, 1698; *Sicketauge*, 1807; modernly, *Secatogue* and *Sequatogue*. From the uniformity this name presents on being compared with twenty or thirty variations in spelling, as they occur in the early records, it is evidently the parallel of the Narragansett (Williams) *sequt* or *sucki*, "black," "dark colored," with the locative suffix *-auke*, "land." *Secatogue* represents thus *Sequt-auke*, "black or dark colored land," and the name belonged originally to the extensive meadows that border the upland. The meadows are now known as the "Black Grass Meadows." Compare the name of *Suckiauke* or *Sicaiog* meadows at Hartford, Conn.

381. SELASACOTT: "township of Brookhaven" (De Kay's *Indian Names*, 1851). See *Setauket*.

382. SENEX: creek at Centre Moriches, Brook-

haven town. "*Senekes* or *Senex* River or Creek is that water which comes nearly to the business part of Centre Moriches, on the west side of the main avenue leading to the bay" (Munsell's *S. C.*, Brookhaven). The survey and map drawn by Aug. Graham, Sept. 10, 1693, give *Sinnekes* point and creek nearly at the mouth of Mastic River on the east. Fletcher's Patent, Manor of St. George, 1693, has, "Bounded easterward from ye maine sea to a river or creek called *Senekes* River" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 79). *Seretches*, 1714; *Senekes*, 1790; *Senex*, 1882. *Sinnekes* was probably an Indian who lived at one time on the point or at the creek. The name may be related to the Massachusetts (Eliot) *assinnekousse*, "a thorn," "a bush." With *Senex* in Long Island may be compared *Senexet*, *Senexsett*, valley and meadow in Windham Co., Conn.

383. SEPONACK, *Sabonac*: a neck of land at Southampton, on Peconic Bay. A farming locality in close proximity is also called by the same name, and is probably what was called the "*Seaponack* old ground." An order dated 1652 says: "Thomas Halsey Sr. and his partner shall lay out *Sagaponack* and *Seponack* mowing ground for a present supply of the Inhabitants of this towne for this year" (S. H. R., vol. i., p. 87). Variations are: *Seponack* 1651; *Seaponack*, 1654; *Sebonack*, 1659; *Sabonac*, 1873, etc. The etymology of

Seponack was given as "ground nut place" by Wm. S. Pelletreau in 1883. Dr. J. H. Trumbull says: "*Sebonack, Seaponack*, a neck, on Peconic Bay, Southampton was a 'large ground-nut place.' *Sebon* or *sepen* (Abnaki *sipen*; modern Penobscot, *she-pen*; Micmac, *shubun*) is the root of the Yellow Lily (*L. canadensis*). Thoreau's Indian guide told him that these roots were good for soup, that is, to cook with meat to thicken it, and showed him how to prepare them (*Maine Woods*, pp. 194, 284, 326). *Sabonac* point, near Mastic, Brookhaven, has the same name differently spelled. . . . The tuberous rhizoma of the Yellow Nelumbo or Water *Chinquapin* (*Nelumbium luteum*) was highly prized by the western Algonkins. It resembles the sweet potato, and Dr. Torrey says (*Botany of New York*, vol. i., p. 38) that 'when fully ripe, it becomes, after considerable boiling, as farinaceous, agreeable, and wholesome as the potato.' The Chippewas call it *mako-pin* (for *makwa-pin*), *i. e.*, 'bear's potato'; from which comes the name of *Macoupin* County, Illinois" (*Mag. Amer. Hist.*, vol. i., pp. 386-7, 1877). In the lease of Shinnecock Hills, which included the above tract, 1703, we find: "We the trustees—do hereby grant liberty to them and theirs, to cut flags, Bull-rushes and such grass as they usually make their mats and houses of, and to dig ground-nuts, mowing land excepted anywhere in bounds of Southampton" (S. H. R., vol. iii., p.

373). *Seponack* is therefore derived from *sepon* (Abnaki *sipen*), "ground-nut"; *-ack*, "place." See *Ketchaponack*, *Sagaponack*.

384. SETAUKET: a village in the northwestern corner of Brookhaven and the locality where the first settlement of the town was begun. The Indian deed April 14, 1665 gives: "Articles of agreement, and a firme bargaine agreed and confirmed between the Sachem of *Setaucet*, *Warawakmy* by name" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 1). Variations are: *Seatauke*, 1657; *Setokett*, 1660; *Setawke*, 1664; *Setauk*, 1669; *Setaket*, 1675; *Seataukett*, 1670; *Setalcott*, 1681. In the various town patents it also appears as *Setaulcott*, *Selasacott*, and in 1643 we find the Dutch notation *Sichteyhacky*. Wm. S. Pelletreau in his paper on *Long Island Names*, says: "*Setauket*, in its original form seems to mean 'land between the streams,' the same name being found in New England." But the New England form *Shetucket* is entirely different, and our *Setauket* requires a different translation. It designated the "land at the mouth of the creek," at this place where *Warawakmy* had his village at the era of settlement. The stream was the site of a mill in 1690. Thompson (*L. I.*, 1843) says: "Where was then a mill-pond is now a tract of salt meadows." *Setauk-et* thus signifies "land at the river," or "land at the mouth of a river or creek," from an original *Setukqut*. Compare the

various forms of the Delaware *Sacuwit*, *Sacunk*, *Sacona*, and *Saquik*, denoting "the mouth of a river"; Chippewa (Baraga) *Saging*, "mouth of a river"; Cree (Lacombe) *Sakittawaw*, "mouth of a river." See *Seatuck*.

385. SHAGWONG: a hill, point of land, and a reef of rocks on the northeastern part of Montauk, in the "Indian Fields." Variations are: *Shagwagonock*, *Shagwannock*, *Shaugwong*, *Shagawom*, *Shagwommonock*, *Shagwanack* (various maps and histories of Long Island). The name is not found in the town records nor in any of the Indian deeds. Not having any early forms of the above to guide us it is difficult to tell its derivation. It seems to be the equivalent of the Delaware (Zeisberger) *schajawonge*, "on the side of a hill," with the locative, "place on the side of a hill." The Indian huts until a few years ago were located on the side of this hill.

386. SHAHCHIPPITCHAGE: a bound-mark in the "North Neck," Montauk, East Hampton town. Mentioned in the Montauk Indian deed of 1670, viz.: "*Shahchippitchage* being on the North side of ye sd Land, midway between great pond and Fort Pond" (Hedges's Address, 1847). A variant is *Shahchippetchuge* (Ranger's Deeds, 1851). The names mentioned in this deed were evidently bestowed at the time the land was laid out, as they

are all bound-marks, this one being a pile of stones. The name is composed of *shah*, a form corresponding to the Massachusetts *nashaue* (Eliot), "in the middle," "midway" (frequently abbreviated to *ashwa-*, *shaw-*, *shew-*, *she-*, etc.). *Chippitchage* = Massachusetts *chip'pachaug* (Eliot), "a separated place," "place of separation." This makes the name *Shah-chip'pachaug*, "the midway place of separation," as stated in the above.

387. SHANCSOMACOCKE: a locality at Flatlands, King's County. Mentioned in the Indian deed of May 13, 1664, viz.: "both of upland and marshes, any way belonging thereto, as the Straun Beach or Beaches, as namely that running out more westerly, with the Island adjoining, and is at the same time by the ocean sea wholly inclosed, called *hoopaninak* and *Shanscomacocke*, etc." (Stiles's *Hist. King's Co.*, p. 78). The name *Shanscomacocke* represents *Mashans-comac-ocke*, "much inclosed place," or "wholly inclosed place."

388. SHATEMUC: the Mohegan name of Hudson River. Variations are *Shattemuc*, *Chatemuc*. Schoolcraft says: "*Shaita*, in the cognate dialect of the Odjibwa means a pelican." It cannot be affirmed to denote the same thing in this dialect, nor is it known that the pelican has ever been seen on this river. I am inclined to regard the

name as the equivalent of *Nashaue-tuk-ut*, "place where two streams meet," literally, "a place between." (Compare *Shawtucket*, also called *Showattucket*, in Connecticut.) The *Showtucket* Indians occupied the crotch of the *Quinebaug* and *Shetucket* rivers (pronounced by the Indians *Shootucket*, which, I am informed, signifies "confluence") (Rev. Dr. Nott's MS. *Account of Franklin*, 1800, according to Trumbull). The same name occurs in Rhode Island as *Shewatuck* and *Showatucquese* (Parsons). *Shatemuc* perhaps described the "union" of the East River with the Hudson.

389. SHAWANGO: "neck between Great Pond and Fort Pond, Ocean side, Montauk" (De Kay's *Indian Names*). I have been unable to find any other authority for the above. De Kay may have got it from a map of 1845, where *Shewango* Neck includes the whole of Montauk east of the Great Pond, but this is an error for *Shagwong* (q. v.).

390. SHAWCOPSHEE: a locality on Staten Island, Richmond Co. In 1664, "*Shawwestcout* and *Erramorhas* Indians residing at *Shawcopshee* upon Staten Island, sell a tract of land at Hallets point" (Munsell's *Hist. Queen's Co.*). It appears also as *Shawkopoke* (Thompson, vol. ii., p. 150). I have been unable to learn the exact locality to which this name was given; but it was

probably one of the harbors on the north shore of the island. The word is composed of *shaw* corresponding to Delaware *lechawwaak*, "fork" (of a stream); Massachusetts *nashaue*, "place between," "fork," "midway," etc.; *copshee* or *kopoke*, corresponding to *kuppi*, "closed" (*kob-pog*, "a haven," "harbor"; *copsie*, a term denoting "a safe place of landing, formed by eddy waters," according to Schoolcraft). We get thus *N'shaww-kopoke*, "the midway haven or harbor."

391. SHEPMOES: a plantation upon the Island Manhattan, probably at or near the present East 14th Street (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 110). It was probably so called from an Indian who planted there.

392. SHERAWOUG: a locality on the east side of Stony Brook Harbor, near St. James, Smithtown. The late Hon. J. Lawrence Smith, in his *Notes on Smithtown*, in Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*, says: "The whole east side of the Harbor was called *Sherrawog*." A variant is *Sherawoug* (Thompson, vol. i., p. 458). I have been unable to obtain early forms to verify it, but the name seems to be the same as *Ashawog*, *Assawaug*, *Nashaway*, etc., occurring in various forms throughout New England, and on Long Island, designating "a place between" (Massachusetts *nashaue*, "in the middle"). Probably so called because it was

land between *Wopawog* and *Nissequoque* or some other limited tract.

393. SHINNECOCK: a neck of land, a bay, and a range of hills in Southampton town. It belonged originally to the plain of which the neck forms a part. It is first mentioned in the Indian deed of Southampton, Dec. 13, 1640, viz.: "It is agreed that the Indians above named shall have liberty to break up ground for their use to the westward of the creek on the west side of *Shinecock* plaine" (S. H. R., vol. i., p. 13). In town meeting, 1641: "It is agreed that any person that hath lotts up on *Shinecocke* playne in which there are any Indian Barnes or wells lying shall fill them up" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 32). Variations are: *Shinnekuke*, 1657; *Shinnocut*, 1657; *Shinnikut*, 1667; *Shinnecock*, etc. The terminal syllable of this name, *-cock*, is a corrupted form of *-auk-ut*, "at a place," "at the land." With its prefix, *Shinne-auk-ut*, "at the level land or country," is the parallel of the Massachusetts *shinne-auke-ut* (Eliot), "level land"; Delaware *shing-hacki*, "flat or level ground"; Chippewa *jing-akamiga*, "there is level country." The first component of the word, *shinne*, corresponds to Delaware *schingeu*, "level."

394. SHOCKHEYOUNE: On January 24, 1676, Richard Smith, Sr., of Nissequauge gives to Obadiah

Smith (his son) the tract of land at the mouth of Nissequage River on the west side from the swamp of the creek called *Shockheyounne* to the North Sea, being about 100 acres with all the meadow (information furnished by O. B. Ackerly, Esq., and Wm. S. Pelletreau, Esq.). The derivation of the name is uncertain.

395. SICHETANYHACKY: a locality given in De Kay's *Indian Names*, as being a place mentioned in Kieft's purchase, south of Cow Bay, Queen's Co. We find it in the Indian deed of January 15, 1639: "The grantor's (Sachem of Massapeag) patrimonial lands and the jurisdiction thereof situate upon Long Island—reaching in length along the southside—from *Reckouwhacky* (Rockaway) to *Siketenwhacky*." Variants are: *Siketenhacky*, 1644; *Sickentanhacky*, 1645 (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., pp. 15, 56, 60). The *Secatogues'* land bounded the jurisdiction of the *Massapeags* on the east, consequently this locality was the property of the *Secatogues*. *Siketenwhacky* which is in Dutch notation "the country of the *Secatogues*," the terminal being *-hacky*, "land." See *Secatogue*.

396. SICHTYHACKY: Dutch notation for *Setauket*. Mentioned in treaty of 1645. See *Mochgonnekonck*, *Setauket*.

397. SINTSINCK: (a) a name given to Man-

hasset Bay or to a locality on the Bay, North Hempstead, Queen's Co. "Cow Neck now called Manhasset Neck was called by the Indians *Sint-sinck*" (French's *Gazetteer of N. Y.*, 1860). An Indian deed of January 15, 1639, for land in Queen's Co., states: "We Director and Council of New Netherland testify and declare that to-day, personally, appeared before us *Mechowodt*, chief Sachem of *Marossepinck*, *Sint sinck* (also called Schout's bay), and its dependances" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 28).

(b) *Sint sinck*: tract of land at Astoria, Queen's Co. "A tract of land near Hallets Point was sold in 1664 by *Shawestcout* and *Erramorhas* Indians—beginning at first creek called *Sunwick*. This tract was called by the Indians '*Sint sinck*,' and it embraced nearly the whole of Hell-gate neck" (Munsell's *Hist. Queen's Co.*). This name is probably the same as *Sing-Sing* in Westchester Co., N. Y. Originally this was *Ossining*, said to signify "stone upon stone," that is, "a stony place." In 1901 the old name *Ossining* was re-adopted. For this name another etymology *assinesink*, "at the little stone," has been offered (*Handb. of Amer. Indians N. of Mex.*, vol. ii., 1910, pp. 161, 577).

398. SKOOKWAMS, *Schookwaumes*: a neck of land east of Babylon in Islip town. "*Schookwaumes* is the neck of land upon which is located

the residence of E. B. Sutton, Esq. The Indian name signifies 'snake neck,' or 'snake place' " (J. W. Cooper in *Babylon Signal*, June 13, 1885). This is probably a corrupted form of *Sequam* or *Scoquam* as it was called earlier. See *Scoquams*.

399. SKUPASH: a creek in the meadows at Jamaica, Queen's Co. Named in the Division of meadows, July 1, 1657: "Ye fourth—are to lie eastward from ye sayd crik in ye hasoky meadows to ye River called *Skupash*" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 505). This name is possibly a contraction of *Maskituash* and signifies "grass," "grassy," "a meadow."

400. SLONGO: Sunk Meadow, Smithtown. Hon. J. Lawrence Smith, in his "Notes on Smithtown" (Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*), says: "We are unable to find the derivation or meaning of the name *Slongo*. The inhabitants of that locality do not remember any tradition of the name. De Kay in his printed—but not published—list of Indian names, inquires if *Slongo* is not Dutch."

401. SONNQUOQUAS: a name of Tom's Creek, or the land adjoining at Southold. Mentioned in the confirmatory deed of *Hashamomuk* Neck, February 20, 1660, viz.: "All that land lying and being neere or adjoining Tom's Creek, in Indian *Sonnquoquas*" (*S. R.*, vol. i., p. 208). This shows

that *Sonquoqua* was an Indian who lived at this place, and from his English name of Tom, the creek perhaps derived its name, although the common supposition is that it was derived from Thomas Benedict, one of the early inhabitants of *Hashamomuk*. *Sonquoqua* was one of the chief men of the Manhansett tribe; his name appears on the deed to Sylvester and Company for Shelter Island in 1652, as "*Sonquoequahe-sick*." The affix *-esick*, "of the brook," probably refers to his residence at Tom's Creek (E. H. R., vol. i., p. 97).

402. SOUWASSETT: "Port Jefferson [Brookhaven town] formerly Drown Meadow, called by the Indians *Sowassett*" (Thompson's, *L. I.*, vol. i., p. 432). The name is traditional and does not appear in the town records, but in the histories of Long Island it is found as *Sowassett*, *Souwassett*, and *Sonassett*, the last, no doubt, a typographical error. The name denotes "at the place of small pines." The components of the word are *kouwa*, corresponding to Massachusetts *kōwa*, pine, in the diminutive, *kōwa-wese*, or *kōwaése*, "a small (or young) pine"; the locative affix *-es-et*; making *Koowas-es-et* (Narragansett *Cōwawésuck*), "at the young pine place," or "small pine place." Several localities in New England have retained, in forms more or less corrupted, this appellation. The Indian name of the tree,

was taken from its pointed leaves; *kôus*, "a thorn," "brier," or "having a sharp point" (Trumbull). In the Delaware we find *cuwe*, "pine-tree," *cuweuchac*, "pine wood" (also varied as *kuwe*, and *kuweuchac*). Rev. A. S. Anthony, Assistant Missionary to the Delawares in Canada, and a full blooded Delaware himself, differs from Dr. Trumbull as to its primary signification, and says it is properly *p'koweu*, "it is sticky," alluding to the resin (*Lenâpé-English Dictionary*, 1888). August 6, 1910. The foregoing was written sixteen or more years ago, and it may or may not be correct, so I leave it. Thompson further remarks (Proc. N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1845, p. 131): "The Indian name of Port Jefferson was *Sowasset*, and the cove between it and Setaukett was *Poquott*." After considerable inquiry as well as personal search, Thompson is the earliest authority for these two names whom we have been able to discover. They may have survived in tradition up to his day, or he may have found them in some early deed unknown to us. Whichever this may be, they have every appearance of some mistake according to our present view, and the two are more likely to have been an original *Poquossett*, "where (water) it opens out or widens, *i. e.*, drowns the land." This suggestion is apparently confirmed by the fact that Port Jefferson was earlier called "Drowned Meadow." See the discussion of the adopted

Indian term *poquosin* in the *American Anthropologist* (n. s.), vol. i. (1899), pp. 162-170.

403. SPEONK: a village in the western part of Southampton town, about a mile from the boundary. The name was originally given to the neck of land on which the village is located. The creek on the east is also known as *Speonk* River. The locality is not mentioned in the records of the town until 1712, seventy-two years after the settlement in 1640, and forty-six years after the Topping purchase of 1666, of which the neck forms a part. Then we find it as follows: "a description of ye meadow and upland att *Speeunk*, Wee whose names are hereunto subscribed being chosen by the town to lay ye upland and meadow in quantity and quality as may appear by a voat of said Town" (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 155). The word is spelled in the above record in four instances as *Speeunk*; *Speonk*, 1748; *Speunk*, 1782. In regard to its meaning we must remain in doubt, for the word may be a corrupted form. Wm. S. Pelletreau writes: "It is 'high ground,' " and gives Dr. J. H. Trumbull as his authority. This interpretation he probably derives from comparison with the Mohegan *spummunk*, "on high"; Passamaquoddy, *spemuk*, "above." But, as these terms are used in the sense of being "in the heavens," we cannot think it so derived, for the land is perfectly level in this section. I have

suggested its derivation from *asp-yeuonk*, "place lifted up," which is similar to Trumbull's, but from different elements. This might refer to the bluffs on the east side of the neck, although they are hardly high enough to merit the name of bluffs. There is a name a few miles to the west, which may have been duplicated on this neck, and affords a good derivation for *Speonk*, viz.: (*wa*)*speunk*, "to the edge, margin or border (of a stream)." This will apply very well to the topography of *Speonk Neck*. See *Waspeunk*.

404. SPHETONGA: "Brooklyn Heights, L. I." (De Kay's *Indian Names*.) See *Ihpetonga*.

405. SQUASSUCKS: a point of land in Brookhaven town on the East Connecticut River. Munsell records that a dock had been constructed at a point called *Squassucks* (*Hist. S. C.*, Brookhaven). On May 10, 1728, there was "layd oute a Highway from *Squasuck's* pointe below ye 15 aker lots, soe running across the necke to ye Little fly" (*B. H. R.*, vol. i., p. 118). It appears also as *Squasucx*, 1737. This point of land derives its name from *Wesquassuck*, an Indian, who lived at one time on the point. His name appears on the Indian deed for roads in 1690 as *Wesquase-sac*, and on Wm. Smith's deed to the Indians at *Pusspa'tok* in 1700, as *Wisquosuck* (*B. H. R.*, vol. i., pp. 76, 91). The word is composed of *wisq*, "a

pot," "dish," etc.; *-ussu-uk*, "he finishes," completes," "makes." Hence *Wisq-uss-uk*, "pot maker," as a personal name.

406. SQUAW: an Island in the town of South Oyster Bay, Queen's Co. It is said to have been derived from the fact that it was the refuge of the squaws and children during troublous times. On some maps it is spelled *Skow*. The word *squaw* represents Massachusetts *squa* (Eliot uses the compound *squaas*, i. e., "female animal,") or *eshqua*; Delaware *ochqueu*, etc.

407. SQUAW-HILL: one of the range of Shinnecock Hills, near the Tuckahoe gate, Southampton.

408. SQUAW-PIT or *Squam-pit*: the tract of land in Huntington near "Deer Park," now *Wiandance*, was known as the *Squaw-pit* purchase, sometimes called "*Squam*."

409. SQUORUMS: a neck of land on the east bounds of Mastic Neck. From the name of an Indian resident thereon, alternate with *Waspeunk*. See *Musquatax*.

410. SUCOS: "the site of the village of Brookville in the town of Oyster Bay, Queen's Co., was called *Suco's* wigwam" (Munsell's *Hist. Queen's*

Co.). So called from *Suco*, the Indian who occupied the wigwam. His name is an abbreviation of *Suconamon*, from whom the land was purchased in the early days of the township.

411. SUGGAMUCK: a creek near Flanders, Southampton town, now called Birch Creek. It is designated by its Indian name in the testimony of the old Sachem *Paucamp*, taken down by Wm. Wells in 1660: "being in the west end of the Bay, five creeks . . . the third *Suggamuck*" (Book of Deeds, vol. ii., p. 213, Office of Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.). The name *M'sugg-amuck* signifies "a place where they went to catch bass," "a bass fishing-place." The components of the word are *sugg*, *suggig*, for *'m'suggig*, "bass"; Narragansett (R. Williams) *missuckeke*, "bass"; Massachusetts (Wood) *-amuck*, "fishing-place." A creek on Shelter Island retains its name of "Bass Creek" from similar happenings. Wood writes thus concerning this fish: "The Baffe is one of the best fishes in the country, and though men are some wearied with other fish, yet are they never with Baffe; it is a delicate, fine fat fast fish, having a bone in his head, which contains a fawcerfull of marrow fweet and good, pleafant to the pallat, and wholfome to the ftomach, when there be great ftore of them we onely eate the heads, and falt up the bodies for winter, of these fishes some be three and some foure foot long, some bigger, some leffer;

at some tides a man may catch a dozen or twenty of these in three hours, the way to catch them is with hooke and line. The fisherman taking a great Cod-line, to which he fasteneth a peece of Lobster and throwing into the sea, the fish biting it he pulls her to him, and knockes her on the head with a sticke. These are at one time (when Alwives passe up the River) to be caught in the Rivers, in Lobster time at the Rockes, in macrill time in the Bayes, at Michelmas in the seas, when they use to tide it in and out to the Rivers and Creeks, the English at the top of an high water do croffe the Creekes with long seanes or Baffe Netts, which stop in the fish; and the water ebbing from them they are left on the dry ground sometimes two or three thousand at a set" (*N. E. Prospect*, 1634, pp. 37-38). Roger Williams's (*Key*) says: "The Indians (and the English too) make a daintie dish of the *Uppaquontup*, or head of this fish; and well they may, the braines and fat of it being very much, and sweet as marrow." See *Aspatuck*, *Messemennuck*, and *Rapahamuck*.

412. SUMPAWAMS, *Sampawams*: a name now applied to the creek that separates the towns of Babylon and Islip. It belonged originally to the neck, on which the principal part of the village of Babylon is built. This name appears about twenty-one times in the printed records of the town of Huntington, with the following variations

in orthography, viz.: *Sampawame*, *Sumpwams*, *Sowampams*, 1689; *Sumpawams*, 1690; *Sampaumes*, 1697; *Sumpwams*, 1740; and, although "commonly so-called" in 1689, it does not appear earlier in the records. It is evident from the insistence of the English possessive, that the neck of land on which the name was originally bestowed, derives its appellation from an Indian named *Sampawam* or *Sumpwam*, who formerly lived and planted there. There are other necks of land extending into Great South Bay and contingent waters, which take their Indian names from like circumstances. I am aware that no Indian, designated by this name in its entirety can be found mentioned in the records; but there is one, however, whose popular cognomen among the settlers may be a curtailed reminder of *Sumpwams*. In the Indian deed for *Sumpwams Hook* (H. R., vol. i., p. 171) his name is written "*pwamas*," which is seemingly near enough to justify the conclusion that this name in its various forms, seldom twice alike, is a colloquial contraction. Similar change is noticed in the English contraction "*Siases*" for Josiah's Neck in the same township. The meaning of *Sumpawam* is the "straight walker" or "he goes straight," hence, an "upright or just man." The first component *sump-* or *saump-* is the equivalent of the Narragansett *saumpi* and Massachusetts *sampwi*, signifying primarily "straight," "direct," and, by metonymy, "just,"

“upright,” “right in action or conduct,” being used more often in this sense than in the other by Eliot in his *Indian Bible*. The terminal is the verb of motion, in the third person singular (-*aum* = *8m*), or as Eliot sometimes wrote it (*w8m*), “he goes.” Hence we have, in Eliot’s notation, *Samp-w’m8’s* Neck.

413. SUNGIC: a point of land, and a creek on the east side of Shelter Island, Gardiner’s Bay. The name is traditional, and found only on the maps of the Island, and in local parlance. It denotes “a stony place,” being the equivalent of the Unkechaug *sun* “a stone”; Massachusetts (Eliot) *hassun*, “stone”; Delaware *achsin*, “stone” (cf. *achsinnigeu*, “stony”), with locative suffix. The shores of the Island at this locality are quite rocky. A point a short distance south is known as the “Rocky Point.” See *Sunwicks*.

414. SUNKAPOGUE: a creek in the town of Brookhaven, Mastic Neck, so-named in an Indian deed from *Macarac*, alias Humphrey, native of *Unkechogue*, to Andrew Gibb, dated April 1, 1690, for half a neck of land of which this creek was a part of the east bounds. (Book of Deeds, Southampton Clerk’s Office. Copy by Wm. S. Pelletreau, Esq.) Appears in 1692 as *Sunkapauk*. The name *Sunkapogue* corresponds to the Massachusetts *sonkipog*, “cool water-place,” “a spring

or brook of running water" (from *sonqui*, "cool"; -*paug*, "water-place"). See *Musquatax*.

415. SUNWICKS: a creek at Astoria, Queen's Co. It is noted in the Indian deed of Aug. 1, 1664, to Wm. Hallet, viz.: "Beginning at the first crick, called *Sunwick*, westward below Hellgate upon Long Island, and from the mouth of sd crick south to a markt tree fast by a great rock" (Thompson, vol. ii., p. 150). Also *Sunwicks*, and, on some maps, *Sunswicks*. This name probably signifies a "stone-house" (*sun-wick*), which the Dutch or English had erected near the creek. But see *Sungic*.

416. SWEGO: a locality in Huntington town. Mentioned in 1771, viz.: "And we do direct Doctor Wiggins to have Jonah Woods house at *Swego* or some other remote place" (Order relating to Smallpox, H. R., vol. ii., p. 508). It is just possible that this name may be a corruption of *Oswego*, imported from the well-known name in New York State, which is of Iroquoian origin, the word from which it is derived corresponding in meaning to the Algonkian *sagi-*, *sack-*, *sauk-*, etc., "flowing out," "outlet."

417. SYOSSET: a village in the town of Oyster Bay. This name is of Indian derivation; it has been evolved from the Dutch *Schouts*, "a sheriff."

Schout, Siocits, Syocits, are some of the various stages of degradation, down to its present form.

418. TACKAN: a tract of land in Smithtown on the Nissequogue River. "February 24, 1704, Benj. Aske petitions for a warrant to survey land on the Nissequogue River." On the same date is filed a survey of 24,283 acres of land on the river, purchased by Benj. Aske & Co. from the Indians. On March 20, 1704, a license is issued to Benj. Aske to purchase "a tract of land in the county of Suffolk called *Tackan*" (Cal. of Land Papers in Office of Sec'y of State, p. 70). The tract was evidently woodland, and the name describes the locality; being the equivalent of the Delaware *tachan* "woods," "forest," "wild-lands," etc. See *Wissiquack*.

419. TATAMUCKATAKIS: a neck and creek in Babylon town, west of *Copiag* Neck, now known as Great Neck, and Great Neck Creek. One of the three necks of meadow bought in 1658 from the *Massapeague* Indians, but not named. It is first recorded in 1659, viz.: "And that half neck which was *massapeage* Indian land called by them *tatamunehese*" (H. R., vol. i., p. 19). Also as *Yatamontitaheg* (vol. ii., p. 52). This is a duplicate of the entry of 1659, with change in spelling. Again, in 1666, viz.: "a neck comonly called by the Indians *Copiage* bounded on the west with a

river called *Yatamuntitahege*" (H. R., vol. i., p. 84). An Indian deed for the upland of Copiag Neck, 1693, has "westward upon *Tatamuckatakis* Creek" (H. R., vol. ii.). The will of Jonas Wood (February, 1688) has *Tantamuntatauket*; Munsell gives *Tacamackacackee*; and J. W. Cooper, Esq., in the *Babylon Signal* for June 13, 1883, *Tac-a-mac-a-cak-ee*. The name belonged originally to the meadows bordering the creek and upland and *Tatamuckatakis* signifies "meadow that trembles." The components of the word are *tata*, "to shake, to tremble"; *muckatakis*, corresponding to Massachusetts *moskehtuash*, "grass," "pasturage."

420. **TAUKOMS:** neck of land in the town of Babylon. Mentioned in the Indian deed of 1697, viz.:—"And a neck called by ye English Lacten's Neck, called by ye Indians *taukoms*" (H. R., vol. ii., p. 208). From the possessive termination, this may be the name of its Indian owner. Lacten does not appear in the early records among the names of the English settlers, consequently it may be a name applied by the English to the Indian *Taukom*. His name seems to be the equivalent of the Massachusetts (Eliot) *Tohke'kom*, "a spring," "a fountain"; Narragansett *Takèkum*, "a spring of water."

421. **TENKENAS:** Ward's Island, in the East River, formerly called "Great Barcut," or

“Great Barn Island,” by the Indians was named *Tenkenas* (French’s *Gazetteer of N. Y.*, 1860). The Indian deed of July 16, 1637 has “when two chiefs *Seyseys* and *Numess* convey to Wouter Van Twiller, Director General of New Netherland, the two islands, situate in the Hellegat, of which the larger is called *Tenkenas*” (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 5). The name *Tenkenas* corresponds to the Delaware *tekene*, “forest,” “woods,” “bushy,” “wild lands,” etc. See *Minnahanonck*, *Tachan*.

422. **TERSARGE**: a locality on the north side of Long Island, probably in Smithtown. On (probably) April 4, 1685, one Cornelissin petitions the Governor for a warrant “to survey a tract of land allotted to him by the Indians, at a place called by them *Tersarge*, being to the eastward of the town of Huntington on the north side of the Island” (Cal. of Land Papers in Office of Sec’y of State, Albany, p. 30). The name, etymology, etc., are very uncertain.

423. **TIANNA**: bay and creek in western Southampton at Good Ground. It is recorded in the laying out of the lower division in the Quogue purchase, 1738, viz.: “No. 12 above the lower highway on the west side of said neck, butting to the middle highway running westward to *Tiannah* water” (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 101). Va-

riations are: *Tianna*, 1754; *Tyana*, 1757; *Tianah*, 1763; *Tiana*, 1782. The tradition (probably correct) is, that *Tianah* was the name of a squaw who lived at the head of the bay near the creek. Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, in a communication to Wm. S. Pelletreau, regards it as an abbreviation of a longer name.

424. **TINNIE'S**: a hole of water on Neapeague Beach, near the Amagansett Hills. So-called from a squaw who was drowned therein.

425. **TOWAPIONKE**: a tract of land east of Mastic Neck, town of Brookhaven, so-named in a deed from William Smith to John Wood, dated Dec. 20, 1693 (Suffolk County Clerk's Office, Deeds, Liber A, p. 14. Copy by O. B. Ackerly, Esq.). The name represents *Tow-api-onke*, "wading place where there is sitting down, before crossing." The components of the word are *tow*, corresponding to Delaware *towin*, "to wade," "to walk in the water," "to ford"; *api*, the equivalent of the Massachusetts *appeu*, "he sits"; *-onke* (*-auke*), "place." See *Towd*.

426. **TOWD**: a locality near "North Sea," Southampton town. It is frequently mentioned in the early records, and is still so-called. "Town meeting, January 22, 1660,—It is concluded that the North sea neighbors shall have all that tract

of land lying within their line, which line beginneth at the old foot path going over the stony brook, neer where the millstone was gotten and endeth at the head of *Towd*, which *Towd* [which part of *Towd*] is a little cove above the wading-place [at *Towd*]." Again, Nov. 26, 1738: "And ye road leading from ye wading-place at *Towd* to Sag Harbor" (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 209; vol. iii., p. 94). Variations are: *Towde*, 1728; *Toude*, 1747. Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, in a letter to Wm. S. Pelletreau, suggests that *Towd* is an abbreviation of *Towadena*, "a low place between hills." This he gets from comparison with the Chippewa (Baraga) *towadena*, "a valley," etc. I must reject this derivation, for the early records, as will be seen above, refer to a "wading place." *Towd* was the general name given to the locality (as it is to-day) near the "going over." I therefore consider *Towd* to be related to the Delaware *towin*, "to ford," "to wade over." See *Towapionke*, *Toyonge*.

427. TOYONGE: Red Creek, at the head of Peconic Bay, Southampton town. The same creek in the Indian deed of 1648 is called *Mashmanock*. *Paucamp*, the old Sachem, said in May, 1660 (he was then aged about 80), "that *Occabauke* was an antient seate of sachemship, and of long standing, that is to say time out of mind, but the first in his time did possesse the

Upland and Meadow on the swamp side of the head of the River being in the west end of the bay, five creekes, the fifth *Toyoungs*, being the out Bounds thereof" (Book of Deeds, vol. ii., p. 210, Office of the Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.). Variations are: *Toyonge*, 1665; *Toyounng*, 1667; *Toyongs*, 1676; *Toyong*, 1682, etc. This name signifies "a ford," or "wading-place," and is called "the wading-river" in some of the early records. It corresponds to the Massachusetts (Eliot) *toskeong*, "a ford" (Delaware *towin*, "to ford"; *tschosin*, "to wade"); Narragansett *toyusk*, "a bridge" (also Narragansett *tocketuck*, "let us wade"). Heckewelder has in Delaware, *tohickon*, "stream over which we pass by means of a bridge of driftwood." See *Towd*.

428. TUCKAHOE: a level tract of land, and a school district, three miles north of the village of Southampton. The locality derives its name from a plant formerly gathered in the vicinity by the Indians, the tubers of which were used for food by the Indians. The plant is known to botanists as *Arum tryphyllum* (Willd.) commonly called "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," "Wake-Robin," "Indian Turnip," etc. It is found in all parts of the U. S. growing in damp woods, in swamps, along ditches, and in other moist shady places. Capt. John Smith says: "The chiefe root they have for food is called *Tockawhough*. It groweth

like a flagge in Marishes. In one day a Salvage will gather sufficient for a weeke. These roots are much of the greatnesse and taste of Potatoes. They use to cover a great many of them with oke leaves and Ferns, and then cover all with earth in the manner of a Cole-pit; over it, on each side, they continue a great fire 24 hours before they dare eat it. Raw it is no better than poyson and being rosted, except it be tender and the heat abated, or sliced or dryed in the Sunne mixed with sorrell and meale or such like, it will prickle and torment the throat extreably and yet in sommer they use this ordinarily for bread" (*Gen. Hist. of Virginia*, 1624, Book ii, pp. 26, 27). Trumbull says: "*Tuckahoe* takes its name from one or another of the larger 'round' (Massachusetts *p'tuckwe*) roots. The common *tuckaho* of Virginia (*tockwhogh* as Capt. John Smith wrote the name, *toccaho* and *tockowhough* of Strachey) was the root of the Golden Club or Floating Arum (*Orontium aquaticum*). 'It groweth like a flag in low, muddy freshes' (Strachey). In New Jersey and Pennsylvania the name seems to have been specially appropriated to a sort of truffle or subterranean fungus (*Pachyma cocos* Fries.), popularly called 'Indian loaf.' Several localities, creeks, etc., in various parts of the country retain the name of *Tuckahoe*; e. g., *Tuckahoe* Creek and village, Cape May Co., N. J.; *Tuckahoe* Hill, Yonkers, N. Y., another *Tuckahoe* Creek, Jones Co.,

N. Y.; another in Maryland, etc. One of the most amusing of Mr. Heckewelder's etymologies is that by which the name of *Tuckahoe* Creek, Ind., "is derived from '*Tuchahowe*, deer are shy, difficult to come at; also *Tuchauchsoak*, the place where deer are very shy'!" (*Mag. Amer. Hist.*, June 1877, p. 386).

429. **TURKOM**: a small point or neck of land between two small creeks near *Menantic* Neck, Shelter Island. The name is traditional and known only locally. I have been told by a former owner that it is not Indian but a corruption of "Turkey-man," the English name of an Indian residing there.

430. **UNCAWAMUCK**: a creek in Riverhead town. Mentioned in the Indian deed of March 14, 1648, viz.: "The whole tract of Land commonly called *Ocquebauck*, Bounded on the East with the Creeke *Uncawamuck* which is the neck creek to the place where ye Canoes are drawn over to *Mattituck*" (Book of Deeds, vol. ii., p. 210. Office of the Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.). The name *Uncawamuck* signifies "the further fishing-place." The components of the word are *uncawa*, corresponding to Massachusetts (Eliot), *ongkoué*, "beyond," "further"; *-amuck*, "fishing-place." See *Unkawa*, *Unkechaug*.

431. UNCHENCHIE: given as one of the names of Shelter Island as follows:

Where is the chief of *Unchenchie* the while?
 I saw the watch light on the Sheltering Isle;
 Look over *Neapeague's* far desert of sand,
 Cometh he not with his warrior band?

Ayres's *Legends of Montauk*, 1849.

(Note: "Unchenchie = one of the names of Shelter Island.")

This is a mistake of Mr. Ayres. It was the Sachem of Shelter Island that was formerly called *Unchenchie*, as proven by the following: "Witnesseth that whereas James ffaret Esq. Deputie—was by purchas from *Unchenchie*, Sachem of *Pammanuck*—possest of *Manhansuck* being a member of Long Island called *Pammanack*—and whereas *Yoko* Sachem of the said *Menhansack*, formerly called *Unchenchie Actoncocween*" (Deed of 1656, E.H.R., vol. i., pp. 96, 97).

432. UNCKACHOHOK: a form of *Unkechaug*. This form of the name is found in the Indian release of 1703, viz.: "Wee namely *Ginagonhut* Sachem of *Unckachohok* and *Sumono* his sister, wife of *Pomgomo* Sachem of *Shinnecock*, etc." (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 179). See *Unkechaug*.

433. UNCOHONG, *Uncohong*: a variation of *Unkechaug* found in certain histories of Long Island. See *Unkechaug*.

434. UNKAWA, *Unkaway*: neck of land partly in towns of Babylon and Oyster Bay. Mentioned in the record of the boundary between Huntington and South Oyster Bay, Sept. 5, 1795, viz.: "Then running to the west part of one of the Branches of *Masapague* swamp . . . so down about the middle of *Unkawa* to or near a tree the southside of the Highway that leads across the neck" (H. R., vol. iii., p. 128). Again in a deed of 1823: "Toward the middle of a large grove or clump of walnut trees on *Unkaway* neck" (vol. iii., p. 311). The same name is met with in *Uncowa*, or *Uncoa*, Fairfield, Conn. *Unqua* is another form of the word and it appears as an adjectival prefix to many Indian local names. The neck was so-called because it was *unkawa*, corresponding to Massachusetts *ongkoué* (Eliot) "the furthestmost," neck, either of the two towns. See *Uncawamuck*, *Unkechaug*.

435. UNKECHAUG: a neck of land in the Manor of St. George, Mastic Neck, Brookhaven town. On this neck was located the village of the Sachem *Tobacus* and of the Sachems that followed him, although the name became tribal afterward. In the first Indian deed for land on the southside, 1664, we find: "This indentor wetnesseth a bargain or agreement, between the Sachem of *Unchachage Tobacus*, and the inhabetance of Brookhaven else Setak" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 10). Variants are:

Unquachack, 1664; *Unkachauk*, 1667; *Unkechage*, 1670; *Unkechake*, 1674; Graham's Survey, 1693, *Unquachock*, etc. The village site is what gave rise to the name, being located beyond a hill as one approaches it from the east. The word is compounded from *ongk* (= *ongkoué*, in Eliot), "beyond," "utmost," "further," etc.; *wadchu* = in composition *-adchu*, "a hill"; *-auke*, "land," "place." Thus we get *Ongk-adch-auke*, "land or place beyond the hill." See *Uncawamuck*, *Uncohong*, *Unckachohok*, *Unkawa*.

436. UNQUA: a trout stream between Amityville and South Oyster Bay, belonging to the Floyd-Jones estate. This form of the word, *Unqua-*, *Unkawa-*, etc., occurs occasionally as a prefix to some Indian place-name. The creek probably takes its name from the neck *Unkawa* through which it flows. See *Uncawamuck*, *Unkawa*, *Unkechaug*.

437. UNSHEMAMUCK: fresh pond, on the boundary between Smithtown and Huntington. The late L. Lawrence Smith in his "Notes on Smithtown," in Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*, remarks: "It is no longer a pond, it has all grown up to meadow." The final decree settling the boundary between the two towns in 1675, gives the following: "From the west most part of Joseph Whitman's hollow and the west side of the Leading hollow to the

fresh pond *Unthemamuck*" (H. R., vol. i., p. 214). Variations are: *Unsheamuk*, 1665; *Unshemamuck*, 1677; *Unchemau*, 1677; *Unshemamuke*, 1688; *Osha-mamucks*, 1694, etc. This name denotes "an eel fishing-place" and is probably the same as *Onshaukamaug*, a locality in Windsor, Conn., which Dr. Trumbull translates as "a fishing-place for eels, or lampreys (Delaware *schachamek*, 'an eel,' from *oushacheu*), 'smooth, slippery'; *schachameki*, 'the place for eels,' (Heckewelder's *Indian Names*)"; Chippewa (Baraga) *ojasha*, "it is slippery." This primary meaning of the name seems to have been overlooked by the Rev. S. A. Anthony in the *Lenâpé Dictionary* edited by Dr. D. G. Brinton, who derives it from "a straight fish." I am inclined to think Trumbull correct in this instance. Roger Williams mentions three names for eels in the Narragansett and of two of them Dr. Trumbull writes: "*Nquitte'connau* (*nequittika*, Cotton), plur. *nquitte'connauog*, 'they go one by one or singly,' *Neeshau* (Pequot *neesh*, Stiles), plur. *neeshau'og* 'they couple or go in pairs.' Comp. Abnaki *nissook*, *ils sont mariés* (Râle). In the former name we have a trace of the belief once universal, as old at least as the days of Aristotle, and which not even Sir Thomas Browne ventured to reject as a vulgar error—that the eel was without distinction of sex. The name '*neeshau*, eel,' is still retained for a species or variety which is

occasionally taken in the salt ponds of Martha's Vineyard, and which Dr. Storer supposed to be the Silver Eel (*Muraena argentea*, Le Sueur; Rep. on Fishes of Mass., p. 158). I cannot say whether or not any peculiarity in the habits of this species distinguishes it from the common 'single going' eel, but the lampreys (*Petromyzon Americanus*, Le Sueur) might with striking appropriateness be named 'neeshau'og,' for they usually go in pairs, and aid each other in constructing their breeding places, and give frequent evidences of mutual attachment" (Notes to R. Williams's *Key*, Narr. Club Reprint). At certain seasons of the year eels enter these ponds for breeding and are detained in the ponds by the closing of the inlets, and as soon as the opening is made they leave the pond and are caught by the thousands.

438. WAGASPOR: a creek in the Flatland meadows, King's County. The derivation of the word is uncertain.

439. WAINSCOTT: a post-office and R. R. station in East Hampton town. The name was first applied to a sheet of water still known as *Wainscott* pond. The earliest record found is dated 1652, when it was ordered "that a cart-way shall be laid out to *Wainscott* where it may be most convenient" (E. H. R., vol. i., p. 22). This name is not aboriginal although commonly

supposed to be such. The pond took its name from an ancient method of preparing "*Wainscot* (oaken timber or boarding)" of which Josselyn gives an account in his second Voyage to New England, 1673, p. 61, "the ordering of red-oake for Wainscot, when they have cut it down and clear'd it from the branches, they pitch the body of the tree in a muddy place in a river, with the head downward for some time; afterwards they draw it out; and when it is seasoned sufficiently they saw it into boards for wainscot, and it will branch out into curious works." Wainscot was an article of export from a very early period as mentioned by many early writers. For a fuller history of this name, see my essay on "Some Supposed Indian Names of Places on Long Island" (*Long Island Mag.*, 1883, pp. 51-54).

440. WAINSKCUMUNCAKE: see *Anuskkum-mikak*.

441. WALLAGE: "Indian Name of Woodbury, Queen's Co." (De Kay). "The settlement in North Hempstead, called Westbury, was previously denominated *Wallage*, by the natives" (Paper on the "Indian Names of Long Island" by B. F. Thompson, Proc. N. Y. Historical Society, 1845). Perhaps from a word related to the Delaware *waloh*, "a ditch," "hole," "cave" (*walheu*, "he digs a hole"). Brinton and Anthony (*Lenâpé*

Dict., 1889) give *walak* or *waleck*, "a hollow or excavation."

442. WAMPMISSIC: a tract of land and a large swamp in Brookhaven town, between Yaphank and Manor stations on the Long Island R. R. This tract of land was part of the Col. Wm. Smith's patent for the Manor of St. George, dated Oct. 5, 1693, consequently the name is not found in the early records, and is therefore to a great extent traditional. The earliest mention that can be found is in a deed of April 2, 1828, from the Smith heirs, to J. H. Weeks, for: "all that tract [giving the entire boundaries] called and known by the name of *Wampmissic*." The name *Wampmiss-ick* signifies "place of chestnut-trees." The components are *wamp'miss* = *wompimish* [Narragansett], "a chestnut-tree"; *wompiminineash*, "chestnuts," literally "white nuts"; Delaware *woapimininschi*, "chestnut-tree"; *-ick*, locative suffix. Trumbull says: "In the Massachusetts or Natick dialect the locative affix was *-it*, *-at*, or *-ut*; in the Narragansett it appears to have been *-ick*, or *-uck*. This distinction was not, however, uniformly observed; we have for example *keesaq-ut*, 'to heaven'; *sowwannak-it*, (not *-ick*) 'to the southwest.'" The late W. J. Weeks, Esq., the then (Feb. 25, 1891) owner of the tract and swamp, by letter gives the information that: "The chestnut trees were chiefly

in the swamp in the central portion of the tract; they were killed by a great fire in the woods of Brookhaven in 1862; and he does not know whether the sprouts came up to much extent from the stumps, or not."

443. WAMPONAMON: the extreme eastern end of Long Island at Montauk Point where the lighthouse stands. This name is first found recorded in the Indian deed of 1661, for the "Hither woods tract," viz.: "Whereby we did fully and firmly sell unto the said parties our neck of land . . . from . . . *Wompenanit*, to our uttmost bounds westward called *Napeake*" (Hedges's Address, 1848). It appears also as *Wompenoonot* (Ranger's Deeds of Montauk, 1850). In 1695, we find: "One fourth part of one whol share of that tract of land at the east end of the Island of Nassau stretching from *Womponoman* Point Eastward unto *Napeag* Beach Westward, commonly known as *Meun-taucut*" (E. H. R., vol. ii., p. 331). Later the name occurs as *Wamponamon*. This name, in its early form, *Wompenanit*, signifies "at the east" or "eastward." Cognate are Massachusetts *Wompanniyeu*, "the east (when daylight is)"; Abnaki, *Wampanoag*, "the east land"; Delaware *Wapanneunk*, "east" or "on the east." *Wompenanit* would appear, therefore, to be composed of the word for "east" with the locative *-it*; while *Wamponamon* would be the same or a similar

word, with the suffix *-onk*, "place." Both names would thus signify "at the east," or "to the east." *Wamponamon* is also the name of Lodge No. 437, F. and A. M., at Sag Harbor, a very suitable name for those that hail from "the east."

444. **WANASQUATTAN**: a locality in the western part of Babylon town, near Amityville. Mentioned in a grant by the town of Huntington, May 5, 1696, viz.: "Whereas Thomas Powell did obtaine from Governor Dongan a Lissance to Purchas of ye native proprietors of *Masepage* on Long Island, two hundred acars of Land about *Wanasquattan* on ye poynts against *Massapeag* swampes heads" (H. R., vol. ii., p. 188). This is one of the few instances where the aboriginal name of a place appears with its signification given. The name *Wanasquatta*, "point (or top) of the hills" is composed of *wannasq'* corresponding to the Delaware (Zeisberger) *wanachquiwi*, "point"; Massachusetts (Eliot) *wannasque*, "point," or "top" (Job xxiv., 24; Ezekiel xxi., 15): *-attan* (*adene*, *attiny*), inseparable generic for "hill" or "hills." In Eliot we have *Wanasquodinnunk*, "in the top of the mountains" (Micah iv., 1); *Wanashquodinnuook*, "tops of the mountains."

445. **WANDOWENOCK**: a locality at Newtown, Queen's Co. "The eastern portion of the town was known to the natives as *Wandowenock*"

(Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. ii., p. 137). De Kay gives also *Wandowenach*. A similar name occurs in Connecticut as *Wad'-awan'-nuc*, of which Trumbull writes: "The true meaning of the name has not been ascertained." I cannot do any better.

446. WANTAGH: village of Ridgewood, Hempstead; was changed at the request of the inhabitants to *Wantagh* in 1891. *Wantagh* is a variation of *Wiandance*. This form of his name appears on the Hempstead confirmation of July 4, 1647, and on the release of May 11, 1658, as *Waantauch*, (Thompson's *L. I.*, vol. ii., pp. 9, 10; *Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 416; Book of Deeds, vol. ii., Office of Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.). See *Wyandance*.

447. WARACTO: see *Warratta*.

448. WARRASKETUCK: a creek on the bounds between South Oyster Bay and Babylon towns, at Amityville. Andros's patent for Oyster Bay town, Sept. 29, 1677, says:—"Beginning on the east, at the head of Cold Spring Harbor, and running a southward course across the Island to a certain river called by the Indians, *Warrasketuck*, etc.," (Thompson, vol. i., p. 488). Variations: *Wanasketuc*, 1797; *Waunskittuc*, 1860; *Narrasketuck*, on some local maps. Allowing for the

permutation of *r* and *n*, *Warrasketuck* represents *Wannasquetuck*, "the ending or point creek," because the creek formed the southern end of the boundary. The components of the word would thus be *wannasque*, corresponding to Massachusetts *wanashque*, "at the end of," "on the top of"; *-tuck*, "tidal stream," "creek."

449. WARRATTA: a neck of land at Centre Moriches, lying between Barnes's mill-pond (Terrell's River) and the creek *Senex*, Brookhaven town. On April 10, 1688, John Mahue, an Indian, sells to Elias Doughty of Flushing, half the neck *Waraeta* (Liber A, p. 25, of Deeds, Office of County Clerk of Suffolk). "*Warratta*" occurs in a deed from Col. Wm. Smith to Richard Smith, dated March 15, 1702-3. Samuel Terrell (who was the first white man to live upon it), in 1714, names it "*Waracto Neck*" (S. R., vol. ii., p. 336). As will be noticed, most of the Indian names of necks of land on the southern border of Brookhaven derive their appellations from the Indians who formerly lived and planted thereon. So with this name. *Waraeta* (Massachusetts *wu-nehteau*; Cree *wúnnétou*) signifies "he loses, or forgets," "the loser" or "the forgetter."

450. WASPEUNK: a neck of upland on the east side of Mastic Neck, in town of Brookhaven, thus named on the Indian deed of April 1, 1690,

to Andrew Gibb, viz.: "east by *Sunkapogue* Creek and to *Waspeunk* or *Squorums* Neck." *Waspeunk* (Massachusetts *wusapinuk*) signifies "to the edge, bank, or margin of a stream." See *Musquatax*.

451. WATCHOGUE: (a) a neck of land at East Moriches, Brookhaven town. This neck contains the east section of the village of East Moriches, and is locally known as the "neck," bounded on the east by "*Mattuck*" brook and west by a creek called "*Pomiches*." February 12, 1679: "Dr. Henry Taylor having received liberty from the Governor Andros, October 1, 1677, to purchase land on the southside of Long Island associating with himself Major Thomas Willets of Flushing, and Capt. Thomas Townsend of Oyster Bay, purchased of the Indian Mayhew the neck called *Watchogue*" (Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*). Variants are: *Watchauge*, 1681; *Watshage*, 1697; *Watchogue*, 1882, etc.

(b) *Watchogue*: a neck of land in the town of Islip, west of Bay Shore; Sept. 1, 1701: "The Indians sell to Thomas Willets two necks of land called *Manetuc* and *Watchogue*, bounded west by the river called *Compowams*, east by the river called *Watchogue*, south by the salt bay and to extend northward keeping the full breadth of the said necks, as far as the north side of the pines" (Thompson, vol. i., p. 447).

(c) *Watchogue*: "a locality on Staten Island, between Old Place and Chelsea, a level sandy territory, sparsely populated, and where not cultivated covered with a slender growth of pines and cedars" (Clute's *Annals of Staten Island*, p. 228). *Watchogue* is *Watch-auke*, "land on a hill," or "hill land," corresponding to Delaware *Wacht-schunk*, "on a hill." The necks probably being more hilly than other tracts in the same neighborhood, perhaps a bluff or abrupt rising from the creek or river. The name on Staten Island has been transferred from some neighboring hill. The name occurs in other parts of the country.

452. WATTUQUASSET: a small neck of land lying on the southwest side of Great Pond, Montauk, mentioned in the Indian deed of May 31, 1683, to John Osborne (recorded in Sessions No. 1, p. 134). The name *Wattuquasset* is resolvable into *Wattuqua-es-et*, "at or near the poles"; probably the "poles" of a haystack. Where the "haystack stood" is referred to in another record for land in close proximity. The components of the word are: *Wattuqua*, corresponding to Massachusetts *wuttuhq*, "bough," "branch"; *-es-et*, locative, "at or near."

453. WAUBHEAG: a river or creek on Rock-away Neck, Queen's Co. Mentioned in 1655, viz.: "a certain tract of land, on ye west side of

Rockaway Neck, so running westward to a river—which river is called by the Indians *waubheag*” (Munsell’s *Hist. Queen’s Co.*). This name is probably derived from an Indian who lived on the banks of a river. One of a similar name lived on a neck in Brookhaven town called “*Wopehege allis porridg Indien*” (Brookhaven Rec., vol. i., p. 70).

454. WAUWPEX: “The original settlement on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor, Oyster Bay, Queen’s Co., was denominated by them *Wawepex*” (Thompson, vol. i., p. 50). Also occurs as *Wauwepex*. The name *Wauwepex* represents *Waure-paug-es-it*, “at the good little water-place or pond.” The locality took its name from some “good spring of water” as did probably the English name of “Cold Spring.” The components of the word are *wauwe* (=Massachusetts *wunni*, or *wirri*), “good”; *-paug*, “pond” or “water-place”; *-es-it*, “at or near.” *Pex* (compare e.g. Connecticut names in *-poxet*, etc.) often appears as a corrupted form of the diminutive of *-paug*.

455. WECKATUCK: a neck of land, and a running spring of water, at the foot of “Long Beach,” Southampton town, about three miles from Sag Harbor, on the Noyack road. It is frequently mentioned in the early records, first in 1657, as follows: “Deposition of Mr. Richard

Odell . . . the Sachems did not sett the bounds of East Hampton in the covenant of the purchase by reason of Job Sayer and my Standinge for the bounds of Southampton but was left untill Southampton men should make out their Lawfull bounds, the Manhansett Sachem pointed to my best remembrance about *Wecutake* spring for the line to runne nere upon the South or upon the South line" (E. H. R., vol. i., p. 136). Again in 1680: "the meadow on the west side of *Wecatuck* neck." Again in 1706: "By the appointment of ye proprietors of North sea purchase was appointed John Lupton and George Harris and Thomas Cooper to lay out nine lots betweene ffaranteans point and *Weckatuck* spring so-called upon Hog neck beach" (S. H. R., vol. ii., pp. 91, 145). Variations are: *Weeckatuck*, 1706; *Weckatuck*, 1797. The site of an Indian village is located within a short distance of this spring, and it must have been a favorite resort of the red-man, as it is to-day for the thirsty pedestrian. This name is susceptible of two interpretations: either, *weque-tugk*, "end of the woods or trees"; or *weque-tuk*, "end of the cove or creek." Both significations will apply to the locality, *Weckatuck* spring being at the "end of the woods," from any direction of approach, from Noyack, Sag Harbor, or Bridgehampton. It is also at the "head of the cove" from the same directions. The first component in either case will be *weque*

(=Massachusetts *uhquáe*), "end"; the *-tugk* of *Wequetugk* will correspond to Massachusetts *m'h'tug* (root, *h'tug*), "tree"; the *-tuk* of *Wequetuk* is *-tuck*, "tidal stream," "creek."

456. WEEKEWACKMAMISH: a creek at the hamlet, known as Southport, Southampton town. It is now called "Mill Creek" and empties into the Peconic Bay. It is designated by its Indian name in the testimony of *Paucamp* taken down in 1660, who gave the names of five creeks: "The fourth *Weekewackmamish*" (Book of Deeds, vol. ii., p. 213, Office of the Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.). In the deposition of Rev. Thos. James, Oct. 18, 1667, acting as interpreter, we find the following reference to this locality, viz.: "And that in those tymes the bounds of these Akkobauk Indians came Eastward of the river *Pehik konuk* to a creek which she named, And they gathered flags for Matts within that tract of land" (E. H. R., vol. i., p. 261). The name denotes "a place where the Indians gathered or cut reeds, rushes, or flags," of which they made their mats, baskets, etc. The components of the word are *weekewack* = Massachusetts *weekinaque* (Eliot), "reeds"; Narragansett *we'kinash* (Williams), "reed"; *-mamish* = Narragansett *manisimmin*, "to cut," or "to mow"; Virginian (Strachey) *manisc*, "to cut." Altogether, "where we cut reeds."

457. WEEPOOSE: name of a little brook in Islip town, also known as *Keemiscomock* (Bayles's *Hist. Suffolk Co.*). I have been unable to learn anything further in regard to it. It may be the same as *Seapoose*, "little river." See *Seapoose*.

458. WEGONTHOTAK: a river or creek on Mastic Neck, Brookhaven town. This name appears in the early records once only, then in the Indian deed for meadows at Mastic Neck, 1657, viz.: "This writing testifyeth that *Wiandance* the Mentaké Sachem have sold to Mr. Richard Woodhull of Seatauke, two great necks of meadow, lying from a River called *Connecticut* and so to a River called *Wegonthotak*, eastward" (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 92). It appears also as *Wegonthotuck* (Munsell's *Hist. S. C.*). The word is probably a variation of the name appearing as *Wanungatuck*, *Waunungtatuck*, *Wenunguetuck*, or *Wongat-tack* in Connecticut, which Dr. J. H. Trumbull translates as "at the bend, or winding of the river." The components of the word are *wegontho*, corresponding to Delaware *woakeu*, Massachusetts *woonki*, "crooked"; *-tak* (*-tuck*), "tidal river," "creek."

459. WEHAHAMIS: a small creek in the town of Islip, mentioned in a deed of 1714, discovered by O. B. Ackerly, Esq., as follows: "East of Great River, and south east of Brickkiln Point,

two small creeks or runnes of water, called *Wehahamis* eastward and *Essachias* westward." This name represents probably *Wehquah-amis*, "the end tree or post," a boundary designation.

460. WERPOS: a locality in the present tenth ward of Brooklyn. Mentioned in Kieft's patent, dated May 27, 1640: "for a certain peice of land upon the Long Island near *Merechkawikingh* about *Werpos*" (*Col. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. xiv., p. 31). According to Schoolcraft, "*Warpoes* was a term bestowed upon a piece of elevated ground, situated above and beyond the small lake or pond called the Kolck (in New York City). This term is apparently a derivation from *Wawbose*, a hare, a rabbit," (*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*). Schoolcraft is, no doubt, in error in deriving this name from the Chippewa *wábôds*, "a rabbit." This name does not occur in the eastern Algonkian languages, as the name of that animal. Besides it would not appear as the name of a place unless as the name of an Indian residing there. I would suggest its derivation as from a word corresponding to the Delaware (Zeisberger) *wipochk*, "a bushy place," "a thicket." See *Weepoose*.

461. WESUCK: an abbreviation of *Achabachawesuck*, a brook at Atlanticville, Southampton. This name was evidently too difficult for the English to retain, so the first part was dropped and the

brook became known as simply "Weesuck," or "Wesuck." See *Achabachawesuck*.

462. WHOMESES: see *Homes*.

462a. WIANDANCE: see *Wyandance*.

463. WICKAPOGUE: a farming district at the western end of Meacox Bay, Southampton town. This name is first found in the division of land of 1668, viz.: "Tho. Goldsmith at the end of his home lot, the rest by goodman Halseys at *Weequapaug*." Same date: "Mr. John Howell as much as may be his owne at *Weequapoug*" (S. H. R., vol. i., pp. 149, 150). Variations are: *Weekapaug*, 1681; *Wecapoug*, 1681; *Wickapogue*, 1739; *Wickapog*, 1753. Trumbull says: "*Wequa-paug* means 'at the end of the pond, water place.' The prefix (Mass. *wehquae*, *uhquae*, as in *wehquohke*, 'end of the earth') signifies, primarily, 'as far as,' 'to the extreme point, or limit of'; it is common to all Algonkin dialects, as in Chip. *waiekwa-ketchigami*, the name of Fond du Lac (Wis. and Minn.), 'at the end of the great water' (Lake Superior). A form of the same prefix is found in the Mohegan name *weexcodawa*, for Mass. *wehqshi-*, *weekshik*, 'it extends to,' 'goes as far as, is the end.' In some place-names, *wequae* or a derivative (Mass. *ohquāe*, *ukquae*, *oohque*) denotes a 'point,' or ending of either land or water

(in a cove, harbor, or inlet). Comp. Chip. *wikwéia*, 'it forms a bay'; *wikwe-* (as prefix) 'in a corner of' (Baraga)." *Wickabaug*, the name of the Indian village now West Brookfield, Mass. (a pond in the western part of the village still bears the name of *Wickaboag*), is the same word. See *Wickaposset*.

464. WICKAPOSSET: a point of land at Fisher's Island, Southold town. "A small rocky island at the east end of Fisher's Island, also *Wecopesuck*, *Wicapaset*. For *wehque-peasik*, 'little thing at the end' of the great island" (Trumbull's *Indian Names in Connecticut*). This would correspond to Massachusetts *wehque*, "as far as," "at the end"; *peasik* (or *peesik*) "a small thing." See *Wickapogue*.

465. WIGWAGONOCK, *Wegwagonuck*: that part of Sag Harbor east of Division Street, belonging to East Hampton town. The oldest inhabitant of the town has no knowledge of the locality by this name. For a long time the writer was unable to locate it. It is referred to in the early records some years previous to the settlement of the village. According to a release dated 1698, Joseph Stretton was left by his father: "a share of that peice of meddow that Lyes nearest Hogg Neck in this townes Bounds." "On April 4, 1710, Joseph Stretton chose his land going to his farther

meadow towards the west bounds"; "April 30, 1711, "he chose his right in said division to be near or joining to his meadow at *Wegwagonuck*," April 30, 1718, "it was agreed that all the land lying to the westward of Joseph Stretton's meadow at *Wegwagonock* shall lie—as common land forever—all the land lying between the bound line and the North-side to the utmost limite of East Hampton bounds"; in 1728, "Ananias Conkling Jr. entereth his land joining his land at *Wigwagonock*—near the bound line"; in 1731, "Cornelius Conkling receives an acre in exchange at same place" (E. H. R., vol. ii., p. 4; vol. iii., pp. 241, 275, 382, 443, 465). All of which proves the name to belong to Sag Harbor. Conkling is perpetuated in Conkling's Point, adjoining the meadows, which were more extensive at that period than they are to-day. The march of improvements, encroachment of the sea, etc., have all contributed their part toward obliterating what was once known as the "Great Meadows" at Sag Harbor. The bound line above mentioned is now Division Street, which separated East Hampton from Southampton. The name *Wegwagonuck* represents *Wequae-adn-auke* and means "place at the end of the hill," probably the hill known as "Sleights Hill." The meadow was in close proximity on the north, and extended at one time as far west as "Bush Street," within three hundred feet of the bound line at Division Street. At the

foot of this hill can be seen the remains of an extensive shell-heap, or village site. A large part of its area has been carted away to fill up the meadow adjoining and to lay out "East Water Street." It was this Indian settlement probably that gave the name to the locality. The site of an Indian village at Sharon, Conn., was known by the same name, viz.: *Wequadnack*, *Wachquatnack*, afterwards corrupted to *Wequagnock*. The components of the name are *wegwa* (= Massachusetts *weguáe*), "end"; *-adn*, "hill"; *-auke*, "place."

466. WIGWAME: a swamp in the town of Huntington. In 1695 there was: "Laide out by the survaiers of the town of Huntington, a highway beginning at the head of ye *Wigwam* swamp." A note by C. R. Street, Esq., says: "The '*wigwam* swamp' here mentioned was where the main part of Cold Spring village is now located." *Wigwam* places are frequently named in the early records. In 1640 a place in Southold town was known as the "*Five Wigwams*" (see *Manhansuck*). This word is common to many Algonkian dialects. Trumbull has given us the etymology of the name in connection with the Narragansett form *wetuômuck*, viz.: "*Wetu* has the form of a verb in the indicative, which may be nearly translated by 'he is at home,' 'he houses.' *Wék*, *week* (Eliot) is the regularly formed sub-

conjunctive or conditional third person singular of the verb 'when (or where) he is at home.' The locative affix makes *weekit* (Eliot) or *wekick*, 'at or in his home' (see Eliot's *Grammar*, p. 11, where the word *wigwam* is shown to be a corruption of *weekuwout* or *wekuwwomut*, 'in his house,' which is doubtless an error of the press for 'in their house' as the word has the plural affix); *wetuômuck* as Mr. Williams wrote it; Abnaki *wigwam*, *cabane*, *maison* (Rôle)" (Narragansett Club Reprint of R. Williams's *Key*).

467. WIMBACCOE: Bergen Island. See *Winipague*.

468. WINCORAM: see *Coram*.

469. WINGANHAUPPAUGE: a neck of land and a brook in the village and town of Islip. The name originally belonged to the brook or to its head waters. It is sometimes called Champlain's Creek. On Nov. 1, 1686, Letters Patent were issued to Wm. Nicoll for: "A certain parcel of land and meadow ground unimproved and not as yet granted to any person or persons whatsoever, being bounded east, by lands of the said Wm. Nicoll, south by the sound or bay, west by a creek called *Wingatthappagh*, and north by a right line from the head of said creek or river called *Wingatthappagh*," etc. (Book of Patents, vol.

iii., p. 603, Office of Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y.). On March 26, 1692, Gov. Ingoldsby granted to Andrew Gibb of Queen's Co.: "A certaine tract of vacant Land upon Long Island commonly called and known by the name of *Winganhappogue* Neck being Bounded on the East by *Winganhappogue* River, South by the Bay, West by the Orewake River and North by a Right Line from the head of *Winganhappogue* River," etc. (Book of Patents, p. 372). In a mortgage dated Oct. 30, 1703, by Andrew Gibb to Wm. Richardson we find: "All that neck of land . . . commonly known and called by ye name of *Winganhoppogue* neck or ye *pleasant springs*," etc. (Abstract of the Title of Wm. Trist Bailey, etc., p. 188). Variations are: *Wingan Hauppauge*, 1773; *Winganhoppog*, 1821. *Wingatt*, in the Nicoll patent, is probably an error of spelling. "*Pleasant Springs*," as given in the Gibb's mortgage of 1703, is a free interpretation probably bestowed by Gibb himself, who was more or less familiar with the language of the natives, and was a prominent man of that period. The components of the name, according to this derivative, would be *wingan* = "sweet," "savory," "pleasant to the taste" = Narragansett *weekan*, "it is sweet"; Massachusetts *weekon* (Eliot), "it is sweet"; *-happagh* or *-hauppaug*, "the springs." This is a free translation of a name that would be naturally applied, as descriptive, to living springs that

burst forth and spread their waters over the land; thereby creating boggy swamps and deceptive quicksands. Its literal meaning, however, is "flooded or overflowed land." In *happaug*, the radical *-áu-* means "to cover"; *-pauk*, *-paug*, a generic term for a water-place. See *Happauge*.

470. WINGATTHAPPAGH: see *Winganhauppauge*.

471. WINIPPAGUE: Bergen Island, Jamaica Bay. Also *Wimbacoe*. The name denotes "a fine water-place," from *wini*, "fine," *-paug*, "water-place."

472. WINKET: a point of land in Huntington town on the southern shore of Eaton's Neck (see maps of the Island). This name is not Indian, but corrupted from "winkle," as the mollusk periwinkle (*Pyrula canaliculata*) is sometimes called (H. R., vol. iii., p. 462). It was named by the Indians *meteaûhock*, "ear-shaped shell." The *wampum*, or white money, was "made out of the inmost wreaths" of the shell, or "of the stem or stock, when all the shell is broken off" (Wood's *N. E. Prospect*, Pt. II., ch. 3, and after p. 144). These stems or whorls are quite plentiful in every shell that dots the shores of eastern Long Island.

473. WINNECOMAC: hamlet in the eastern part of Huntington town, and partly in Smithtown,

now abbreviated to *Comac*. In November, 1689, the Secatogue Indians conveyed to John Skidmore and John Whitman of Huntington a tract of land: "known by ye name of *Winne-comac* bounded on ye north side by Witmans Hollow; running eastward by ye marked trees to ye head of ye southwest branch of *Nosoquog* River; upon ye East side upon a south line to ye pine plaine; upon ye south side by ye pathward points of trees to Huntington Patten joining on the west side to Whitmans Hollow" (vol. i. of Deeds, Office of Sec'y of State, 1692 to 1714, p. 101). Variations are: *Winnecomak*, 1797; *Winecomack*, 1787; *Weno Comack*, 1791; *Wenecomack*, 1795; *Wenea-Commack*, 1812, etc. The name *Winnecomac* is derived from *winne=winni* (varying in local dialects to *wirri*, *waure*, *willi*, *we'e*), "good, fine, pleasant" (Trumbull); *-comac*=Massachusetts *komuk* (Eliot), "a house," "a place," "field," etc. *Winnikomuk*, thus signifies "a pleasant field," "good land," "fine country." See *Comac*.

474. WINNECROSCOMS: neck of land in Brookhaven town. One of the many necks of land into which *Mastic* is divided. Graham's map, Sept. 19, 1693, gives them as follows eastward from the Connecticut River, *Seabamuck*, *Unquachock*, *Ffloyds*, *Porigies*, *Ebwons* or Snake Neck, *Wino-crosscombs*, *Mastic*. On (probably) Aug. 6, 1684, Samuel Eburn of Seatalcot petitions for a license

to purchase "a neck of land called Snake Neck on the southside of Long Island, bounded to the east on *Winnecroscombs* Neck, to the west on the head of *Pattersquas* river" (Cal. of Land Papers, Office of the Sec'y of State, Albany, N. Y., p. 29). In an Indian deed for roads, 1690, the name appears as *Wenacroscoms*; again as *Wenicroscoms*. This was the name of its Indian owner or dweller, his name appears on the Indian deed for beach, in 1685, as *Winecroscum* (B. H. R., vol. i., p. 69). See *Minaussums* for another early form, in 1690.

475. WISQUOSUCKS: a point of land on the Connecticut River, Brookhaven town. The name has for many years been abbreviated to *Squassucks*. *Wisquosuck*, *Wesquasesac*, or *Wisquassuck* was an Indian of the *Unkechaug* tribe who resided on this point. See *Squassucks*.

476. WISSIQUACK: a corrupted form of *Nissequogue*, Smithtown. On February 24, 1704, Benj. Aske petitions the governor for a warrant to survey a tract of land on the north side of the county of Suffolk, on *Wissiquack* River. See *Tackan*, *Nissequogue*.

477. WONUNKE: neck of land at West Hampton, Southampton town. The two necks of land lying east of Beaver Dam River (*Apocuck* Creek) were known as "Great" and "Little *Wonunk*."

“At a town meeting 1681, it is agreed that all the meadows—as *Assops Neck*, *Catchponack*, *Potunk*, and *Ononke* shall be layd out to every man interested there” (S. H. R., vol. ii., p. 88). Variations are: *Onunk*, 1683; *Wonunk*, 1686; *Wononck*, 1738; *Wonnonch*, 1738; *Wononke*, 1738; *Wonock*, 1738; *Onuck*, 1739; *Onach*, 1742; modernly *Onuck*. This name as a prefix occurs in Connecticut *Wonunkapaukook* = *wonunki-paug-ohke*, “land at the bend or turning of the pond” (Trumbull). Here *wonunke* means simply “the bend” of either land or water. The above necks are indented by two coves that put in from the bay. The radical is seen in Massachusetts *woonki*, “it bends,” “it is crooked”; Delaware *woakeu*; Chippewa *wâgina*, etc.

478. WOORUSKHOUSE: a place frequently mentioned by Rev. Azariah Horton, in 1741-3, as being three miles from West Neck, now in the town of Babylon. The orthography is quite uniform. It is possibly meant for *Wanasque-auke*, “a point of land” (from *wanasque*, “at the end of”; *-auke*, “land”). See Horton’s *Journal*.

479. WOPOWOG: Stony Brook, Brookhaven town. “Known formerly by the Indian name of *Wopowog*” (Thompson, vol. i., p. 343). This name is found in Connecticut as *Weepowaug*, *Wopowaug*, *Wypewoke*, etc. It designates land

“at the narrows” of a river or cove, and usually “the crossing place,” *weepwoi-auk*. The diminutive, “at the little crossing place,” is found in *Wepoisset*, the narrows of *Kekamuit* River in Bristol, R. I., and in *Weybosset*, formerly *Wapwaysset*, Providence (Trumbull). Our *Wopowog* probably designates the crossing over the brook now covered by a bridge. Eliot has *weepwoiyeuut* (1 Sam. xiii., 23), “in the passage (between two places).”

480. WUCHEBEHSUCK: a valley on the east side of the “North Neck,” Montauk, East Hampton town. The outlet of a small flaggy pond and swamp flows through the valley at certain seasons of the year. This name is recorded in the Indian deed of 1670, and in the documents relating to the same. The tract covered by this grant was formerly known as the *Wuchebehsuck* purchase, later as the nine-score acre purchase, or the land between the ponds. The deed gives us: “By us the fors’d parties *Wuchebehsuck*, a place by the fort pond, being a Valley Southward from the fort Hill to *Shahchippitchage*, being on ye North side ye s’d Land, midway between the great pond and fort pond, so on as straight line to *Chebiakinnauhsuk*, from thence to a swamp where the hay stacks stood, called *Mahchongitchage*, and so through the swamp to the great pond, then straight from the hay stacks to the great pond, so along by the pond to a place called

Manunkquiaug, on furthest side the reeds growing on ye South End of the great pond Eastward, and so along to the sea side to a place called *Chop-pauhshapaugausuck*, so straight from thence to the South Sea" (Hedges's Address, 1849, Appendix, p. 85). All the aboriginal names in the above deed, as previously given in this work, are boundaries simply. This one is no exception. *Wuche-behsuck* represents *Wut-chebeh-suck*, "at the brook of separation," or "at the bound-mark brook, or outlet." The components are: *wuch*=*wut* (Eliot), "at or on"; *chebeh*=*chachabe*, or *chadchabe* (Eliot), "that which divides or separates" (*chabenuk* in Eliot, "a bound-mark"); *-suck*, "a brook" or an "outlet of a pond." *Atchauenuck*, the southeast corner bound of *Quinebaug* lands in Connecticut is probably of the same derivation.

481. WYAMAUG: a point of land at Jamesport, Riverhead town. This name is found early in the records as *Miamogue* and *Miamegg*, and it is probably an error in spelling, although in this form it resembles *Weraumaug* Lake on the northwest border of New Preston, Conn., which Trumbull translates as "a good fishing-place," from *wirri*, "good"; *-amaug*, "fishing-place." See *Miamegg*.

482. WYANDANCE: the locality known as West

Deer Park, on the L. I. R. R. in the town of Babylon, was changed to *Wyandance* on Jan. 1, 1889.

Wyandance was the Sachem of *Paumanack* after the death of his elder brother in 1652. On the heights of Montauk was located his palisadoed village. Always the friend of the white settler, it is fitting that his name should be perpetuated in some part of his domain. The fact that it was considered necessary by the early settlers of the various middle and western towns of the Island to have his sign manual affixed to the deeds given by the resident Indians, seems to have evoked some detrimental comments thereon. Some think that Lyon Gardiner pulled the string, and the Sachem danced to it, but it was not so. These writers ignore, or else did not know of the agreement of 1645, by which the four confederated Sachems of *Paumanack*, all brothers, took these weak tribes under their care and protection (see *Mochgonnekonck*). This was done at the request of the tribes, and in doing it the Sachems naturally acquired a right to have a say in the disposal of these lands, which our ancestors understood and recognized. Besides all this, the signification of his name shows the estimation in which his opinion was held by his own and adjoining tribes. The variations in spelling are: *Weandance*, 1642; *Wiantanse* or *Wiantance*, 1644; *Weyrinteynich*, 1645; *Wyandanch*, 1648; *Wain-*

dance, 1657; *Wyandance*, 1657; *Wyandack*, 1659; *Wayandanch*, 1659. Lyon Gardiner's *Relation* has *Waiandance*. The name *Wyandance* is derived from *waian-* or *wayan* = *wauontam* (he is) wise; Massachusetts *waantam* (Eliot), "wise"; *waantog*, "wise"; *-dance*, *-danch*, or *-tance* = Narragansett *taunche*, "to tell (something)," "to speak out." As a whole, *Wayan-taunche*, "the wise speaker or talker," from whom we could learn something. Compare the Delaware *wewoatangik*, "wise man"; *wewoatank*, "a sensible man," Micmac (Rand).

483. WYNYCOMIC: see *Winnecomac*.

484. YAPHANK: a village in Brookhaven town. The name was originally applied to a creek some distance south of the hamlet. In Tobacus's deed for land on south side, June 10, 1664, it was bounded: "on the Easte with a river called *Yamphanke*." An Indian deed for *Yamphank* Neck, Nov. 13, 1688, bounds it "on the south by a smale River called *Yamphank*." Fletcher's patent to Wm. Smith, Oct. 5, 1693, is: "for land formerly purchased from the Indians, we find the bounds are—to a creek running out of the said river [Connecticut] called *Yaphank* and soe along the south west bank of ye sd creek unto its head the whole creek included" (B. R. H., vol. i., pp. 11, 71, 78). Variations are: *Yemkhamp*, 1738; *Yamphank*, 1745. The name *Yaphank* or

Yamphank, denotes "the bank of a river," and is the equivalent of the Delaware *yapeechen*, *yapewi*, "on the river bank or edge of the water" (Micmac *yâtkamkēk*, "the bank of a river"). So-called because the creek bounded the above tract of land along its whole length.

485. YATAMUNTITAHEGE: see *Tatamucka-takis*.

486. YENNICOCK: the supposed Indian name of the locality where the village of Southold is situated. It is first mentioned in a deed dated October 25, 1640, viz.: "Be it known unto all men by these p'sents that I Richard Jackson of *Yennacock*, Carpenter my heires, executors and assigns doth sett or assigne and make over to Thomas Weatherly marriner, his heirs, executors or assigns his dwelling house and all app'tennces thereunto belonging" (S. R., vol. i., p. 113). Variations are: *Yennycock*, 1642; *Yennicok*, 1642; *Yenycott*, 1643; *Yennicock*, 1643; *Yenicott*, 1644; *Yeanocock*, 1644; *Yannocock*, 1667; *Yeannecock*, 1668. The above dwelling house in another entry is said to have been on "*Hashamomuk* neck," but it was really on what is now known as Pipe's Neck. Charles B. Moore, Esq., in his address at the Southold Celebration, August, 1890, derived this name from the old Sachem of Shelter Island, *Yoco*, *Youghcoe*, etc. There is,

however, no identity between the two names. *Yennicock* belonged to the whole of that tract of land extending from Peconic River to Plum Gut, the same as Montauk belonged to the whole tract of that peninsula, for the name was applied to those Indians that formerly planted at *Aquebogue*, as well as to those living in other parts of this tract. The name *Yennicock* or *Yeannecock* parallels a Massachusetts *Yeanni-auk-ut*, from *yeanni*, "extended," "stretched out," with the locative affix *-cock=auk-ut*. The word thus signifies "at the extended land or country." This applies well to this large tract of land on which it was bestowed. Besides this, the early mention of the name in the records of the mother colony at New Haven seems to designate the whole tract under the jurisdiction of that colony and not any particular settlement. There is absolutely no proof that Southold existed as a settlement in October, 1640, and that the statement that Richard Jackson was of *Yennicock* simply referred to the fact that his house and land were part of this "extended country" and that he never lived at what is now known as Southold.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF ALGONKIAN NAMES SUITABLE FOR COUNTRY HOMES, HOTELS, CLUBS, MOTOR-BOATS, ETC.

ADCHA'ÊNIN, "one who goes a hunting." (Also *Adcha'en.*)

ADCHA'UKOMA, "hunting house."

ANA'SKAME'SET, "tree that bears acorns."

ANO'CKQUS, "a star."

ANWO'HSIN, "he rests."

APWO'NNAH, "an oyster."

ARRA'X "gull."

AWE'PESHA, "it calms."

CHA'NSOPS, "grasshopper."

CHE'CKEPU'CHAT, "the wild cat," an Indian so named.

CHE'KHAMPO'G, "he sweeps the water."

CHE'PEWI'SSIN, "northeast wind."

CHE'TUHQUA'B, "crown."

CHIKKU'PEMI'SET, "at the cedar tree."

JI'SKHAMPO'G, "he wipes up the water."

KEHCHI'PPAM, "on the shore."

KE'HTOH, "the sea."

KENU'PPE, "swiftly."

KITO'MPANI'SHA, "break of day."

KO'DTOHKE, "top of the land."

KO'GKENU'PPE, "go quick."
 KO'UAMI'SET, "at the pine tree."
 KUPPO'HKOMA, "a grove," *i.e.*, "shut-in place."
 KUPPO'MUK, "a haven."
 KUSI'TCHUAN, "rapid stream."
 KUTSHA'MUNAT, "the lightning."
 KU'TTIS, "cormorant."

MACHI'PSCAT, "a stony path."
 MA'SSATUK, "a great tree."
 MA'UCHETAN, "ebb tide."
 MAUTA'BON, "daylight," or "morning."
 ME'TWEE, "poplar tree."
 MISHA'NNEK, "a squirrel."
 MISHA'NNOCK, "morning star," *i.e.*, "great star."
 MISHA'UPAN, "a great wind."
 MISHO'ON, "a canoe."
 MISHQUA'TUK, "cedar tree," *i.e.*, "red tree."
 MI'SSITTO'PU, "great frost."
 MO'GEWE'TU, "a great house."
 MO'GGETUK, "a great tree."
 MOGKE'KOMA, "a great house."
 MO'HKUSSA', "burning coal."
 MO'NUNKS, "ash tree."
 MUCKQUE'TU, "he is swift."
 MUNNA'NNOCK, "the moon," *i.e.*, "wonderful
 star."

NEPA'NON, "a shower."
 NEPA'UZ, "the sun."
 NE'TOP, "my friend."
 NICKQUE'NUM, "I am going."
 NI'MBAU, "thunder."

NO'TAMI'SET, "at the oak tree."

NO'TTOMOG, "a mink."

NUNNA'KOMA, "on the shore," *i.e.*, "dry place."

O'PENOCK, "the marten" (*Mustela Americana*).

OUSAMEQUIN, "yellow feather," one of the names
of the famous Indian Massasoit.

OUW'AN, "the mist."

PA'PONE'TIN, "west wind."

PA'SHISHA, "sunrise."

PE'HTEAU, "it foams."

QUA'NNACUT, "the rainbow," *i.e.*, "long mantle."

SO'CHEPO, "the snow," *i.e.*, "it snows."

SOHSU'MO, "glory," *i.e.*, "it shines forth."

SOWA'NISHIN, "south wind," *i.e.*, "the wind blows
from the south."

SO'WANO'HKE, "the south-land."

SUNNA'DIN, "north wind."

TAMO'CCON, "a flood tide."

TAPA'NTAM, "enough minded," or "it satisfies."

TA'PAPI'MIN, "room enough."

TEA'NUK, "quickly."

TIA'DCHE, "quick."

TO'PU, "frost."

TOUWU'TTIN, "south wind."

USHPUN'WISQ, "he lifts the cup."

WAMPMI'SET, "at the chestnut tree."

WAMSU'TTA, "he has a kind heart," name of an
Indian (eldest son of Massasoit).

- WAYA'AWI, "sunset."
 WECHÉ'KUM, "the sea."
 WÊKONA'NTAM, "sweet-minded."
 WE'NAUWE'TU, "well housed."
 WE'QUARRAN, "eagle."
 WISA'TTIMI'SET, "at the red-oak tree."
 WO'DDISH, "a nest."
 WOPA'TIN, "east wind."
 WO'SOWA'NCON, "a rose."
 WUNA'UQUIT, "evening."
 WUNNE'GIN, "welcome."
 WU'NNEOTA'N, "good town."
 WUNO'HKE, "good ground."
 WUSA'BANUK, "bank," "bluff," or "margin."
 WUSKA'UKOMA, "grove," *i.e.*, "new place."
 WUSKA'WHAN, "a pigeon."
 WUSSE'MO, "he flies."
 WUSSE'NTAM, "he goes a-wooing."
 WU'SSOQUATOMI'SET, "at the walnut tree."
 WU'SSUCKHO'SICK, "writing-house."
 WUTTA'HMIN, "strawberry," *i.e.*, "heart berry."
 WUTTA'NHO, "a staff."
 WY'BENETT, "the wind," an Indian so named.
 YOVA'WAN, "midst of the mist."

Note. Except in a few cases, the accents have been added to these words by the editor. All of the names belong to the Massachusetts (Natick) and Narragansett dialects. The correct accentuation of some words is a matter of doubt, as the Indians themselves varied in these matters not a little.

A. F. C.

APPENDIX II

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO ALGONKIAN NOMENCLATURE, ETC.

By WILLIAM WALLACE TOOKER

CORRESPONDING MEMBER BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA. MEMBER OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON. A FOUNDER OF THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. ONE TIME FELLOW OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, AND SECRETARY OF THE SECTION OF ANTHROPOLOGY, ETC.

1. Indian Geographical Names on Long Island. In *Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac*, vol. iii., pp. 55-56, Brooklyn, 1888. About 100 names, alphabetically arranged, with meanings.
2. Indian Place-Names on Long Island, revised and corrected. In *Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac*, vol. iv., pp. 25-26, Brooklyn, 1889. About 175 names alphabetically arranged, with meanings.
3. Indian Place-Names on Long Island, revised and corrected. In *Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac*, vol. v., pp. 35-37, Brooklyn, 1890.
4. Indian Place-Names in East-Hampton, Long Island, with their Probable Significations. In *Records of the Town of East Hampton, Long Island, Suffolk Co., N. Y.* (Sag Harbor, 1889). An alphabetical list of 28 names in the Montauk language, with meaning and analysis . . . Issued separately, as next title below.

5. Indian Place-Names in East-Hampton Town, with their Probable Significations, written for the *East-Hampton Town Records*, vol. iv., Sag Harbor, J. H. Hunt, printer, 1889.
Cover title as above, inside title as above, verso blank; 1, text, pp. i-x.
6. Indian Place-Names on Long Island, and Islands Adjacent, with their probable significations. Present Publication.
7. Notes to the Address of Hon. Henry P. Hedges. In *Address delivered at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the village and town of Southampton, June 12, 1890* (Sag Harbor, N. Y., 1890). Also few Indian names *passim*, with translation of Peconic. J. H. Hunt, Publisher, Sag Harbor, N. Y., 1890.
8. Some Indian Names of Places on Long Island, N. Y., and their Correspondences in Virginia, as Mentioned by Capt. John Smith, and Associates. *Magazine of New England History*, vol. i., pp. 154-158, Newport, R. I., 1891.
9. The Name Massachusetts. *Magazine of New England History*, vol. i., pp. 159-160, Newport, R. I., 1891.
10. Analysis of the claims of Southold, L. I., for priority of settlement over Southampton, L. I., and how they are disproved by the early records and contemporary manuscripts. Few Indian names, with their meaning given. *Magazine of New England History*, vol. ii., pp. 1-16, Newport, R. I., 1892.
Revised and read before joint meeting of Southampton Colonial Society, and Sag Harbor Historical Society, March 5, 1903.
11. The Kuskarawaokes of Captain John Smith. *The American Anthropologist*, vol. vi., pp. 409-414, Washington, D. C., 1893. Reprinted in *The Archæologist*, vol. i., pp. 248-251, Waterloo, Ind., December, 1893.
12. Indian Names of Places in Brooklyn. *Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac*, pp. 58-60, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1893.
13. The Name Susquehanna; Its Origin and Significance. *The American Antiquarian*, vol. xv., pp. 286-291, Good Hope, Ill., September, 1893.

14. Some Supposed Indian Names of Places on Long Island. *The Long Island Magazine*, vol. i., No. 2, pp. 51-54, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1893.
15. The Aboriginal Terms for Long Island. *Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac*, pp. 39-41, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1894. Reprinted in *The Archæologist*, Waterloo, Ind., vol. ii., pp. 171-178, 1894.
16. The Algonquian Terms Patawomeke and Massawomeke. *The American Anthropologist*, vol. vii., pp. 174-185, Washington, D. C., 1894. Also reprint of 50 copies.
17. On the Meaning of the Name Anacostia. *The American Anthropologist*, vol. vii., pp. 389-393. Washington, D. C., 1894.
18. Some Indian Fishing Stations upon Long Island. This paper is a study, with interpretations of some Indian names of fishing places upon Long Island, N. Y., together with some historical facts relating to the same, gathered from early records and documents of the 17th century.
Read before Section H, American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Brooklyn, August, 1894. Printed in *Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac*, pp. 54-57, 1895.
19. Roger William's Vindicated, or an Answer to a "Key-hole for Roger Williams's Key." A reply to "A Key-hole for Roger Williams's Key," by Wm. D. Ely, Providence, 1892. *Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society*, New Series, vol. ii., No. 1, pp. 61-67, Providence, 1894. Replied to in publication of same society, vol. ii., pp. 189-196, by Wm. D. Ely.
20. The Key—Fact *versus* Theory. A final answer to Wm. D. Ely, Esq., *Publication of the Rhode Island Historical Society*, New Series, vol. ii., No. 4, pp. 237-241, 1895. Remarks by Dr. Amos Perry on same decision of Dr. Daniel G. Winter.
21. The Discovery of Chaunis Temoatan of 1586. *The American Antiquarian*, vol. xvii., pp. 1-15, Good Hope, Ill., 1895. Also reprint of 100 copies. Also printed in *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* and *Sag Harbor Express*, 1894, shortly after being read before Section H of A. A. A. S.,

- at Brooklyn, August, 1894. Abstract in Proceedings for that year.
22. The Algonquian Appellatives of the Siouan Tribes of Virginia, *The American Anthropologist*, vol. viii., pp. 376-392, Washington, D. C., 1895. Read by the author before Section H of A. A. A. S., at Springfield, Mass., August, 1895.
 23. The Origin of the Name "Chesapeake." *The Magazine of Virginia History and Biography*, vol. iii., No. 1, pp. 86-88, Richmond, Va., 1895.
 34. The Mystery of the Name Pamunkey. *American Anti-Quarian*, vol. xvii., pp. 289-293, Sept., 1895. Also reprint of 100 copies. Read before Section H of A. A. A. S., at Springfield, Mass., August, 1895.
 25. The Name Chickahominy, its Origin and Etymology. *The American Anthropologist*, vol. viii., pp. 257-265, Washington, D. C., 1895. Also reprint of 50 copies.
 26. The Signification of the Name Montauk. *Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac*, pp. 54-55, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1896. Read before Section H of A. A. A. S., at Rochester, 1895.
 27. Peculiarities of Some Indian Names of Places on Long Island. Read before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, March 25, 1895. Printed in full in *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, March 27, 1895.
 28. The Bocootawanaukes, or the Fire Nation. *The Archæologist*, Columbus, Ohio, vol. iii., pp. 189-195. Concluded on pages 253-260, 1895.
 29. Louisquisset. Letter on the name, dated Nov. 17, 1894. In *Book Notes*, Providence, R. I., vol. xii., No. 8, pp. 85-86, 1895.
 30. John Eliot's (First Indian Teacher and Interpreter) Cockenoe de-Long-Island, and the Story of his Career, from the Early Records, pp. 60, 8vo. Francis P. Harper, N. Y., 1896. 215 copies printed. Read before the Suffolk County, N. Y., Historical Society.
 31. The Indian Village of Wegwagonock. In the *Souvenir* of the Fair held by the Sag Harbor Fire Department, at Masonic Hall, June 1-6, 1896. The 77th Anniversary of the organization of the department. John E. Rowe &

- Son, Printers, Newark, N. J., pp. 27-31. A description of the village, with translation of the name, and notices of several other Indian place-names in the vicinity.
32. On the Derivation of the Name Manhattan. *Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac*, pp. 279-283, 1897. Brooklyn, N. Y. Read by Dr. W. J. McGee, in the absence of the author, before Section H of the A. A. A. S., at Detroit, Mich.
 33. The Significance of John Eliot's Natick. *The American Anthropologist*, vol. x., pp. 281-287. Washington, D. C., 1897. Also reprint of 50 copies.
 34. Indian Geographical Names and why we should study them; illustrated by some Rhode Island examples. An abstract of a paper read before the Rhode Island Historical Society, March 25, 1897. *Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society*, New Series, vol. v., No. 4, pp. 203-215, 1898.
 35. Translations of Some Indian Place-Names in the Town of Barrington, R. I. In *A History of Barrington, R. I.*, by Thomas Williams Bicknell, pp. 9, 11, 13, Providence, 1898.
 36. Analysis and Meaning of Indian Geographical Names in Smithtown, L. I. In *Records of Town of Smithtown, Long Island, N. Y.* (edited by Wm. S. Pelletreau, A.M., 1898), pp. 28-32 and 386.
 37. The Name Sumpwams, and its Origin. In Silas Wood's *Sketch of the Town of Huntington, L. I.* (edited by W. S. Pelletreau, A.M.), pp. 58-59. Francis P. Harper, N. Y., 1898.
 38. Ashtabula and Conneaut (Letters on Indian Place-Names) In *The American Antiquarian*, vol. xx., p. 372, 1898.
 39. The Swastika, and Other Marks among the Eastern Algonquins. *The American Antiquarian*, vol. xx., pp. 337-349, 1898, also reprint of 100 copies. Read before Section H of the A. A. A. S. at Boston, August, 1898.
 40. The Problem of the Rechahecrian Indians of Virginia. *The American Anthropologist*, vol. xi., No. 9, pp. 261-270, Washington, D. C., 1898. Also reprint of 50 copies. Read before Section H of the A. A. A. S., at Boston, August, 1898.

41. The Adopted Algonquian Term "Poquosin." *The American Anthropologist* (N. S.), vol. i., pp. 162-170, 1899. Also reprint of 50 copies. This paper was criticised by W. R. Gerard in the "Notes and News" of the above quarterly, vol. i., pp. 586-587. This was answered in the same volume, pp. 790-791.
42. The Original Significance of "Merrimac." *The American Antiquarian*, vol. xxi., pp. 14-16, 1899.
43. Amerindian Names in Westchester County, N. Y. *History of Westchester County*, Shonnard-Spooner, pp. 45-50, 1900. 50 reprints in galley proof.
44. The Algonquian Series. 10 vols., 12mo, N. Y., Francis P. Harper, 1901. As follows:
 1. Origin of the Name Manhattan. 75 pp.
 2. Indian Names of Places in the Borough of Brooklyn. 53 pp.
 3. The Names Susquehanna and Chesapeake. 63 pp.
 4. The Indian Names for Long Island. 49 pp.
 5. The Algonquian Names of the Siouan Tribes of Virginia. 83 pp.
 6. The Bococtawanaukes or the Fire Nation. 86 pp.
 7. Some Indian Fishing Stations upon Long Island. 62 pp.
 8. The Names Patawomeke and Massawomeke. 62 pp.
 9. The Names Chickahominy, Pamunkey, and the Kuskara-waokes. 90 pp.
 10. The Significance of John Eliot's Natick, and the name Merrimac. 56 pp.
45. Algonquian Names of some Mountains and Hills. Read before the A. A. A. S., Section H, December 30, 1902. *The Journal of American Folk-Lore*, Boston, vol. xvii., pp. 171-179, 1904. Reprint of 100 copies.
46. Indian Place-Names on Long Island. Revised and corrected, from the *Almanac* of 1890. *Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac*, 1904, pp. 409-410. List of names with translations.
47. Derivation of the Name Powhatan. *The American Anthropologist*, vol. vi., No. 4, July-September, 1904, pp. 464-468.
48. Book review. Remarks on the names Massasoit, Ousamequin, and Packanoket. *The American Anthropologist*, vol. vi., No. 4, 1904, pp. 547-548.

49. Some Powhatan Names. *The American Anthropologist*, vol. vi., No. 5, Oct.—Dec., pp. 670–694, 1905.
50. Meaning of Some Indian Names in Virginia. *William and Mary College Quarterly*, vol. xiv., No. 1, pp. 62–64, July, 1905.
51. Remarks on the Name Poughkeepsie, and Letter on Some Neighboring Indian Names. *The Eagle's History of Poughkeepsie*, by Edward Platt, 1905, pp. XIII–XV.
52. Some More about Virginian Names. *The American Anthropologist*, vol. vii., No. 3, pp. 524–528, 1905.
53. The Powhatan Name for Virginia. *The American Anthropologist*, vol. viii., No. 1, pp. 23–27, 1906.
54. On the Name Missisquoi. Three Letters on the Name in *A Study of the Etymology of the Name Missisquoi*, by George McAleer, M.A. (The Blanchard Press, Worcester, Mass., 1906), pp. 27–32. See the same with “Addenda,” 1910.
55. The Meaning of Patapsco, and Other Maryland Geographic names. *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. ii., pp. 287–293, 1907. In a paper by the late Charles W. Bump.
56. A Perforated Tablet of Stone from New York. Illustrated by the Author. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, pp. 658–660.
57. Early License Laws. *Brooklyn Times*, April, 1888. See my Scrap-Book. (Letter.)
58. Anchannock or Robins Island. *Sag Harbor Express*, Jan. 19, 1888. (Article) S. B.
59. Cobb. . . . Origin of the Name. *Sag Harbor Express*, March 11, 1888. (Article) S. B.
60. Indian Fort on Montauk. *Sag Harbor Express*, March, 1888. (Article) S. B.
61. Indian Names on Long Island. *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Dec. 21, 1888. (Letter) S. B.
62. More Concerning Indian names, on Long Island. *Suffolk Bulletin*, Jan. 1889. (Letter) S. B.
63. Things of the Past. *Sag Harbor Express*, March 20, 1890 (Letter) S. B.
64. Claims of Gardiner's Island, for Priority of English settlement, etc. *Sag Harbor Express*, Jan., 1890 (Article) S. B.
65. Indian Nomenclature. *Southside Observer* (Letter), 1891 S. B.

66. Was Southampton, Long Island, Called by the Indians Agawam? *Sag Harbor Express*, 1891. (Article) S. B.
67. Indian Relics of Long Island. *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. Lecture before the Brooklyn Institute for Arts and Sciences, in 1891. (Article) S. B.
68. Indian Names on Long Island. *Southside Signal*, Jan. 1891. (Letter) S. B.
69. Indian Name of Amityville. *Southside Signal*, Feb., 1892. (Article) S. B.
70. Lake Nowedonah. *Sag Harbor Express*, March, 1889. (Letter) S. B.
71. Local Indian Names. *Southside Observer*, 1892. (Letter) S. B.
72. Wantagh and Wyandance. *Southside Observer*, 1892. (Letter) S. B.
73. Real Live Indians. *Brooklyn Times*, 1892. (Letter) S. B.
74. Plea for an Ancient Name. *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 1895. (Letter) S. B.
75. Patchogue's Name, its Origin and Meaning. *Patchogue Advance*, June, 1896. (Letter) S. B.
76. "Early Long Island, a Colonial Study." Notice of Miss Flint's History. *Sag Harbor Express*, August 6, 1896. S. B.
77. Origin of the Name Syosset. *Brooklyn Times*, March 29, 1901. (Letter) S. B.
78. Maspeth's Ancient Name. *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, March 19, 1899. (Letter) S. B.
79. Refugees from Sag Harbor in 1776. *Sag Harbor Express*, (Article) S. B.
80. The Lost Colony of Roanoke. *New York Sun*, October 22, 1900. (Letter) S. B.
81. Early Sag Harbor Printers and their Imprints. Read before the Sag Harbor Historical Society, January 2, 1902. Printed in *Sag Harbor Express*, January 23d and 30, 1902. S. B.
82. Rev. Robert Fordham, and his Place in History. Read before Sag Harbor Historical Society, April 1, 1902. *Sag Harbor Express*, April 24, 1902.

APPENDIX III

WORKS OF OTHER WRITERS CITED WITH MORE OR LESS FREQUENCY IN THIS VOLUME, AND OTHER WORKS RELATING TO THE SAME OR SIMILAR TOPICS

- Ayres, J. A.** Legends of Montauk, with an Historical Appendix. Hartford, 1849. Pp. 127.
- Bayles, R. M.** Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Suffolk County, etc., Port Jefferson, L. I., 1874. Pp. xii., 13-424.¹
—History of Richmond County (Staten Island) from its Discovery to the Present Time. New York, 1887. Pp. 750.
- Beauchamp, W. M.** Indian Names of New York, etc. Fayetteville, N. Y., 1893. Pp. 148.
- Benson, E.** Memoir Read before the Historical Society of the State of New York, December 31, 1816.
- Boyd, S. G.** Indian Local Names, with their Interpretation. York, Pa., 1885. Pp. x., 70.
- De Kay, J. E.** [A List of Indian Names of Places on Long Island.] N. Y., 1851. Printed, but not published.
- Flint, M. B.** Early Long Island: a Colonial Study. New York, 1896. Pp. 9, 459.
- French, J. H.** Gazetteer of the State of New York, 10th ed. Syracuse, 1861. Pp. 739.
- Furman, G.** Antiquities of Long Island to which is Added a Bibliography, by Henry Onderdonck, Jr. Edited by Frank Moore. New York, 1874. Pp. 478. Also ed. of 1875.
—Notes, Geographical and Historical, relating to the Town of Brooklyn in Kings County on Long Island. Brooklyn, 1824. Pp. 116. Also reprint of 1865 and reprinted in *Antiquities of Rhode Island*, 1875.

¹ In *The American Catalogue* (N. Y., 1880) this book is given as published by *Munsell*.

- Gardiner, D.** Chronicles of the Town of East Hampton, County of Suffolk, New York. N. Y., 1871, pp. 121.
- Gardiner, J. L.** Montauk Vocabulary, taken down (March, 25, 1798) from the lips of a Montauk chief. MS. in possession of J. L. Gardiner of Gardiner's Island; also copy, made by Wm. W. Tooker, in library of Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C. This vocabulary of some seventy words is printed in the following works:
- Bayles, R. M. Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Suffolk County (Port Jefferson, 1874), pp. 63-64.
- Lambert, E. R. History of the Colony of New Haven (New Haven, 1838,) p. 184.
- Macauley, J. Natural . . . History of New York. (Albany, 1829), p. 252.
- Wood, S. Sketch of Long Island (Brooklyn, 1824), p. 28.
- Gowans, W.** Bibliotheca Americana. Vol. 1. Denton, D. Brief Description of New York formerly called Netherlands, N. Y., 1845.
- Hall, E.** The Ancient Historical Records of Norwalk, Conn., etc. Norwalk, 1847. Pp. 320. Another ed. New York, 1865.
- Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico.* Ed. F. W. Hodge. Washington, (Bureau of American Ethnology). 2 vols. 1907-1910.
- Hedges, H. P.** An Address Delivered on the 20th of December, 1849, on the Occasion of the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of the Town of East Hampton, etc. Sag Harbor, L. I., 1850. Pp. 100.
- Records of the Town of East Hampton, from 1639, etc. 4 vols. Sag Harbor, 1887.
- A History of the Town of East Hampton, N. Y., etc. Sag Harbor, N. Y., 1897. Pp. 5, 344, 10.
- Howell, G. R.** The Early History of Southampton, L. I., New York. With Genealogies. New York, 1866. Pp. 318. Second Edition, Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged. Albany, 1887. Pp. viii., 473.
- Jefferson, T.** A Vocabulary of the Language of the Unquachog Indians, who Constitute the Pussatock Settlement in the

- Town of Brookhaven, South Side of Long Island. MS. (Copy by P. Duponceau) in the library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.), of Vocabulary of 150 words taken down in 1791.
- (Vocabulary of the Long Island Language). Printed in Gallatin's Synopsis of Indian Tribes, in *Archæologia Americana* (Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc.), vol. ii., Cambridge, Mass., 1836, pp. 306-367.
- Jones, N. W. Indian Bulletin for 1867, No. 1. New York, 1867. Pp. 16. Interpretation of Indian Names, pp. 13-16; Long Island Names, pp. 13-14.
- Indian Bulletin for 1868, No. 2, New York, 1868. Pp. 26. Interpretation of Indian Names, pp. 12-26; Long Island Names, pp. 14-15.
- Nelson, W. The Indians of New Jersey. . . With Notices of Some Indian Place-Names. Paterson, N. J., 1894. Pp. 168.
- Personal Names of Indians of New Jersey. Paterson, N. J. 1904. Pp. 168.
- New Haven Colonial Records*. Cited: N. H. Col. R.
- Parsons, U. Indian Names of Places in Rhode Island. Providence, 1861. Pp. iv., 5-32.
- Pelletreau, W. S. Analysis and Meaning of Some of the Indian Geographical Names of Suffolk County, New York. *Riverhead Weekly News*, May 15, 1883. The original MS. (pp. 19) is in possession of Wm. W. Tooker, Sag Harbor, L. I.
- Centennial Celebration at Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., July 4, 1876. Sag Harbor, 1876. Pp. 26.
- Records of the Town of Smithtown, Long Island, N. Y. etc. Huntington, N. Y., 1898. Pp. xvi., 503.
- Prime, N. S. A History of Long Island, from its First Settlement by Europeans to the Year 1845, etc. New York, 1845. Pp. xii., 420.
- Records of the Town of Brookhaven*. Cited: B. H. R.
- Records of the Town of Easthampton*. Cited: E. H. R.
- Records of the Town of Huntington*. Cited: H. R.
- Records of the Town of Southampton*. Cited: S. H. R.
- Records of the Town of Smithtown*. Cited: S. R.
- Records of the Town of Southold*. Cited: Southold R.

- Riker, J. Jr.** The Annals of Newton in Queens County, New York, etc. N. Y., 1852. Pp. 437
- Ruttenber, E. M.** Indian Geographical Names. In *Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association* for 1906.
- Smith, E. T.** Brookhaven 1665-1876. Historic Sketch of the Town of Brookhaven. N. p. 1876. Pp. 10.
- Stiles, H. R.** A History of the City of Brooklyn, etc. 2 vols. Brooklyn, 1867. Also another edition in 3 vols. Albany, 1869.
- Thompson, B. F.** Paper upon the Indian Names of Long Island. *Proc. N. Y. Histor. Soc.*, 1845 (1846), pp. 125-131.
- History of Long Island. New York, 1843. 2 vols.
- Trumbull, J. H.** Words Derived from Indian Languages of North America. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.*, 1872, pp. 19-32.
- Indian Local Names in Rhode Island. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.*, 1872, pp. 19-20.
- Indian Names of Places on Long Island, derived from Esculent Roots. *Mag. Amer. Hist.* (N. Y.), vol. i., 1877, pp. 386-387.
- Indian Names of Places, etc., in and on the Borders of Connecticut: with Interpretations of Some of them. Hartford, 1881. Pp. xiii., 93.
- Natick Dictionary. Smithsonian Institution. Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin 25. Washington, 1903. Pp. xxviii. 349.
- The Composition of Indian Geographical Names, illustrated from the Algonkin Languages. *Conn. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, vol. ii., 1870. Pp. 1-50.
- Note.* This list has been compiled by the editor from the references in the text of Mr. Tooker, etc.

One copy del. to Cat. Div.

JUL 25 1914

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 003 869 453 4

