
**NATIVE AMERICAN WATERBODY
AND PLACE NAMES WITHIN THE
SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN
AND SURROUNDING SUBBASINS**

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The following report and data were produced by Mr. Stephen A. Runkle, Consulting Engineer. Mr. Runkle has a personal and long-standing interest in Native American history and wanted to share his interesting research on the Susquehanna basin. Please note that Mr. Runkle does not have a degree in history from an accredited college or university, nor does he claim to be an authority on Native American history.

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
NATIVE AMERICAN WATERBODY, VILLAGE, AND PLACE NAMES	1
OBSERVATIONS	2
REFERENCES	5

TABLE

ORIGIN OF NATIVE AMERICAN NAMES	7
---------------------------------------	---

PLATE

LOCATION OF NATIVE AMERICAN WATERBODY, VILLAGE, AND PLACE NAMES	47
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NATIVE AMERICAN WATERBODY AND PLACE NAMES WITHIN THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN AND SURROUNDING SUBBASINS

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INTRODUCTION

As a boy growing up in Lewistown in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, my father gave me an appreciation of the outdoors by teaching me to fish and hunt in the local area. We fished the Kishacoquillas and Standing Stone Creek Watersheds, Spruce Creek near Warriors Mark, Tuscarora Creek, and the Juniata River. The only hooks my father used were Pequea brand hooks. We hunted along Tuscarora and Standing Stone Creeks, at the foot of Tuscarora Mountain, and along Wiconisco Creek.

Family shopping and sightseeing trips took us to Harrisburg, crossing the mighty Susquehanna on the toll bridge at Clarks Ferry, and to Shamokin Dam and Sunbury farther up the Susquehanna River. Traveling to State College, Lock Haven, and Williamsport for sporting events, we passed Nittany and Bald Eagle Mountains, Warriors Ridge, and Bald Eagle and Tiadaghton State Forests.

Later, in adulthood, my business and pleasure travels, took me to Black Moshannon, Codorus, Francis Slocum, Lackawanna, Neshaminy, Pymatuning, Shawnee, Shikellamy, Sinnemahoning, and Susquehannock State Parks. During my professional working years, in the field of water resources engineering, I covered a number of river basins, including the Delaware, Lehigh, Susquehanna, Juniata, Chemung, Potomac, Allegheny, Monongahela, Ohio, and Genesee. As a hydraulic engineer, I learned that lakes and reservoirs are the essential elements providing for the storage and use of a basin's precious water resources. A partial listing of those lakes and reservoirs most intimately familiar

to me include Pepacton, Wallenpaupack, Nockamixon, and Ontalaunee in the Delaware River Basin; Cowanesque, Conewingo, Chillisquaque, Octoraro, Otsego, Raystown, and Tioga in the Susquehanna River Basin; Kinzua, Pymatuning, Quemahoning, and Youghiogheny in the Ohio River Basin; and Canandaigua, Chautauqua, Cayuga, Erie, Seneca, Ashokan, and Schoharie in the Great Lakes and Hudson Basins.

What do all of these waterbodies and places noted above have in common? These names are all of Native American origin, or they are places with a Native American connection historically. In fact, the region where I was raised, and where I have lived and worked all my life, is very rich in Native American names and history. My dual interests in water resources and local history have led me to undertake this investigation of Native American waterbody and place names within the Susquehanna River Basin and its surrounding subbasins. I hope you, the reader, will find this report as interesting and informative as my experience has been in conducting the study.

NATIVE AMERICAN WATERBODY, VILLAGE, AND PLACE NAMES

The report's Origin of Native American Names table and plate present a compilation of those Native American waterbody, village and place names that have the greatest significance regionally from a water resource and historical perspective. The names are organized alphabetically by subbasin within the Susquehanna River Basin. For those subbasins surrounding the Susquehanna basin, they are

organized clockwise, beginning with the Upper Delaware subbasin.

The Native American names presented in the table each have an identification number that is keyed to the location of the place name shown on the map in Plate 1. The plate and table also indicate whether the name is a waterbody, historic village or current place name having Native American significance. The table lists the keyed numerical subbasin, and most importantly, the meaning or significance of the Native American name. The meaning of the name, if known, is set in quotes. The name's significance follows along with any necessary descriptive or locational information. Finally, the table presents the tribe from which the Native American name is derived with the reference source where the name and its significance were found.

OBSERVATIONS

In the northern portion of the study region, most Native American tribes spoke the Iroquoian language. Here, we are indebted to the early French Jesuit priests who established missions among the Five Nations (later Six Nations) and first recorded Iroquois place names and their significance in their Jesuit Relations. In addition, Iroquois chieftains such as Red Jacket, who were born in the eighteenth century and lived well into the nineteenth century, have recalled for biographers the meaning of Iroquois place names. Morgan has dutifully recorded all known Iroquois place names in his League of the Iroquois published in 1851.

During the historic period, predominantly Algonkian speaking tribes inhabited the central and southern portion of the study region. Credit for originally documenting and recording Algonkian place names must be given to three Moravian missionaries who lived and spread the Christian gospel among the Delaware during the 18th and 19th Centuries. These three missionaries were the Reverends John Gottlieb Ernst Heckewelder and David Zeisberger, and Count Nickolaus Ludwig Graf von Zinzendorf. In addition, Conrad Weiser, an interpreter and colonial ambassador to the Native Americans,

supporter of the Moravian missions, and an early German Lutheran settler of Berks County, Pennsylvania, contributed greatly to our knowledge of regional Native Americans and their place names. However, Donehoo's and Kenny's meticulous and comprehensive compilations of Native American place names are the primary sources for Algonkian names in this report.

Zeisberger, who lived among both the Iroquois and Algonkian speaking Delaware tribes, noted that the two languages differed so much that the Six Nations and the Delaware could not understand one another. Additionally, Zeisberger observed that the Iroquoian language was much easier to learn and use than the Algonkian, Delaware.

This compilation of Native American names contains three pairs of place names having the same meaning for which both the Iroquoian and Algonkian names are documented. The Iroquoian word, Chemung, and Algonkian, Willawanna, both mean "a horn, antlers or a chief's headgear." Similarly, Tiadaghton is the Iroquoian name for Pine Creek, a tributary of the West Branch Susquehanna River. The Algonkian name is Cuwenhanna. The Iroquoian word Onaquaga, and the Algonkian word Wysox, both mean "place of wild grapes."

For the Susquehanna River, the meaning of the names from the two languages differ. The Iroquoian name for the Susquehanna is Ga'-wa-no-wa'-na-neh Gehunda, meaning "Great Island River," while the Algonkian name, Susquehanna, has been interpreted to mean "Long, Winding River."

There are three Tuscarora Creeks within the study region. One is located in each of the three member states of the Susquehanna River Basin Commission: New York; Pennsylvania; and Maryland. Collectively, these streams trace the migration route of the Tuscarora tribe northward through the region. The northern-most Tuscarora Creek, a tributary of the Upper Susquehanna in New York, is located in the final settlement area of the Tuscarora after they became the sixth tribe to join the Iroquois League in 1722.

The Native American names common to this region generally reflect those physical or natural phenomenon that have the most importance or significance to the Native American's way of life. Most place names are reflective of food and medicinal sources, raw materials for shelter and tools, items having tribal, cultural and religious significance, and physical, ecological, geologic, aesthetic, and hydraulic occurrences found in nature.

Animal sources of food and fiber that are represented in the table include deer, bear, elk, fish, birds, beaver, mink, otter, raccoon, wolves, turtles, snakes, and hogs. Vegetative sources include potatoes, cranberries, grapes, plums, nuts, hemp, various types of wood, and medicinal plants. Curiously, two Native American names refer to the historic presence of wolves roaming wild in areas that are now within the present City limits of Philadelphia.

Physical, ecological, and geologic occurrences described by the Native Americans in their place names include mountains, valleys, gaps, projecting rock formations, dense forests, meadows, swamps, wetlands, and thick brushy areas. A subset of the physical phenomenon are those hydraulic characteristics specifically related to waterbodies. Watercourses were of particular importance to Native Americans since they offered the easiest method of travel from one point to another, and provided fish and animals for sustenance, and later for income. Waterbodies and their hydraulic characteristics and processes in this listing include lakes, ponds, bays, rivers, streams, springs, islands, confluences, rapids, pools, eddies, meandering watercourses, streambed composition, erosion, and driftwood. It is interesting to note that of five sites indicating the presence of rapids on main stem streams, three now have hydroelectric dams located at the former rapids.

Native Americans frequently used prefixes and suffixes to further clarify or define the meaning of words. For example, in the Delaware words Mahoning, Wyoming, Poquessing, Minisink, and Assinnissink, the suffixes "ing" and "ink" give a locative significance to the words such as "at the" or "the place of." Therefore,

Mahoning is "at the lick," Poquessing is "the place of mice," and Assinnissink is "place of stones." Various prefixes have been attached to the word Mahoning to describe the area surrounding a specific "mineral lick" frequented by the animals that were essential to the Native American's survival. Consequently, Sinnemahoning is "stony lick," Nesquehoning is "black lick," and Quemahoning is "pine tree lick."

Additionally, the compilation of Native American place names includes principal Native American villages, and for the Susquehanna basin, the battlefields, located in each subbasin. If known, the tribal affiliation and notable chieftains for each village are listed. Since the region's Native Americans intensely cultivated the soil near their villages and eventually exhausted local firewood supplies, villages were relocated every ten to twenty years to sustain agricultural production and fuel sources. Also, with progressive settlement of frontier areas by Europeans, village relocation was often necessary in order to preserve the Native American's way of life. For these reasons, the description of specific villages may include dates of occupation. As the cyclic evolution of habitation continued, it was not uncommon for one tribe to occupy a strategic village site for a period, followed by a time of evacuation and abandonment, and then, the resettlement of the site by another tribe or by European colonists.

REFERENCES

The following list of references was used to compile the Native American place names for this report. Morgan is the most comprehensive source for the Iroquoian place names, while Donehoo and Kenny are the authorities for the Algonkian names. However, some redundancy between the three references exists. The first-hand accounts of Heckewelder, Zeisberger, and Weiser are the primary source of the information organized by Donehoo.

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ORIGIN OF NATIVE AMERICAN NAMES

NUMERICAL KEY FOR SUBBASINS

Subbasins within the Susquehanna River Basin:

- Subbasin 1—Upper Susquehanna
- Subbasin 2—Chemung
- Subbasin 3—Middle Susquehanna
- Subbasin 4—West Branch Susquehanna
- Subbasin 5—Juniata
- Subbasin 6—Lower Susquehanna

Subbasins surrounding the Susquehanna River Basin:

- Subbasin 7—Upper Delaware
- Subbasin 8—Lehigh
- Subbasin 9—Schuylkill and Lower Delaware
- Subbasin 10—Chesapeake Bay
- Subbasin 11—Potomac
- Subbasin 12—Monongahela and Ohio
- Subbasin 13—Allegheny
- Subbasin 14—Genesee
- Subbasin 15—Finger Lakes and Lake Ontario
- Subbasin 16—Mohawk
- Subbasin 17—Niagara and Lake Erie

Origin of Native American Names

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
1	1	Apalachin Creek	"Whence the Messenger returned" - stream in Susquehanna (Pa.) and Tioga (N.Y.) Counties that enters the Susquehanna River at Apalachin, N.Y.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
2	1	Brandt	Post office in Susquehanna County, Pa., named for Joseph Brandt, the famous Mohawk Chief	Mohawk	Donehoo	3
3	1	Castle Creek	So named because the English colonists called the Iroquois' stockaded villages, castles. One such stockaded village was formerly located near the mouth of Castle Creek in Broome County, N.Y.	Iroquois	Smith	1
4	1	Chenango	"Bull thistles" - Chenango or Otsiningo was the name for the Onondaga, Nanticoke, Conoy, Tutelo, and Shawnee settlement area along the Chenango River from the Tioughnioga Forks to Binghamton. Chenango was called "The southern door of the Iroquois Country."	Oneida	Morgan	2
5	1	Chenango River	"Bull thistles"	Oneida	Morgan	1
6	1	Choconut (Chugnut) Creek	"Place of Tamaracks" - Tamaracks are Larch Trees usually found in swamps. The creek enters the Susquehanna at Vestal, N.Y., where Onondaga, Nanticoke, Conoy, and Shawnee Villages were located on both sides of the River. Union Town, Broome County, N.Y., was where the Brigades of General Clinton and General Poor of Sullivan's expedition united, hence the name Union.	Nanticoke	Heckewelder	1
7	1	Conewanta Creek	"They stay a long time" - stream in Susquehanna County, Pa., entering the Susquehanna River at Lanesboro, Pa.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
8	1	Conihunto	A Tuscarora village located on an island in the Susquehanna River near the present Town of Afton, Chenango County, N.Y. The village was destroyed by General Clinton's division of General Sullivan's army in 1779.	Tuscarora	Sipe	2
9	1	Hamilton	Da-ude'-no-sa-gwa-nose, "round house" - Oneida name for Hamilton, Madison County, N.Y.	Oneida	Morgan	3

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
10	1	Ingaren	A former Tuscarora village, at the site of Great Bend, Susquehanna County, Pa., destroyed by Clinton's division of Sullivan's army, on August 17, 1779	Tuscarora	Donehoo	2
11	1	Manckatawangum	"Red bank of a river" - name of the former Native American village at Barton, Tioga County, N.Y.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
12	1	Miantonome Mountain	Mountain at Hallstead in Susquehanna County, Pa., named for the famous Narraganset chief	Narraganset	Donehoo	3
13	1	Nichols	Archeologically the largest Susquehannock site on the Upper Susquehanna River is located just northeast of Nichols, N.Y.	Susquehannock	Kent	3
14	1	Norwich	Called Ga-na'-so-wa'-di by the Oneida, the meaning has been lost.	Oneida	Morgan	3
15	1	Onaquaga Creek	"Place of wild grapes" - creek and crossroads in Colesville Town, Broome County, N.Y. Site of former Oneida, Tuscarora, and Delaware villages on both sides of the Susquehanna River	Mohawk	Donehoo	1
316	1	Oneonta	"Place of many hills" or "where the rocks crop out"	Oneida	Simonson	3
16	1	Otsego Lake	Likely "place of greeting"	Mohawk	Brubaker	1
17	1	Owego	"Where the valley widens" - former Conoy, Nanticoke, Tutelo, and Shawnee Village located on Owego Creek, two miles upstream from the Susquehanna River	Onondaga	Morgan	2
18	1	Owego Creek	"Where the valley widens"	Onondaga	Morgan	1
19	1	Oxford	So-de-ah'-lo-wa-nake, "thick-necked giant" - Oneida name for Oxford, Chenango County, N.Y.	Oneida	Morgan	3
20	1	Sherburne	Ga-na'-da-dele, "steep hill" - Oneida name for Sherburne, Chenango County, N.Y.	Oneida	Morgan	3

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
21	1	Susquehanna River	Called Ga'-wa-no-wa'-na-neh Gehunda by the Onondaga - "great island river"	Onondaga	Morgan	1
22	1	Tioga	"At the forks" - confluence of the Chemung and Susquehanna Rivers at Athens, Pa. An important Munsee, Mohican, Tutelo, and Nanticoke village was located here at Tioga Point.	Cayuga	Morgan	2
23	1	Tioughnioga River	"Shagbark Hickory"	Onondaga	Morgan	1
24	1	Tully Lake	Te-ka'-ne-a-da-he, T - "a lake on a hill"	Onondaga	Morgan	1
361	1	Tuscarora Creek	"Hemp gatherers" - the last of six tribes to join the Iroquois League in 1722. Over a period of 90 years, this tribe migrated from North Carolina to settle in the Upper Susquehanna Subbasin in New York.	Tuscarora	Donehoo	1
25	1	Unadilla	"Place of meeting" - name of the Tuscarora and Oneida village located at the mouth of the Unidilla River on both sides of the Susquehanna River at Sydney, N.Y. The village, which had been evacuated, was destroyed by Col. William Butler in the fall of 1778.	Oneida	Morgan	2
26	1	Unadilla River	"Place of meeting"	Oneida	Morgan	1
27	1	Wappasening Creek	"Place of white stones" - a creek that enters the Susquehanna River at Nichols, N.Y.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
28	2	Assinnissink	"Place of stones" or "place where stones are gathered together" - referring to the pyramids of stones or chimneys constructed in this area by the Munsees. Name given to the Munsee village at the site of Corning, N.Y.	Delaware	Zeisberger	2

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
29	2	Bath	Do-na'-ta-gwen-da, "opening in an opening" - Seneca name for Bath, N.Y.	Seneca	Morgan	3
30	2	Canacadea Creek	"Where the heavens rest upon the earth"	Seneca	Morgan	1
31	2	Canisteo River	"Board on the water" or a "painted (sign) post" - The Iroquois painted trees and logs with pictographs telling of victorious war parties.	Seneca	Morgan	1
32	2	Carantouan	"It is a big tree" - name of a Susquehannock Village of 1615 visited by Estienne Brule, and located at Spanish Hill, Bradford Co., Pa., on the Chemung River near Waverly, N.Y.	Susquehannock	Donehoo	2
33	2	Chemung	"A horn" or "antler," also a chief's "headgear" - Chemung is the name of a former Seneca Village, destroyed by General Sullivan's army, at the site of the present Chemung, N.Y.	Seneca	Donehoo	2
34	2	Chemung River	"A horn" or "antler," also a chief's "headgear" - Chemung has the same meaning as the Delaware word, Willawanna.	Seneca	Donehoo	1
35	2	Cohocton River	"A log in the water"	Seneca	Morgan	1
36	2	Cowanesque River	"At the long island" - referring to a four-mile long island between Osceola and Knoxville that existed in the 18th Century	Seneca	Red Jacket and Hewitt	1
37	2	Elmira	The Seneca called Elmira, N.Y., Skwe'-do-wa, meaning "great plain." Also, Elmira is the site of a former Seneca village, called Kanawlohalla, destroyed by Sullivan's army on August 31, 1779.	Seneca	Morgan	2
38	2	Horseheads	Town in N.Y. where early settlers found the skeletons of many horses, particularly their heads. During Sullivan's campaign against the Native Americans, the soldiers destroyed between 300 and 400 packhorses so that they would not fall into the hands of the Native Americans.	Seneca	Wilkinson	3

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
39	2	Knoxville canoe place	On the Cowanesque River, the upstream limit of navigation by canoe was at Knoxville, Tioga County, Pa. Here Native Americans traveling west, north, or south, hid their canoes, to portage over the divide to the headwaters of the Allegheny River above Coudersport, Potter County, Pa., or to the headwaters of the Genesee, or to the headwaters of the West Branch, by way of Pine Creek.	Various	Donehoo	3
40	2	Newtown Battlefield	Battlefield located five miles downstream from Elmira on the east side of the Chemung River. On August 29, 1779, 400 Tories and British under the command of Major John Butler and 800 Iroquois and Delaware commanded by Joseph Brant, attempted to ambush the vanguard of General Sullivan's army, some 4,000 strong. The ambush was discovered by Sullivan's scouts, and the Tories and Native Americans were routed. Casualties were less than fifty on either side.	Iroquois	Sipe	3
41	2	Passigachkunk	"Board or shingle place" - name for former Seneca and Delaware Villages on the Cowanesque River at Knoxville and Academy Corners, respectively, in Tioga County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
42	2	Tioga Point	"At the Forks" - confluence of the Chemung and Susquehanna Rivers at Athens, Pa.	Cayuga	Morgan	1
43	2	Willawanna	"A horn" or "antler" - same meaning as the Iroquois, Chemung - also a chief's "headgear". The name of a former Munsee village on the Chemung River at Willawanna, Bradford County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
44	3	Adjouquay	Former Delaware village at mouth of the Lackawanna River near Pittston, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
45	3	Assarughney	Former Delaware village near Ransom, Luzerne County, Pa., occupied by twenty warriors during 1756	Delaware	Donehoo	2
46	3	Candowsa	Former Munsee village located on the east shore of the Susquehanna River at the Lackawanna-Wyoming County line in Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	2

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
47	3	Catawissa Creek	"Growing Fat" - a Delaware & Conoy Village located at the mouth of this creek was named in honor of Delaware Chief, Lapachpeton. Also, the site of the former Native American village called Oskohary.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
48	3	Chinkanning	"Place of robbery" - former Delaware village at the mouth of Tunkhannock Creek, Wyoming County, Pa. Chief Teedyuscung and 30 warriors were living here in 1755.	Delaware	Heckewelder	2
49	3	Friedenshuetten	"Tents of peace" - a Moravian mission established about 1746 among the Delawares, and located at Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pa.	Moravian	Sipe	2
50	3	Gahontoto	An ancient village of the Susquehannocks, located at the mouth of Wyalusing Creek, Bradford County, Pa.	Susquehannock	Kent	2
51	3	Glasswanoge	A Native American village on the west side of Roaring Creek at its mouth in Montour County, Pa. The meaning is lost.	Unknown	Donehoo	2
52	3	Lackawanna River	"The forks of a stream" - the Delaware village of Adjouquay was located at the mouth of the Lackawanna River from a very early time.	Delaware	Heckewelder and Zeisberger	1
53	3	Mehoopany Creek	"Where there are wild potatoes"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
54	3	Meshoppen Creek	"Corals" or "beads"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
55	3	Minnequa	Town in Bradford County, Pa., from the Delaware Menan, meaning "to drink"	Delaware	Donehoo	3
56	3	Minooka	Town in Lackawanna County, Pa., from Mino, "good" and Aki, "land"	Algonkian - tribe unknown	Donehoo	3
57	3	Monocanock	"At the island" - the name of an island in the Susquehanna River near Wilkes Barre. The island was the scene of a part of the Wyoming Massacre.	Delaware	Donehoo	3

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
58	3	Montour County	Named for Andrew Montour, son of Madam Montour (see Montoursville) and a Seneca warrior. He was a friend of the English colonists, who acted as an interpreter, messenger, and scout for many years.	French	Donehoo	3
59	3	Moosic	"Elk place"	Delaware	Donehoo	3
60	3	Nameesiponk	"It tastes fishy" - Delaware name for Fishing Creek, Columbia County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
61	3	Nanticoke	"Tide water people" - a town and former Nanticoke village in Luzerne, Pa., named for the Nanticoke tribe. This Algonkian tribe, closely-related to the Delaware, originally lived on the Nanticoke River in Maryland, but was pushed north to the Susquehanna by European settlement.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
62	3	Nescopeck	"Black" or "deep and still water" - a Shawnee village, located on the Susquehanna River near the mouth of Nescopeck Creek at the site of the present town of Nescopeck, Luzerne County, Pa. In 1756, the construction of Fort Augusta, at Shamokin (Sunbury), drove all Native Americans hostile to the English from the Nescopeck region.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
63	3	Nescopeck Creek	"Black" or "deep and still water" - from the Delaware, Nees-i-ku, "black," and Tup-peck, "a spring"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
64	3	Newtychanning	An Iroquois village on the site of North Towanda, Bradford County, Pa. Also, a Susquehannock village, called Oscalui, was located here prior to Newtychanning.	Iroquois	Donehoo	2
65	3	Nutimus Town	A Delaware village, named for the Munsee chief, Nutimus, and located a short distance below the mouth of Nescopeck Creek near the present town of Nescopeck, Luzerne County, Pa. After being driven from the bounds of the "Walking Purchase" in 1742, Nutimus and his followers settled here and on the site of the City of Wilkes Barre.	Delaware	Donehoo	2

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
66	3	Oscalui	"Fierce" - name of a former Susquehannock Village at the mouth of Sugar Creek, Bradford County, Pa.	Susquehannock	Donehoo	2
67	3	Oskohary	Name of former Delaware Village at the mouth of Catawissa Creek, at Catawissa Borough, in Columbia County, Pa. The village was later called Lapachpitton's Town for the Delaware Chief, Lapachpitton. Catawissa means, "growing fat."	Delaware	Donehoo	2
68	3	Popometang	Signification lost - name for Roaring Creek in Northumberland and Columbia Counties, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
69	3	Queen Esther's Town	Former Native American village just downstream of Tioga Point near Green's Landing, Bradford County, Pa., destroyed by Colonel Hartley in 1778. Named for the wife of Munsee Chief Eghehowen, also the daughter of French Margaret and granddaughter of Madame Montour. Queen Esther is remembered for beating the prisoners to death at "Bloody Rock" at the Wyoming massacre of July 3, 1778.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
70	3	Quilutamend	"We came unawares upon them" - name of Native American village near Ransom, Lackawanna County, Pa., where a party of Delawares surprised and captured a body of Iroquois.	Delaware	Heckewelder	2
71	3	Shawnee Flats	Name given to the Wyoming Valley below Wilkes Barre, Pa., and named for the Algonkian tribe called Shawnee some of whom settled at Plymouth from 1728 to 1756. The name is derived from Shuwan meaning "south."	Shawnee	Donehoo	3
72	3	Sheshequin	"The place of the gourd rattle" - name of the former Delaware village at Ulster, Bradford County, Pa. The gourd rattle was used in ceremonial feasts of sacrifice.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
73	3	Shickshinny Creek	"A fine stream" - name of a stream and mountain in Luzerne County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	1

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
74	3	Towanda Creek	"Where we bury the dead" - referring to the fact that the Nanticokes buried their dead there. During the Revolution, a Munsee village was located at the mouth of the Creek. Earlier a Susquehannock Village had been located here.	Nanticoke	Heckewelder	1
75	3	Tunkhannock Creek	"A small stream" - The suffix Hannock was significant of rapidly flowing water. A former Delaware and Nanticoke village was located at the mouth of Tunkhannock Creek at Tunkhannock, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
76	3	Wapwallopen Creek	"Where the white hemp grows" - from the Delaware Woap-hallack-pink	Delaware	Donehoo	1
77	3	Wapwallopen	"Where the white hemp grows" - a Delaware village located above the mouth of Wapwallopen Creek in Luzerne County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
78	3	Wyalusing Creek	"The place where the aged man (or warrior) dwells" - At the mouth of Wyalusing Creek, a Christian Munsee Village and Moravian Mission, called Friedenshuetten, was established by Zeisberger. The Moravians reported catching 2,000 shad in one day (May 18, 1768), or eight canoes full.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
79	3	Wyoming Massacre	On July 1 through 3, 1778, Major John Butler led 200 British, 200 Tories, and 700 Native Americans, chiefly Seneca and Cayuga, against the fortified colonial settlements of the Wyoming Valley. Four hundred settlers, under the temporary command of Colonel Zebulon Butler, marched out to meet the invaders, but were outflanked and defeated. The survivors fled, some trying to swim the Susquehanna River, but most were hunted down and killed. The Native Americans secured 227 scalps, for which the British afterwards paid ten dollars each. Those settlers who surrendered were also killed. Sixteen prisoners were tomahawked by Queen Esther Montour at "Bloody Rock." Only sixty of the settlers that marched out of the Wyoming (Wilkes Barre) forts survived the battle. After the battle, surviving settlers, mostly women and children, abandoned their homes and forts, and fled the Wyoming Valley until Sullivan's expedition removed the Native American threat permanently the following year.	Iroquois	Sipe	3

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
80	3	Wyoming Valley	"The place of the great flats" or "great meadows" - the Seneca name for the Wyoming Valley is Tساناندوا. When Zinzendorf visited Wyoming in 1742, it was occupied chiefly by Shawnee. In 1751, the Nanticoke had a village at present Nanticoke, and Delaware were inhabiting the Valley. After settlement by English colonists, the Wyoming Massacre occurred on July 3, 1778.	Delaware	Donehoo	3
81	3	Wysox Creek	"The place of grapes" - derived from the Delaware Wisachgimi. The name of a stream, township, and village in Bradford County, Pa.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
82	4	Bald Eagle Creek	Named for a famous Munsee Chief called Woapalanne, "Bald Eagle." His village was at Milesburg, Centre County, Pa.	Delaware	Zeisberger	1
83	4	Beech Creek	Schauweminsch-hanne, was the Delaware name for "Beech Creek." The trail from Shamokin to the Ohio used by the Delaware and Shawnee followed Beech Creek.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
84	4	Canaserage	Shawnee Village at present Muncy, Lycoming County, Pa. Morgan gives the meaning as, "among the milkweeds"; Hewitt, "at the place of mandrakes (May apples)." These plants were used as medicines by the Native Americans.	Seneca	Morgan and Hewitt	2
85	4	Cherry Tree canoe place	On the West Branch Susquehanna River, the upstream limit of navigation by canoe was at Cherry Tree, in Indiana County, Pa. Here Native Americans traveling west, hid their canoes, or carried them across the portage to Two Lick Creek and thence traveled by canoe to the Allegheny River.	Various	Donehoo	3
86	4	Chillisquaque Creek	"Place of the Snow-birds" - A Shawnee village, established about 1728, was located at the mouth.	Shawnee	Heckewelder	1

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
87	4	Chinklacamoose	"It almost joins" - the name of a former Delaware village at site of Clearfield, Pa., that was likely established before 1730. Traders called the area, Clearfield, due to the herds of buffalo found grazing there.	Delaware	Heckewelder	2
88	4	Clearfield Creek	Skutchanning, probably "at the place of the middle clear stream" - from the Delaware Kschiechi, "clear"; hanna, "stream"; and the locative, ing	Delaware	Donehoo	1
89	4	Cuwenhanne	"Pine stream" - the name given to Pine Creek by the Delawares. The Iroquois name for Pine Creek was Tyadachton.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
90	4	Emporium canoe place	On the Driftwood Branch of Sinnemahoning Creek, the upstream limit of navigation by canoe was at Emporium, Cameron County, Pa. Here, Native Americans traveling west hid their canoes, or portaged 20 miles over the divide to Port Allegheny on the Allegheny River.	Various	Donehoo	3
91	4	French Margaret's Town	A Native American village at the mouth of Lycoming Creek, Lycoming County, Pa.; a few miles west of Williamsport station. The village was named for the daughter of Madam Montour (see Montoursville), and the mother of the infamous Queen Esther (see Queen Esther's Town). French Margaret prohibited the use of rum in her village.	French	Donehoo	2
92	4	Great Island	"Mechek-menatey," Delaware name for "Great Island" near Lock Haven. Favorite gathering place for the Delaware, Shawnee, and Iroquois Native Americans, and former Susquehannock Village. Also, a shad fishery existed at the island.	Delaware	Heckewelder	2
93	4	Long Island	"Cawichnowane" - Delaware name for "Long Isle" near the mouth of Pine Creek at Jersey Shore, Pa., that was a favorite gathering place for the Native Americans. Also, a shad fishery existed at the island.	Delaware	Donehoo	3

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
94	4	Loyalsock Creek	"Middle Creek" - so named because it is midway between Lycoming and Muncy Creeks	Delaware	Donehoo	1
95	4	Lycoming Creek	"Sandy stream" – Native American villages were located at the mouth from very early times.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
96	4	Maunquay	"Place of meeting" - name of the former Native American village at the mouth of Young Womans Creek, Clinton County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
97	4	Montoursville	Named for Madam Montour, daughter of a French nobleman and a Native American woman. She was captured by the Iroquois and married a Seneca, named Roland Montour. She and her son, Andrew Montour, were interpreters between the Native Americans and the English colonists for many years.	French	Donehoo	3
98	4	Moshannon Creek	"Elk stream"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
99	4	Muncy Creek	A stream and town named for the Wolf Clan (Munsee) of the Delawares	Delaware	Donehoo	1
100	4	Nippenose (Antes) Creek	"Like summer" - The name thus signifies a pleasant situation	Delaware	Donehoo	1
101	4	Nittany	Likely from the Delaware Nektı, "single," and Atin, "a hill or mountain"	Delaware	Donehoo	3
102	4	Osceola Mills	A town in Clearfield County, Pa., named in honor of the Seminole Chief	Seminole	Donehoo	3
103	4	Ostonwakin	"A rock" - the name of a former Native American Village (also called French Town) and residence of Madam Montour, located at the mouth of Loyalsock Creek at Montoursville, Pa. Conrad Weiser's Journal of 1737 notes it was so called "from a high rock which lies opposite."	Delaware	Donehoo	2

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
104	4	Ottawa	"To trade" - a town in Montour County, Pa., named for the Algonkian tribe of the Great Lakes Region who were great traders	Ottawa	Donehoo	3
105	4	Otzinachson	"The demon's den" - Iroquois name applied to the lower part of the West Branch Susquehanna River Valley	Iroquois	Count Zinzendorf	3
106	4	Quenischaschacki	"The long straight river reach" - name for that portion of the West Branch Susquehanna River in Lycoming County, Pa. A Delaware village was located at Linden before 1758.	Delaware	Donehoo	3
107	4	Shikellamy's Town	The residence of Shikellamy, the vice-regent of the Iroquois from his first coming to the Susquehanna, in 1727, until his relocation to Shamokin (Sunbury) in 1738. It was located on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, about half a mile below the present town of Milton, Northumberland County, Pa.	Oneida	Donehoo	2
108	4	Sinnemahoning Creek	"Stony lick" - referring to the mineral "licks" frequented by deer, elk and other animals	Delaware	Donehoo	1
109	4	Tangascootack Creek	"Small swamp creek" - creek entering the West Branch from the south in Clinton County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
110	4	Tiadaghton	"Pine Creek" - Tiadaghton is the Iroquois name for Pine Creek. The Delaware name for Pine Creek is Cuwenhanna.	Seneca	Donehoo	1
111	4	White Deer Creek	From the Delaware Woap'-achtu-hanne meaning "white-deer stream"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
112	4	White Deer Hole Creek	From the Delaware Woap'-achtu-woalhen meaning "white-deer digs a hole"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
113	5	Appalachian Mountains	"People on the other side"	Choctaw	Donehoo	3
114	5	Assunepachla	"Stone valley" - former Delaware Village (12 families in 1731) at Frankstown near Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	2

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
115	5	Aughwick	"Brushy" or "overgrown with brush" - a former Native American village, probably Tuscarora, located at the mouth of Aughwick Creek near Shirleysburg, Huntingdon County, Pa. The village was deserted when the trader George Crogan established a post here in 1753, but was an important place for Native American affairs through 1756.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
116	5	Aughwick Creek	"Brushy" or "Overgrown with Brush"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
117	5	Burnt Cabins	Named for the burning of the settler's cabins after the expulsion of white "squatters" on Native American lands. The expulsion was conducted by Richard Peters, Conrad Weiser, and the Cumberland County Magistrates in 1750.	Iroquois Land	Donehoo	3
118	5	Cocolamus Creek	Likely from "Kakon" a species of hawk	Unknown	Donehoo	1
119	5	Fort Granville Capture	On August 1, 1756, Captain Jacobs, leading a party of Delaware and some French soldiers from Kittanning, captured and burned Fort Granville at the site of Lewistown, Pa. Lt. Edward Armstrong, commanding the Fort, and a private were killed. Thirty were taken prisoner. Fort Granville was a square stockade with four bastions and barracks within.	Delaware	Sipe	3
120	5	Juniata River	"A projecting rock" or "Standing Stone" - The Standing Stone is located near Huntingdon, Pa., at the intersection of several Native American trails leading to Bald Eagle Valley.	Seneca	Hewitt	1
121	5	Kishacoquillas Creek	"The snakes are already in their dens" - Kishacoquillas was the name of the Shawnee chief who lived at the Village of Ohessen (Lewistown) before 1731.	Shawnee	Heckewelder	1
122	5	Ohessen	The name of the Shawnee village located at Lewistown before 1731, and where Kishacoquillas was Chief until his death in 1754. The meaning is lost.	Shawnee	Donehoo	2

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
123	5	Raystown	Former name of Bedford Borough in Bedford County, Pa., a prominent place on the Native American trails between the Susquehanna and the Ohio. Raystown was named for John McRae, a Scottish trader, who established a trading cabin here before 1750. In 1732, McRae acted as interpreter for the Shawnee at the Council in Philadelphia.	Scottish	Donehoo	3
124	5	Sidling Hill Battlefield	On April 1, 1756, Shingas, leading a party of Delaware and Shawnee from Kittanning, attacked and burned Fort McCord blockhouse at Yankee Gap in Kittatinny Mountain. All twenty-seven settlers in the blockhouse were killed or captured. After destroying the Fort, the attackers were pursued by a party of fifty-one settlers and soldiers. The next day they overtook the reinforced Native Americans (about 100) and captives at the forks of Sidling Hill and Little Aughwick Creeks near Maddensville, Pa. After a two-hour battle, the Native Americans surrounded and defeated the colonists. All except nineteen colonists were either killed or wounded.	Delaware and Shawnee	Sipe	3
125	5	Tuscarora Creek	"Hemp gatherers"; A creek, mountain, and valley named for the sixth tribe to join the Iroquois Confederacy in 1722. The tribe originated near Newburn, North Carolina; migrated through the Potomac, Juniata, and North Branch Susquehanna River valleys; and finally settled along the Eastern Branch of the Susquehanna River in N.Y.	Tuscarora	Donehoo	1
126	5	Warriors Ridge and Warriors Mark	So named because the Warriors Path from Shamokin to Virginia ran along this Ridge	Iroquois	Donehoo	3
127	5	Wopsononock	Probably "white land" or "white sunshine land" - the name of a village in Blair County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	3
128	6	Callapatscink Creek	"Where it returns" - Delaware name for Yellow Breeches Creek referring to its frequent bends. Also, a former Shawnee Village was located at the mouth of the Creek.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
129	6	Chiquesalunga Creek	"Place of the Craw-fish" - name for Chickies Creek in Lancaster County, Pa.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
130	6	Cocalico Creek	"Snake Dens"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
131	6	Codorus Creek	Likely "Rapid Water"	Unknown	Donehoo	1

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
132	6	Conejohela	"A kettle on a long upright object" - Conoy and Shawnee village settled first at Washington Borough, Lancaster County, Pa., and later, in 1707, in York County, Pa., directly across the Susquehanna River from Washington Borough, Pa. Also, formerly the site of the principal Susquehannock village having a population of up to 4,000 in 1647.	Conoy	Hewitt and Kent	2
133	6	Conestoga	"At the place of the immersed pole" - the ancient seat of the Conestogas or Susquehannocks, located about four miles southwest of Millersville, Lancaster County, Pa. The large stockaded village flourished from 1690 through 1740, and was frequented by traders from the Delaware River as early as 1696. During its heyday, Conestoga was visited by many prominent Pennsylvanians, including William Penn, James Logan, and four Provincial Governors.	Susquehannock	Donehoo	2
134	6	Conestoga River	"At the place of the immersed pole" - another name for the Susquehannocks. Also, the name of a principal village of the Susquehannocks near Millersville, Lancaster County, Pa.	Susquehannock	Hewitt	1
135	6	Conewago Creek	"At the rapids"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
136	6	Conewingo Creek	"At the rapids"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
137	6	Conodoguinet Creek	"For a long way nothing but bends"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
138	6	Conoy Creek	Named for an Algonkian tribe related to the Nanticoke and Delaware who moved to the Susquehanna River Basin from the Potomac River Basin in 1704.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
139	6	Conoy Town	A village of the Conoy tribe located at the mouth of Conoy Creek, in Lancaster County, Pa. The village was frequented by traders from the Delaware River from 1700.	Conoy	Donehoo	2
140	6	Kayarondinagh	The Iroquois name for Penn's Creek	Iroquois	Donehoo	1
141	6	Kittatinny	"Great hill", "great mountain" or "endless mountains" - Delaware name for Blue Mountain	Delaware	Donehoo	3

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
142	6	Letort's Spring Creek	Named for the famous trader, James LeTort, of French Huguenot ancestry, who after 1719 had a log cabin at the head of Letort Spring, near the present Bonny Brook. He was one of the first traders to enter the great wilderness of the Ohio valley, trading as far west as the Miami River.	French	Donehoo	1
143	6	Mahanoy Creek	"At the lick" - referring to the mineral "licks" frequented by deer, elk and other animals	Delaware	Donehoo	1
144	6	Mahantango Creek	"Where we had plenty of meat to eat"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
145	6	Manada Creek	"An island"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
339	6	Octoraro Creek	"It is covered with water"	Tuscarora	Kenny	1
146	6	Paxinous	Village in Northumberland County, Pa., named for the Shawnee Chief who remained loyal to the English. He lived at Wyoming, Lackawanna and Tioga at various times.	Shawnee	Donehoo	3
147	6	Paxtang	A Delaware, and later a Shawnee village, located near the mouth of Paxton Creek, at Harrisburg, Pa. The great Delaware chief, Sassoonan, lived here from sometime prior to 1709 until 1718, when he moved to Shamokin (Sunbury). After 1727, all Delaware and Shawnee had left Paxtang and migrated either westward or to the upper Susquehanna. Paxtang means "where the waters stand" or "the place of springs."	Delaware	Donehoo	2
148	6	Paxton Creek	Formerly Paxtang, "where the waters stand" or "the place of springs" - a creek in Harrisburg, Pa., named for the beautiful springs and ponds found along the stream.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
149	6	Pequea Creek	"Dust" or "ashes" - the name of a clan of Shawnees who had a village at the mouth of the Creek	Shawnee	Donehoo	1
150	6	Que, Isle of	"Pine Island" - island in the Susquehanna River opposite Selinsgrove, Pa., and Penns Creek that was a gathering place for the Native Americans	Delaware	Donehoo	3

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
151	6	Quittaphillia Creek	"Pine spring" or "a spring that flows from the ground among pines"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
152	6	Shamokin	"The place of chiefs or rulers" - the former Native American capital, now Sunbury, where Chiefs Shikellamy (Oneida) and Sassanooon (Delaware) resided.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
153	6	Shenandoah	"The sprucy stream" - a town and stream in Schuylkill County, Pa.	Delaware	Heckewelder	3
154	6	Susquehanna River	"The long reach river", "muddy river", or "winding river"	Delaware	Heckewelder, Donehoo and Reichel	1
362	6	Swatara Creek	Likely derived from Shickellamy's Oneida name, Swatane, meaning "Our Enlightener"	Oneida	Wallace (1945) and Stephen Runkle	1
155	6	Tolheo	"Broken" - the Delaware name for Swatara Gap referring to where Kittatinny Mountain is "broken"	Delaware	Donehoo	3
156	6	Tucquan Creek	"A winding stream" - a stream tributary to the Susquehanna River in Lancaster County, Pa.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
157	6	Wiconisco Creek	"Muddy house" or "muddy camp" - from the Delaware Wik, "a house" and Nisk-as-sis-ku, "muddy"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
158	7	Clistowackin	"Fine Land" - former Delaware Village at the mouth of Martin's Creek occupied in the 1740s	Delaware	Donehoo	2
159	7	Equinunk Creek	"Where articles of clothing were distributed"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
160	7	Lackawaxen River	"Where the road forks"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
161	7	Mahakensink	"Place of the Mohawk" - name for the Native American village at the point of land between the Neversink and Delaware Rivers at Port Jervis, N.Y.	Delaware	Donehoo	2

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
162	7	Minisink	"Where the stones are gathered together" - name of the main village of the Munsee Clan of the Delawares formerly located on the east shore of the Delaware River three miles below Milford, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
163	7	Mohocamac	"Place of the Mohawk" - the former name of the Neversink River	Delaware	Donehoo	1
164	7	Mohocks Branch	"Mohawk's Branch" - the former name of the West Branch of the Delaware River by which the Mohawks reached the Delaware	Delaware	Donehoo	1
165	7	Paupack Lake	"A pond" - lake in Pike County, Pa., and Township in Wayne County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
166	7	Pechoquealing	"The place of the Pequea," a clan of Shawnees. The name of the region on the west side of the Delaware above the Water Gap and the region of Dingman's Ferry. Charles A. Hanna gives the meaning as "a mountain with a hole or gap in it."	Shawnee	Donehoo	3
167	7	Pepacton	"At the pond" - name of a branch of the Delaware River and sub-tribe of the Munsee who lived along this branch	Delaware	Donehoo	1
168	7	Pocono Lake	"A stream between mountains" - name of a mountain, township, lake and creek in Monroe County, Pa.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
169	7	Shehawken Creek	"Where glue is made"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
170	7	Shohola Creek	"Weak"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
171	7	Tatamy	Town in Northampton County, Pa., named for Delaware Chief Moses Fonda Tatamy who resided there and died in 1761.	Delaware	Donehoo	3
172	7	Wallenpaupack Creek	"Deep, still water"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
173	7	Wallpack Bend	"A turn-hole" or "eddy" - a prominent bend in the Delaware River near Bushkill, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	3

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
174	8	Aquashicola Creek	"Where we fish with the bush-net"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
175	8	Catasauqua	"Thirsty Earth" - the name of a creek and town in Lehigh County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	3
176	8	Copeechan (Coplay) Creek	"Fine running streams" or "that which runs evenly"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
177	8	Gnadenhuetten	"Tents of grace" - a Moravian mission established in 1746 among the Delaware and Mohican, and located at Lehighon and later Weissport in Carbon County, Pa. On November 24, 1755, hostile Delawares murdered the Moravian missionaries and burnt the mission. Many of the 137 mission Native Americans fled to Bethlehem, Pa. for refuge while some joined the hostiles.	Moravian	Donehoo	2
178	8	Hockendauqua Creek	"Searching for land"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
179	8	Lehigh River	"where there are forks" - English corruption of the German shortening of the Delaware name, Lechauweing	Delaware	Donehoo	1
180	8	Macungie	"Feeding place of bears"	Delaware	Donehoo	3
181	8	Mahoning Creek	"At the lick" - referring to the mineral "licks" frequented by deer, elk and other animals	Delaware	Donehoo	1
182	8	Mauch Chunk Creek	"At the bear mountain"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
183	9	Maxatawny Creek	"Bear path stream" - a tributary of Sacony Creek	Delaware	Donehoo	1
184	8	Meniologameka	"A rich spot of land surrounded by barren lands" - name of the former Delaware Village and Moravian Mission on north bank of Aquashicola Creek in Eldred Twp, Monroe County, Pa.	Delaware	Heckewelder	2
185	8	Monocacy Creek	"A stream with several large bends"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
186	8	Nesquehoning Creek	"Black lick" or "dirty lick" - referring to the mineral "licks" frequented by deer, elk and other animals	Delaware	Donehoo	1

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
187	8	Pohopoco Creek	"Two mountains bearing down on each other"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
188	8	Quakake Creek	"Pine lands"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
189	8	Saucon Creek	"The mouth of a stream" - name of a Creek and Townships in Northampton County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
190	8	Tobyhanna Creek	"Alder stream" - name of a tributary of the Lehigh River, town, and township in Monroe County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
191	9	Aramingo Run	"Wolf Walk" - now Gunners Run in Philadelphia, Pa. Infested with wolves at the time of European settlement.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
192	9	Carkoen Creek	"Place of the Wild Geese" - now Darby Creek, Delaware County, Pa.—first white settlement and first water mill in Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
193	9	Chiepiessing	"Place where the water flows rapidly" - name given to the lands in Bucks County, Pa., adjacent to the Falls of the Delaware	Delaware	Donehoo	3
194	9	Coaquannock	"The grove of tall pines" - the Delaware name for the site of Spring Garden in Philadelphia, Pa.	Delaware	Heckewelder	3
195	9	Cocoosing Creek	"Place of Owls"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
196	9	Cohocksink	"Where there are Pine Trees" - Mill Creek in Philadelphia, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
197	9	Conshohocken	"At the long fine land"	Delaware	Donehoo	3
198	9	Lenni-Lenape	"Real men" or "original men" - the name the Delaware Native Americans called themselves. Three sub-tribes included the Munsee (wolf), Unami (turtle), and Unalachtigo (turkey).	Delaware	Donehoo	3
199	9	Manatawny Creek	"Where we drank liquor"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
200	9	Manayunk	"Where we go to drink" - Delaware name for the Schuylkill River	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
201	9	Meggeckesjouw	Name of the former Delaware Village near Trenton, N.J., mentioned by Beekman in 1663	Delaware	Donehoo	2

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
202	9	Minquas Creek	The Dutch and Swedish name for the White Clay and Christiana Creeks, and also their name for the Susquehannocks whose main trail to the Delaware River followed these streams.	Susquehannock	Donehoo	1
203	9	Moselem Creek	"Trout stream"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
204	9	Musconetcong River	"A rapid stream"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
205	9	Naaman's Creek	A Creek entering the Delaware from the west just below the Pennsylvania line—named for the Delaware chief, Naaman	Delaware	Donehoo	1
206	9	Neshaminy Creek	"Two streams" or "double stream" - referring to a stream formed by the joining of two branches	Delaware	Donehoo	1
207	9	Nockamixon Lake	"Where there are three houses"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
208	9	Oley	"A hole" or "a cove" - the name of a Township in Berks County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	3
209	9	Ontalaunee Creek	The Delaware called Maiden Creek, Ontalaunee Creek, which means "little daughter of a great mother." In this case, the great mother is the Schuylkill River and the little daughter is its tributary, Maiden Creek.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
210	9	Passyunk	"In the valley" - Unami Delaware name for the land at the confluence between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers in Philadelphia, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	3
211	9	Pennypack Creek	"Lake land"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
212	9	Perkiomen Creek	"Where there are cranberries"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
213	9	Pocopson Creek	"Roaring creek" - creek and township in Chester County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
214	9	Poquessing Creek	"The place of mice"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
215	9	Queonemysing	Former Unami Delaware village in the great bend of Brandywine Creek in Delaware County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
216	9	Quing Quingus	"Large duck" or "mallard" - a Creek in the State of Delaware now called Duck Creek	Delaware	Donehoo	1
217	9	Schuylkill River	"Hidden stream" - referring to its mouth being difficult to see as it was passed on the Delaware River. The Delaware name for the River was Manayunk meaning, "where we go to drink."	Dutch	Donehoo	1
218	9	Shackamaxon	According to Heckewelder, "place of eels." Donehoo disagrees and gives the meaning as "the place of chiefs" since this Delaware village at Kensington in Philadelphia was the principal town of the Unami or Turtle Clan, and therefore, the Delaware Capital.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
219	9	Skippack Creek	"A pool of stagnant, offensive water" or "wet land"	Delaware	Heckewelder and Donehoo	1
220	9	Tacony Creek	"In the woods" - name of a stream located in Philadelphia, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
221	9	Tamaqua	"Little beaver" - town in Schuylkill County, Pa., named for the famous Delaware Turkey Clan (Unalachtigo) chief, King Beaver	Delaware	Donehoo	3
222	9	Tamenend	"The affable" - town in Schuylkill County, Pa., named for the Delaware Turtle Clan chief with whom William Penn made the "Great Treaty"	Delaware	Donehoo	3
223	9	Tinicum	"At the island" - creek in Bucks County, Pa., and island at the mouth of the Schuylkill River meaning the same thing	Delaware	Donehoo	3
224	9	Tohickon Creek	"Driftwood stream"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
225	9	Toughkennamon	"Fire-brand hill" - name of a town in Chester County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	3
226	9	Towamensing	"The place of feeding cattle," i.e., pasture lands - name of townships in Montgomery and Carbon Counties, Pa.	Delaware	Heckewelder	3

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
227	9	Tulpehocken Creek	"Turtle land" - from the Delaware Tulpewi-hacki	Delaware	Donehoo	1
228	9	Tumanaranaming Creek	"The place of the wolf's path" – a small stream, tributary to the Delaware River, at Kensington in Philadelphia, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
229	9	Wissahickon Creek	"Cat-fish stream" - Wissahickon Creek is a tributary of the Schuylkill River.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
320	10	Aquasco	"At the edge of the weeds or vegetation" - a crossroads near Eagle Harbor, Prince Georges County, Md.	Piscataway	Kenny	3
321	10	Cacaway Point	"Goose feathers" - an island and point on Langford Bay, Kent County, Md.	Ozinies	Kenny	3
324	10	Chesapeake Bay	"Great shellfish bay"	Algonkian— tribe unknown	Kenny	1
325	10	Chicawicomico River	"Dwelling place by the big water"	Nanticoke	Kenny	1
326	10	Chicone Creek	"Big snow"	Nanticoke	Kenny	1
327	10	Choptank River	"It flows back strongly" - a reference to tidal changes	Choptank	Kenny	1
331	10	Manokin River	"Earth is dug out" - referring to a cutting stream or current	Pocomoke	Kenny	1
332	10	Mattapeake	"Junction of waters" - a Kent Island village and the name of the Native Americans of Kent Island who lived at Matapex Neck and at Indian Springs.	Ozinies	Kenny	3
334	10	Monie Bay	"It is beneath (within or deep down)" –a bay, two creeks, and a post office, in Somerset County, Md.	Powhatan	Kenny	1
336	10	Monoponson	"It is an island where tubers are dug" - the Native American name of Kent Island noted in the Jesuit <u>Relations of Maryland</u> in 1635.	Ozinies	Kenny	3
337	10	Nanticoke River	"Tidewater people" - the name of the largest of Maryland's Eastern Shore tribes who were known for their skill as trappers and knowledge of poisons, including cowbane.	Nanticoke	Kenny, Porter and Heckewelder	1

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
338	10	Nassawango Creek	“Ground between the streams”	Pocomoke	Kenny	1
340	10	Parrahockon Neck	“Turkey land” – A neck of land in Somerset County, Md.	Pacomoke	Kenny	3
341	10	Patapsco River	“At the rocky point or outcrop” - referring to the “White Rocks”, a limestone outcrop on the river opposite from where Rock Creek joins the Patapsco	Conoy (Piscataway)	Kenny	1
342	10	Patuxent River	“At the little falls or rapids”	Piscataway	Kenny	1
345	10	Pocahontas	“She is playful” - suburban street name in Baltimore, Md., and the District of Columbia	Powhatan	Kenny	3
230	10	Pocomoke Sound	"Place of shellfish" – shellfish includes blue crab, oysters, clams, and mussels.	Delaware	Wenning	1
347	10	Powhatan	“A fall or rapid in the stream” - the Baltimore City suburb of Woodlawn was formerly known as Powhatan	Powhatan	Kenny	3
348	10	Quantico Creek	“At the long inlet” - crossroads and creek located in Wicomico County, Md.	Potomac tribe of the Powhatan Confederation	Kenny	1
349	10	Rewastico Creek	“Weedy stream”	Nanticoke	Kenny	1
350	10	Romancoke	“Where there is low-lying ground” - a town located in the southeastern part of Kent Island	Ozinies	Kenny	3
351	10	Sassafras River	Tockwough is the Native American name for the sassafras root from which they made a form of bread. Tockwough also is the tribe that inhabited the banks of the Sassafras River.	Tockwough	Kenny	1
352	10	Transquaking River	“Place of the white cedar swamp”	Nanticoke	Kenny	1
353	10	Tuckahoe Creek	“A round root” used as food. This group of large tuber-producing emergent plants, found in freshwater marshes, the Powhatan collectively called Tuckahoe. The group included arrow arum, arrowheads that include duck potato, golden club, wild rice, and various lilies.	Powhatan	Kenny and Roundtree and Davidson	1

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
355	10	Tyaskin Creek	“Bridge builders” - the bridges were used for trapping. A creek and landing located in Wicomico County, Md.	Nanticoke	Kenny	1
356	10	Wetipquin Creek	“The place of interring skulls” - a creek and crossroads located in Wicomico County, Md.	Nanticoke	Kenny	1
357	10	Wicomico River	“Pleasant dwelling or village”	Nanticoke	Kenny	1
359	10	Wootenau Creek	“It rushes forth from the ground.” Wootenauk Creek is a tributary of Kings Creek, Talbot County, Md.	Choptank	Kenny	1
317	11	Accokeek	“At the edge of the hill or rising ground” - a village in Prince Georges County, Md.	Piscataway	Kenny	3
318	11	Alloway Creek	“Beautiful tail” - possibly referring to a fox, as in “Fox Creek”	Conoy (Piscataway)	Kenny	1
319	11	Antietam Creek	“Swift water”	Conoy (Piscataway)	Kenny	1
322	11	Catoctin	“Speckled mountain” - a stream and mountain in Frederick County, Md. Catoctin refers to the spotted or speckled rocks on the mountain.	Algonkian-tribe unknown	Kenny	1
323	11	Chaptico Bay	“A big or deep stream” - a creek, bay, and crossroads in St. Marys County, Md.	Piscataway	Kenny	1
231	11	Conococheague Creek	"Indeed a long way" - referring to the winding course of the stream	Delaware	Donehoo	1
328	11	Kittamaquindi	“Place of the big beaver” - a former Conoy village at the junction of Tinkers and Piscataway Creeks, Prince Georges County, Md.	Conoy (Piscataway)	Kenny	2
329	11	Lonaconing	“Where there is a beautiful summit” - refers to nearby Dan’s Mountain. Lonaconing is a town on Georges Creek	Algonkian-tribe unknown	Kenny	3
330	11	Manahowic Creek	“They dig them” - referring to shellfish or tubers. A tributary of the Wicomico River, St. Marys County, Md. In 1608, Captain John Smith mentions the Mannahokes.	Piscataway	Kenny	1
333	11	Mattawoman	“Where one goes pleasantly” - a tributary of the Potomac and a current village near the headwaters. In 1608, Captain Smith called it Mataughquamend.	Piscataway	Kenny	1

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
335	11	Monocacy River	“Fortified, fenced, or a garden”	Conoy (Piscataway)	Kenny	1
232	11	Opressa's Town	A Shawnee village located at the site of Oldtown, Md., and named for the Shawnee chief, Opressa, as early as 1725. The Shawnee villages along the Potomac River were abandoned by 1737.	Shawnee	Donehoo	2
343	11	Piccowaxen Creek	“Torn shoe” - referring to the crags and brambles of the wilderness	Piscataway	Kenny	1
344	11	Piscataway Creek	“The branch of a stream” - the Piscataway, or Conoy, were the principle tribe of Maryland’s western shore	Piscataway	Kenny	1
346	11	Pomonkey Creek	“(River) twisting in the land” - a creek, point, and former Piscataway village in Charles County, Md.	Piscataway	Kenny	2
233	11	Potomac River	"Something brought" - referring to the fact that tribute was brought by other tribes to the powerful chief "Potomecke" of the tribe of this region. The Potomac tribe was an important tribe in the Algonkian Powhatan confederation.	Powhatan	Donehoo	1
234	11	Tonoloway Creek	Formerly Conoloway Creek - derived from the Shawnee name for the Conoy Tribe	Shawnee	Donehoo	1
354	11	Tuscarora Creek	“Hemp gatherers” - the last of six tribes to join the Iroquois League in 1722. Over a period of 90 years, this tribe migrated from North Carolina to New York and Canada. Their presence in Maryland and Pennsylvania was temporary as transients.	Tuscarora	Kenny	1
358	11	Wicomico River	“Pleasant dwelling or village”	Piscataway	Kenny	1
235	11	Wills Creek	Named for a Shawnee called Will who lived on the west side of Will's Mountain, about three miles from the mouth of the Creek. The Shawnee name for Will's Creek, and the village located at the mouth, was Caiuctucuc, meaning “at Goose Creek.” Fort Cumberland was constructed at the mouth of Will's Creek before Braddock's expedition in 1755.	Shawnee	Donehoo and Kenny	1

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
360	11	Yowaccomoco	"There are four dwelling sites" - the Powhatan name for St. Marys	Powhatan	Kenny	3
236	12	Ohio River	"Beautiful River" - the Iroquois referred to the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers, collectively, as the Ohio River	Seneca	Morgan	1
237	12	Allaquippa	"A Hat" - a Town named for the Seneca Native American "Queen" who resided primarily at where the town of McKees Rocks, Allegheny County, Pa., now stands, and who died in 1754.	Delaware	Donehoo	3
238	12	Beaver River	The Delaware called the Beaver River, Amahkhanna, "beaver stream," or Amahkwi-sipu, "beaver river." Little Beaver Creek, also in Beaver County, Pa., was called Tankamahkhanna (Tamaqua-hanna), "little beaver stream."	Delaware	Zeisberger	1
239	12	Catfish Camp	The hunting and fishing camp of the Delaware Chief, Tangoocqua, or Cat Fish, located where Washington Borough, Washington County, Pa., now stands.	Delaware	Sipe	2
240	12	Chartier's Creek	Named for Peter Chartier a trader of French - Shawnee ancestry	French-Shawnee	Donehoo	1
241	12	Conoquenessing Creek	"For a long way straight"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
242	12	Cross Creek	Called Wewuntschi-saquick by the Delaware meaning "two streams flowing into a river at the same point from opposite directions." The stream opposite this stream, in Ohio, is also called Cross Creek. Both streams enter the Ohio River directly across from opposite shores.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
243	12	Diondaga	Seneca name for the Forks of the Ohio at Pittsburgh, Pa., another form of the Cayuga word Tioga meaning "at the forks"	Seneca	Donehoo	3

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
244	12	King Beaver's Town	A Delaware village, also called Shingas' Town or Sauconk ("at the mouth"), located at the mouth of the Beaver River, at the present Beaver Borough, in Beaver County, Pa. King Beaver ("Tamaqua"), and his brother, Shingas ("a bog or swamp"), resided here and lead many raids against the frontier settlements of the Cumberland valley from 1755 through 1757.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
245	12	Kuskuski	A corruption of gosch-goschiing, the "place of hogs"; A prominent group of four Delaware villages from 1755 to 1773 whose center was the site of the City of New Castle, Lawrence County, Pa. Prior to the coming of the Delawares, the Seneca had villages, called Kuskuski, at this location.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
246	12	Logstown	An important town of Shawnee and Delawares, later also of relocated Iroquois (Mingoes), established by the Shawnee, probably as early as 1725, and located on the north bank of the Ohio River just below the present City of Ambridge, Beaver County, Pa. Logstown was the residence of the Iroquois vice-regents, Tanacharison and Scarouady, and was burned by Scarouady during Washington's campaign of 1754. The French rebuilt Logstown for their Delaware and Shawnee allies. Logstown was probably a trader's name, possibly derived from the great quantities of logs and driftwood found on the floodplain of the river.	English	Donehoo	2
247	12	Machkachsen-hanne	"Redstone stream" -- from the Delaware Machk-e-u, "red"; Ach-sin, "stone"; hanna, "stream" - due to the red sandstone, shale, and clay along the banks and bed of the creek. Redstone Creek enters the Monongahela from the east below Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
248	12	Monongahela River	"High banks breaking off and falling down at places" - referring to the fact that, in early days, the clay under the deposits of shale and sandstone along the river banks, was eroded almost continually, causing the banks to crumble in many places.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
249	12	Nachenum-hanne	"Raccoon stream" - Delaware name for Raccoon Creek in Washington and Beaver Counties, Pa.	Delaware	Hechewelder	1

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
250	12	Neshannock Creek	"Both streams" or "two adjoining streams" - settled by Delaware from the Neshaminy Creek Basin and having the same meaning as Neshaminy.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
251	12	Ohiopyle	"Water whitened by froth" - the name of the falls in the Youghiogheny River, in Fayette County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	3
252	12	Pymatuning Creek and Swamp	"Crooked mouthed man's dwelling place" - Heckewelder knew the Native American to whose deformity there is an allusion in the name.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
253	12	Sewickley Creek	Creek in Westmoreland County, Pa., named for the Sewickley (also called Asswekale or Hathawekela) clan of the Shawnee	Shawnee	Donehoo	1
254	12	Shenango River	"Bull thistles"	Iroquois	Donehoo	1
255	12	Slippery Rock Creek	From the Delaware Weschachachapochka, "slippery rock"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
256	12	Turtle Creek	From the Delaware Tulpewisipu, "turtle river"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
257	12	Wampum	"A string" (of shell beads) - the name of a town in Lawrence County, Pa., on the Beaver River	Delaware	Donehoo	3
258	12	Youghiogheny River	"Circuitous or winding stream"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
259	13	Allegheny River	"Stream of the Alligewi" an ancient Native American tribe	Delaware	Donehoo	1
260	13	Cassadaga Creek	"Under the Rocks"	Seneca	Morgan	1
261	13	Chautauque Lake	"Place where one was lost"	Seneca	Morgan	1
262	13	Conemaugh River	"Otter" - a Shawnee and Delaware village, called Old Conemaugh Town, was founded prior to 1707 at Johnstown, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	1

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
263	13	Conewango Creek	Either "at the rapids" or "a long strip" - referring to a long strip of bottomland along the river. Also, the name of a Seneca Village at the site of Warren, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	1
264	13	Conneaut Lake	"It is a long time since they are gone"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
265	13	Cowanshannock Creek	"Brier-stream"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
266	13	Crooked Creek	Called Woaku-hanna by the Delaware meaning "crooked stream"	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
267	13	Goshgoshing	"Place of hogs" - a former Munsee Delaware village at the mouth of Tionesta Creek, near the present Tionesta Borough, Forest County, Pa.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
268	13	Ischua Creek	"Floating Nettles"	Seneca	Morgan	1
269	13	Jenuchshadega	A Seneca village more correctly called Dionosadage meaning "the place of the burnt houses." The name refers to the burning of the village by General Brodhead in 1779. This was one of the villages of Cornplanter, the Seneca Chief, which was located on the Allegheny River opposite Warren, Warren County, Pa.	Seneca	Donehoo	2
270	13	Kickenapauling's Town	A former Shawnee and Delaware village established about 1727 and deserted by 1748. The village was located near the mouth of Loyalhanna Creek on the Kiskiminetas River, in Westmoreland County, Pa., and named for the hostile Delaware Chief, Kickenepaulin.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
271	13	Kinzua Creek	"They gobble" - referring to wild turkeys frequenting the watershed	Delaware	Heckewelder	1

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
272	13	Kiskiminetas River	According to Heckewelder, from the Delaware Gieschgumanito, meaning, "to make daylight." According to John McCullouch, who lived among the Delawares at Kiskiminetas village, the name is from Kee-ak-kshee-man-nit-toos, meaning, "Cut Spirit." Hewitt says the name means "plenty of walnuts."	Delaware	Donehoo	1
273	13	Kittanning	"The place at the great river" - a large Delaware and Shawnee Village, at the present Kittanning, Pa., from which raids into the Juniata, Lower Susquehanna and Potomac River Basins originated. The village was destroyed by Colonel Armstrong's expedition in 1756.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
274	13	Loyalhanna Creek	"The middle stream" - so named because it is midway between the Juniata and Ohio Rivers along the Raystown Trail	Delaware	Donehoo	1
275	13	Mahoning Creek	"At the lick" - referring to the mineral "licks" frequented by deer, elk and other animals	Delaware	Donehoo	1
276	13	Oswayo Creek	"Pine Forest" - creek, town and township in Potter County, Pa.	Seneca	Morgan	1
277	13	Pucketa Creek	"Throw it away" or "abandon it" - creek in Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties, Pa.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1
278	13	Punxsutawney	"Gnat town" - former Delaware village and town in Jefferson County, Pa., named as such because it was infested with gnats or sand-flies	Delaware	Heckewelder	2
279	13	Quemahoning Creek	"Pine tree lick" - creek in Somerset County, Pa., referring to the mineral "licks" frequented by deer, elk and other animals	Delaware	Donehoo	1
280	13	Shannopin's Town	A Delaware village, named for Chief Shannopin, located on the east bank of the Allegheny River about two miles from its mouth. The village was founded as early as 1730. Shannopin was opposite Herr's Island, the best place to ford the lower Allegheny River, but only fordable in very dry times.	Delaware	Donehoo	2
281	13	Sipuashanna	"Plum stream" - the name for Plum Creek in Armstrong County, Pa.	Delaware	Heckewelder	1

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

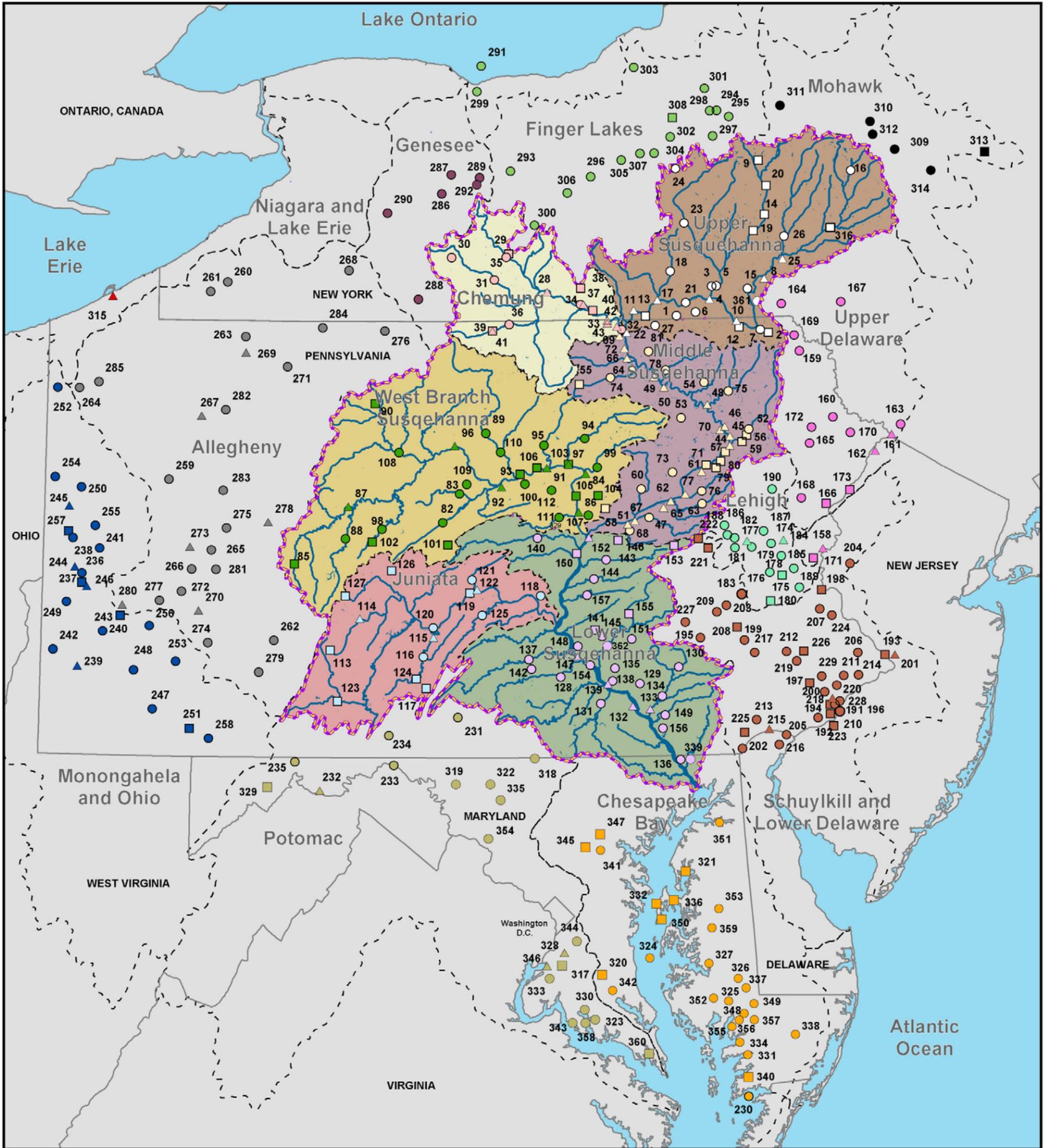
Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
282	13	Tionesta Creek	"There it has fine banks" - name of creek, town, and township in Forest County, Pa.	Munsee	Donehoo	1
283	13	Tobeco	Also Toby Creek - "alder stream" - Delaware name for the Clarion River	Delaware	Donehoo	1
284	13	Tuneungwant Creek	"An eddy, not strong"	Delaware	Donehoo	1
285	13	Venango	From the Delaware name Onenge, "a mink" - also, the Delaware name for French Creek	Delaware	Zeisberger	1
286	14	Canaseraga Creek	"Among the Milkweed"	Seneca	Morgan	1
287	14	Conesus Lake	"Place of Nanny-berries"	Seneca	Morgan	1
288	14	Genesee River	"The Beautiful Valley" - Genesee is the name of the River and two former Seneca villages. The older village was located at the mouth of Canaseraga Creek on the eastern side of the River. The Genesee Castle, of Sullivan's expedition, was on the west bank of the Genesee near Cuylersville, N.Y.	Seneca	Morgan	1
289	14	Honeoye Lake	"Finger Lying" - signifying the loss of a finger. A Lake and the name of a former Seneca village, destroyed by General Sullivan's army on September 17, 1779, and located 1/2 mile from the northeast end of the Lake.	Seneca	Morgan	1
290	14	Wiskoy Creek	"Under the Banks"	Seneca	Morgan	1
291	15	Ontario Lake	"Beautiful Lake"	Mohawk	Morgan	1
292	14	Canadice Lake	"Long Lake"	Seneca	Morgan	1
293	15	Canandaigua Lake	"A Place selected for a settlement"	Seneca	Morgan	1
294	15	Canaseraga Creek	"Several Strings of beads with a string lying across"	Oneida	Morgan	1

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
295	15	Canestota Creek	"Pine Tree Standing alone"	Oneida	Morgan	1
296	15	Cayuga Lake	"The Lake at the Mucky Land" - the Cayuga called themselves Gwe-u'-gweh-o-no', "People at the Mucky Land"	Cayuga	Morgan	1
297	15	Cazenovia Lake	Called Ah-wa'-gee, T by the Oneida - "Perch Lake"	Oneida	Morgan	1
298	15	Chittenango Creek	"Where the sun shines out"	Oneida	Morgan	1
299	15	Irondequoit Bay	"A bay"	Seneca	Morgan	1
300	15	Keuka Lake	"Promontory projecting into the Lake"	Seneca	Morgan	1
301	15	Oneida Lake	Ga-no'-a-lo'-hale, "A Head on a Pole" - the Oneida called themselves O-na'-yote-ka-o-no, "Granite People."	Oneida	Morgan	1
302	15	Onondaga Creek	"On the Hills" - the Onondaga called themselves O-nun'-da-ga-o-no, "People on the Hills."	Onondaga	Morgan	1
303	15	Oswego River	"Flowing out"	Onondaga	Morgan	1
304	15	Otisco Lake	"Rising to the surface, and again sinking - legend of a drowning man"	Onondaga	Morgan	1
305	15	Owasco Lake	"Lake at the floating bridge"	Cayuga	Morgan	1
306	15	Seneca Lake	The Seneca called the Lake, Ga-nun'-da-sa-ga, meaning, "New Settlement Village" - The Seneca called themselves Nun-da'-wa-o-no', "Great Hill People."	Seneca	Morgan	1
307	15	Skaneateles Lake	"Long Lake"	Onondaga	Morgan	1
308	15	Syracuse	Na-ta'-dunk, "Pine Tree broken with the Top hanging down" - Onondaga name for Syracuse, N.Y.	Onondaga	Morgan	3

Origin of Native American Names
(Continued)

Identification Number	Subbasin Number	Native American Name	Meaning or Signification	Tribe Derivation	Source	Waterbody, Village or Place
309	16	Canajoharie Creek	"Washing the basin"	Mohawk	Morgan	1
310	16	Mohawk River	Called Te-uge'-ga, "At the Forks" - referring to the Mohawk River's confluence with the Hudson River, at Troy, N.Y. The Mohawks called themselves Ga-ne-a'-ga-o-no' "Possessors of the Flint." The name Mohawk is derived from the Algonkian Mahowauck meaning "man-eaters."	Mohawk	Morgan	1
311	16	Oriskany Creek	"Nettles"	Oneida	Morgan	1
312	16	Otsquago Creek	"Under the bridge"	Mohawk	Morgan	1
313	16	Schenectady	"Beyond the openings"	Mohawk	Morgan	3
314	16	Schoharie Creek	"Flood-wood"	Mohawk	Morgan	1
315	17	Rique	"The place of the panther" - the largest town of the Eries, located at the present City of Erie, Pa. The Eries at Rique were defeated in battle by the Iroquois in 1654 and Rique was destroyed. The war lasted until 1656, after which the Erie tribe (estimated population 14,500) was entirely blotted out.	Huron	Donehoo	2



SYMBOLS COLOR CODED BY SUBBASIN

- WATER BODY
- △ VILLAGE
- PLACE

- STREAM
- STATE BOUNDARY
- ▭ SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN
- - - SUBBASIN BOUNDARY
- WATER BODY

20 10 0 20 40
Miles

1:2,240,000



Projection: Albers Equal Area Conic
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Plate 1. Location of Native American Waterbody, Village, and Place Names