

**DUTCH AND SWEDISH PLACE-NAMES
IN DELAWARE**

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INTRODUCTION

1.

The commercial interest of the Dutch in the area now comprising the State of Delaware began to manifest itself early in the seventeenth century. The first attempt to occupy land in this area came at the beginning of the third decade when, under the patroonship of Samuel Godin and Samuel Blommaert, a settlement was made just above Cape Henlopen, near the mouth of what is now Lewes Creek. A few months after its establishment, this post was completely destroyed by the Indians. The Dutch made no further effort to secure a foothold in what is now Delaware until forced to do so by Swedish competition.

Swedish ships first appeared in Delaware Bay in 1638. Sailing up the river as far as the site of Wilmington, the Swedes established at that point a fort and trading-post, which for several years proved to be a source of annoyance to Dutch traders. This stronghold was eventually outflanked when Stuyvesant ordered the erection, in 1651, of a Dutch fort on the site of New Castle. Rivalry between the two outposts resulted in the seizure of the newly built fort by the Swedes, under Governor Rising, in 1654, and the subsequent seizure of the whole river by Stuyvesant in 1655. Thus the Swedish influence was eclipsed.

The decade from 1655 to 1664 was the period of Dutch ascendancy. After that, with the English in control, Dutch influence declined rapidly. The brief period of Dutch sovereignty in 1673 and 1674 did little to arrest this trend.

In terms of political control, then, 1638-1655 is the period of Swedish dominance and 1655-1664 that of Dutch dominance—the Dutch, however, having been in partial control between 1651 and 1654. But in terms of cultural influence the limits are broader. Through its navigators and traders, the Netherlands had contributed Dutch names for Delaware Bay and River and for certain features along this waterway, before 1651; and there had been some speakers of Dutch among the settlers who had come in the 1640's.

At the other end of the scale, many of the Swedish settlers stayed on under the Dutch and, in turn, many of the settlers under Dutch sovereignty remained after 1664, not merely in the Wilmington-New Castle sector but lower down the river as well: at Appoquinimink, and at the site of the ill-fated colony of the early 1630's. Hence the languages and customs of these two colonizing peoples did not drop away immediately after 1664.

Something of the lives of these people—what their names were, where and how they lived—may be garnered from Dutch and Swedish records of the period, and even the English records of the seventeenth century yield information on this score. It is the purpose of the present study to treat one aspect of the culture of the earliest white settlers within the confines of the State of Delaware: the geographical names applied to rivers, islands, capes, etc., as well as to the settlements themselves.

2.

Geographical names as a necessity of communication are an immediate concern of those who explore a new area, and of those who later settle there. One means of acquisition is for the newcomer to take over names already in use by the native population. This the Dutch and the Swedes did on a considerable scale, as a glance at a source of information like Lindeström's map A will readily show. There is every probability that Indian names of which we have no record were employed by white settlers. Those which did find their way into the records have been studied in *Indian Place-names in Delaware* and need not detain us here. Another means of acquisition is for the newcomer to translate into his own language some of the aboriginal names. The present study reveals Swedish translation of *Kojaka* (see *Furu Udden*), *Quinquingo Cipus* (see *Ancke Kijhlen*), *Swapeckasisko* (see *Hwitlers-*), and *Wawaset* (see *Bochten*); and Dutch translation of *Mettocksinowousingh* (see *Bombay Hook*). Frequently the native word and the translation occur side by side in such a formula as "called by the Indians . . . and by us. . ."¹

¹ One example of an Indian name apparently adapted (or etymologized) by the Dutch rather than translated is *Mispening*, which appears on the Danckaerts map of c. 1683 as *Misplen*; for other instances of forms with *l* see *Indian Place-names in Delaware*, p. 28, under Mispillion Creek. (That *Misplen*, from *mispelen*, plural

The names of the Dutch and Swedish period which have no connection (as far as is known) with Indian names may be divided into a small group of tentative names and a much larger group of names which gained a foothold. There is evidence in the records of an early groping for names—of the use of makeshift methods to refer to geographical features. Examples of such tentative names are as follows: a reference, in a Dutch document dated 1621, to the Delaware River as “a great river” and as “the aforesaid New River” (*New York Colonial Documents*, I, 27; cf. Brodhead, *History of the State of New York*, I, 758); and references, in the 1650's, to areas near Fort Casimir as “the second point above” (*New York Colonial Documents*, XII, 139), “the hook between the first and second valley” (*ibid.*, XII, 179), “the hook of the valleys” (*ibid.*, XII, 181), “the first hook” (*ibid.*, XII, 182), etc.¹

The larger group may be classified according to the method recently proposed by Professor George R. Stewart,² as follows:

(1) *Descriptive Names*. Bosie, the Bought, Buswick, Crump Kill, Dreck Creek, (de) Groote Kill, Hwitlerskil, Knolbushaven, Knotsenburgh, Landerijen, Lillefallskijlen, Mill Drope, Muscle Cripple, Niew Clarelandh, Nöötebohms Öen, Paradiset, Primehook Neck, Reedy Island, Reedy Point, Rödhleers Onu, Ruyge-Bosje, Santhoeck, Stenkil, Stoor Fallet, Store River, Strandwijk, Strunt Kill (1), Strunt Kill (2), Swart(en) Nutten Island, Sydo Landet, Taswaijeeskijl, Timberöen, Tridie Hoeck, Wijndrufwe Udden, Zuydt-Revier (or Södre Reviret).

(2) *Possessive Names*. Ariens Kil, Bloemaerts Kil, Carel Hook, Claesburg, Clemens Kil, Fransens Creek, Godins Bay, Inniosa's Island, Landemakers Hook, Laymakers Hook, Matsons Run, Moensens Hoeck, Poulsens Island, Rainbow Run, Smiths Boom, Vandiemens Land, Vannivers Island, as well as the group-possessive: Swenskas Revier.

(3) *Incident Names* (including *animal names*; some of these may also be considered *descriptive*). Baste Creek, Bathstove Run,

of *mispel*, the Dutch word for medlar, was intended as a translation of the Lenape name—though perhaps possible—is unlikely.)

¹ Under the heading of tentative names—but tentative in the sense of merely proposed—might be mentioned “New Stockholm,” the name projected for the settlement to be made on the Minquas (i. e. Christina) Kill “or at some other place” (Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, p. 114).

² “A Classification of Names,” *Names*, II, 1-13.

Calcoen Island, Cuypers Eijlent, Fiskiekijhlen, Fliegen Bourgh, Fort Trefaldigheet, Häger Udden, Hiort Udd, Honde Creek, Kickout Neck, Murderkill Creek, Myggen Borgh, Paerd Hook, Rottn Bourgh, Shellpot Creek, Slangen Borgh, Sloot, Spinnell Udden, Steenbackers Hoeck, Swaenewyck, Swanendael, Trane Udden, Warge Kijhlen, Wilde Hook; possibly Forkins Kill and Jagersland.

(4) *Commemorative Names* (already established names—of prominent people or of places—which are given a new application). Amsterdam, Cape Cornelius, Christina Skantz, Elb-Revier, Fort Altena, Fort Casimir, Groeningen, Cape Hinloopen, Middleburgh, Nassaw River, New Seavenhoven, New Sevenhoven, New Tiell, New Utrick, New Uytreght, Nieuw Amstel, Nieuw Nederland, Nieuw Port May, Nya Sverige, Ommelanden, Prince Hendricxriver, Willems Rivier.

(5) *Shift Names* (names which are shifted from one feature to another feature in the vicinity). Amsterdam Branch, Badstove Point, Bout Creek, Christina Hambn, Christina Hambns Stadh, Christina River, Crane Kill, Fiskiekijlsfallet, Cape Henlopen, Hinloopen Creek, Hwitlersfall, Lillefalsudden, Nya Sweriges Elff, Omelanden Point, Paradijs Udden, Pertdic Creek, Primehook Creek, Reedy Island Neck, Skillpaddefallet, Zuijt Hoek, Zuyt-Baye.

Unclassified are two groups of names: (1) those which have become part of the tradition through error—'t Vogeles Sant, and possibly Drufwer Udden, Fort Oplandt, Ström Kijlen, and Treten Öö; and (2) those of uncertain origin or authenticity—Apen Island, Brandywine Creek, Bread and Cheese Island, Drawyers Creek, Haert Kill, Hoeren-kil, Timberö, Träde Udden, Verdrietige Hoeck, and Young Kiericks Creek.

From the list which constitutes the main portion of this study have been excluded not only the tentative names mentioned above, but also "sub-geographical" names such as Alricks Swamp, the fly of Hans Block, the Bowerie, Broad Dyke, Stats herbergh, the Strand, etc., as well as names of the following types: *a.* those which were possibly Dutch or Swedish but which have come down only in an English—or partly English—form and may have been of English origin: e. g., Black Katt's Kill, Broadkill, Green Hook, "hendrikshope," Long Hook, Stone Hook, and "West India fort"; *b.* those which were imported from parts of Europe outside of Sweden and the Netherlands—unless such names were recorded

in Dutch or Swedish documents: e. g., "Brussels," "Great Geneva," "Little Geneva," "Hambourg," "New Saxony," and "Switzerland"; c. those which, though Dutch or Swedish in character, were given some considerable time after the period of the Dutch and Swedish settlements: e. g., Bosman's Creek, Comegys, Conrad's Cripple, Nassau, "Rutterdam," Stalcop's Gut, Vandyke, and Wiltbank Landing; and d. those which have as an element some form of the words "Dutch" or "Swede"—names usually applied by the English: e. g., Dutch Creek, Dutch Neck, Swedish Virginia, Swedes Mill, and Swedes Plantation.¹ Names of types *a-d* will be included in the fuller treatment of Delaware place-names projected by the author.

3.

It has seemed fitting to treat the Dutch and Swedish names together for two reasons: first, they belong together historically; and second, it is sometimes extremely difficult, owing to the close relationship of Dutch and Swedish, to say whether name elements like *calcoen*, *honde*, or *wilde* are from one language or the other (especially when the record is in English), or whether a particular name was given by Swedes and borrowed by Dutch or vice versa. Setting aside the names about which it is difficult or impossible to make a decision—these would, in all probability, pretty much cancel out if their affinities could be determined—one finds that 60% of the names listed are of Dutch origin and 40% of Swedish. Generic elements found in the Swedish names are *bocht*, *elf*, *fall*, *hambn*, *kil*, *land*, *ö*, *stad*, *skantz*, and *udd*; in the Dutch names, *boght*, *boom*, *bosje*, *burg*, *dael*, *dorp*, *eiland*, *haven*, *hoek*, *kil*, *kreupel*, *land*, *wei(de)*, and *wijk*.

Close study of the names in the list reveals, among other things, evidence of the concern of the colonists with protection against human enemies (note the number of forts) and against natural enemies (Fliegen, Myggen, Rottn, Slangen, and Warge). Other names show something of the nature of the food supply (Fiskie, Ancke, Calcoen, Hiort, Skillpadde, and possibly Forkins; Nöötebohm—or Swart Nutten—and Pr[u]ime). That personal cleanliness was sought after may be inferred from the three names which indicate the use of the steambath: Badstove Point, Baste Creek, and

¹ "Holland" as an element in Delaware place-names is from an English surname, as far as I have been able to determine.

Bathstove Run—or perhaps four, if Paerd Hook is of Finnish origin. If *Paerd* is Dutch, then Paerd Hook calls attention to the need among the settlers for domesticated animals; other names with like import are Honde Creek and possibly Forkins Kill. The comings and goings of the navigator are recalled by the names of the two capes at the southern side of the entrance to Delaware Bay, by the look-out (Kickout Neck) at Lewes, by the little trees that marked the point where the bay ends and the river begins (Bombay Hook), and possibly by Verdrietige Hoeck and the Bought. In addition to evidence of widespread interest in upland and lowland—for agricultural use, chiefly—there is indication, in the list of names, of some of the other pursuits of the colonists (Cuypers Ejlent, Jagersland, Mill Drope, Smiths Boom, Steenbackers Hoeck, and Timberöen). The list also furnishes a picture of settlements pinned close to the waterways, which were the principal means of transportation in the period. A comparison of land features with water features yields the following information: there are approximately 58% of the former as against 42% of the latter, but of the total number of features almost 52% are land features along the water's edge—hooks, “islands,” cripples, reedy areas, and tufted marshes.

Of the 132 names included in this study,¹ the following have survived: (in New Castle County) Bout Creek, Brandywine Creek, Bread and Cheese Island, Christina River, Drawyers Creek, Matsons Run, Middleburgh, Reedy Island, Reedy Island Neck, Reedy Point, Shellpot Creek; (in Kent County) Murderkill Creek; (in Sussex County) Cape Henlopen, Primehook Creek, Primehook Neck; and, in addition, these names which were translated from Lenape: Bombay Hook (Kent County, but formerly New Castle) and Whitely—otherwise White Clay—Creek (New Castle County). These survivals add up to a total of 17,² or about 13%, as compared with 11 Indian place-name survivals (4 in New Castle County, 3 in Kent, and 4 in Sussex) from a total of 81 Indian place-names on record,³ or 13.6%. Of the names mentioned in this paragraph, Bread and Cheese Island, Murderkill Creek, Reedy Island, Reedy

¹ The number is somewhat higher if doubtful names are counted.

² The reader may be interested in comparing this figure with the total number of names given on the Geological Survey maps for Delaware, i. e., 966 (cf. *Indian Place-names in Delaware*, pp. 3-4).

³ This figure includes only names in use among the Indians who lived within the confines of the State of Delaware (*ibid.*, pp. 1-2).

Island Neck, and Reedy Point survived in translation; Drawyers, Primehook, Shellpot, and possibly Brandywine survived because they either had, or developed, an English look; and Cape Henlopen survived because seamen became accustomed to it and preferred it to possible alternatives.

Students of place-names in New Jersey and New York will hear in a few of the names which have lived on in Delaware a familiar ring. It should also be observed that a fair number of the obsolete Delaware names were known in other colonies, and that some have remained in use in those areas. In their respective entries in the main list, attention is called to the employment elsewhere of Brandywine (in New Jersey), Crump Kill (in Pennsylvania), Forkins Kill (in New Jersey), Hoeren (in New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut), Shellpot (in Massachusetts), and Verdrietige Hoeck (in New York). In addition, the following names, or name elements, might be mentioned:

- | | |
|--|---|
| New York | { Amsterdam (<i>History of the State of New York</i> , X, 304) |
| | { Bloemaerts Kill (<i>Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts</i> , p. 36) |
| | { Boomties Hook (<i>Calendar of New York . . . Land Papers</i> , p. 28; cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 880) |
| | { Boght (<i>Hist. St. N. Y.</i> , X, 304; cf. <i>American Speech</i> , XIX, 252) |
| | { Ferkins Hook (<i>New York Colonial Documents</i> , XIV, frontispiece) |
| | { Kakeout (Ruttenber, <i>Indian Geographical Names</i> , p. 32) |
| | { Kalkoen Hoek (<i>Olde Ulster</i> , II, 338) |
| | { Krom-poel (Ruttenber, <i>Ind. Geog. Names</i> , p. 35) |
| | { Middleburgh (<i>Hist. St. N. Y.</i> , X, 302) |
| | { Murderer's Creek (Brodhead, <i>History of the State of New York</i> , p. 758) |
| | { Nassau (<i>ibid.</i> , p. 55; cf. <i>Hist. St. N. Y.</i> , X, 303) |
| | { New Utrecht (<i>Hist. St. N. Y.</i> , X, 303; cf. <i>N. Y. Col. Documents</i> , loc. cit.) |
| { Nutten Island (Brodhead, <i>History of State of New York</i> , p. 159) | |
| { Swanendale (Ruttenber, <i>Ind. Geog. Names</i> , p. 161) | |

New Jersey	{	Bought-towne (<i>Pa. Archives</i> , 1st series, I, 58)
		Fort Nassau (<i>Narratives of Early Pennsylvania</i> , p. 18)
		Slangenbergh (Jasper Danckaerts, <i>Journal</i> , p. 173) ¹

Those interested in place-names chiefly for the light they throw on linguistic processes will find, in the list to follow, interesting examples of assimilation, as in Strunkill from Strunt Kill; of excrecence, as in Crump Kill; of hybridization, as in Naamansfallet or Tridie Hoeck; of metathesis, as in Durk from Dreck or Kirstina from Christina; etc. The process most frequently illustrated by the names in this study is perhaps popular etymology, i. e., the attempt to give strange elements a familiar look, as in Bathstove Run, Bombay Hook, Kickout Neck, Muscle Cripple, Primehook, Rainbow Run, or Shellpot Creek. A process which is in a sense related to popular etymology is the addition of a generic from another language when the sense of the original generic is no longer remembered, as in Murderkill Creek or Primehook Neck.

¹ This list does not attempt to be exhaustive. Swedish *Fiskiekijlen* is paralleled by Dutch (now English) *Fishkill* in New York (*Hist. St. N. Y.*, X, 304; cf. Brodhead, p. 74), and the first element of Swedish *Stenkil* by the first element of Dutch *Steen-hooke* in New Jersey (*Pa. Archives*, 1st series, I, 37). *Nassau* was an early name for Narragansett Bay in Rhode Island (Brodhead, p. 57). *Santhoeck* has its first element in common with *Sandt Punt* in New York (*Hist. St. N. Y.*, X, 302), and with the Delaware name compare the familiar New Jersey name *Sandy Hook*. Etc.

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- Papers of the Delaware Federal Writers' Project. Forty-eight volumes on deposit in the University of Delaware Library.

LIST OF MAPS CITED

- 1630-4 Buchellius chart (facsimile: *Narratives of New Netherland*, ed. Jameson, frontispiece).
- 1630-40 Map of Godins Bay (facsimile: De Vries, *Korte Historiae*, facing p. 154).
- c. 1643 Kaert vande Suyd Rivier (facsimile: F. C. Wieder, *Monumenta Cartographia*, plate 79).
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- 1654-5 Lindeström's map B (facsimile: *Geographia Americæ*, facing p. 152).
- 1655 Lindeström's map of Fort Christina (*Geographia Americæ*, facing p. 268).
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- 1681 Thornton and Seller's map of south-eastern Pennsylvania

- (facsimile: A. C. Myers, "First Map of Pennsylvania under William Penn"—published as a separate map).
- c. 1683 Nova Svecia hodie dicta Pensylvania (published in *Lutheri Catechismus*, Stockholm, 1696, as well as in Thomas Campanius, *Kort Beskrifning*). Based on Lindeström's map B, this map contains such inaccuracies as *Amke* Kilen for *Ancke* Kilen, *Nieu Claus* Land for *Nieu Clare* Land, *Strawes* Wijk for *Strand* Wijk, and several others mentioned below.
- c. 1683 Map of the "Suid Rivier" accompanying the manuscript of the journal of the second voyage of Jasper Danckaerts (on deposit in the Long Island Historical Society).
- 1868 Map number 21 in D. G. Beers, *Atlas of the State of Delaware*.
- 1887 Map number 14 in G. W. Baist, *Atlas of the City of Wilmington and Vicinity*.
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- 1937 United States Geological Survey: Cape Henlopen Quadrangle.

NAMES OF DUTCH OR SWEDISH ORIGIN

Each entry in the list contains the following information:

(1) *The earliest form of the name on record.*¹ As a rule, the earliest form is listed (and this is sometimes followed by a better-known form, in parentheses). Exceptions to this practice are the names still in use, which are marked by an asterisk; such names appear in their present form.

(2) *Important variants of the name* (whenever they exist). These appear either in the discussion or in a chronological summary at the end of the discussion. The reader should realize that there was no *one* form for most of the early names—whether personal or geographical. Not until after the period with which this study is concerned did a trend toward a fixed form for a name set in.

(3) *The meaning of the name* (if this can be determined). The earliest forms are often a clue to the meaning. Later forms sometimes obscure it.

(4) *Some indication of when obsolete names dropped out of use.* If nothing is said on this score, the implication is that a Swedish—or a Dutch—name died out with the end of Swedish—or of Dutch—sovereignty, or soon thereafter.

(5) *As precise a location of the place (or feature) as the records permit.* This is especially important if one is to keep distinct identical, or almost identical, names.

(6) *The language to which the name belongs* (if this can be determined). Swedish names are so labeled. The rest are Dutch unless otherwise marked.

(7) *The reason for the use of the name* (if this can be determined). Some of the reasons are still to be found.

¹ Although names undoubtedly existed which did not get into the records, a study of this nature must be confined to names of record. It would be possible for a person to think, for example, that since there was a Swedish equivalent of Deer Point (namely, Hiort Udd), there was also a Swedish equivalent of adjacent Deer Creek; but such a name does not appear in the records and we cannot be sure that it existed. The creek might have had some other name during the Swedish period—a temporarily surviving Indian name, possibly—and Deer Creek might have resulted from a shifting to the creek of the first element of the name Deer Point.

It should also be observed (1) that cross references are shown in full capitals, (2) that names still in use—as indicated above—are marked by an asterisk, and (3) that names which got into the record through error are marked by a dagger.

ALTENA. See FORT ALTENA.

AMSTERDAM. A tract of land in Kent County at the head of Double Run (Island Branch). It is mentioned in a survey (Public Archives, Dover) made for Hinrich Jansen on February 6, 1681/2; compare Scharf, *History of Delaware*, p. 1162. For a late occurrence of the name see the will of Isaac Lowber, which is dated 1803 (Kent County Wills A 31, p. 108—also in the Public Archives, Dover).

AMSTERDAM Branch. The southernmost branch at the head of Double Run. It was presumably named for the tract just listed, to which it was adjacent (Scharf, *History of Delaware*, p. 1162).

ANCKE KIJHLEN. Swedish name for Duck Creek. Lindeström's map A (1654-5) and map B (1654-5) both have this name, the form on map B appearing without the enclitic. Although the Swedish name, which means "the duck creek," antedates the first writing down of Lenape *Quinquingo Cipus* (*Indian Place-names in Delaware*, p. 35), it is probably a translation of the Indian name. The Dutch equivalent, Ende Kil, is found on the Jasper Danckaerts map of c. 1683; but since the Dutch form has not turned up in the early records, its appearance on this map is probably the result of translation from English by the Dutch cartographer.

APEN Island. According to Scharf, "Peter Alrich owned . . . a marshy island called Apen Island, lying at the mouth of Red Lion Creek, opposite New Castle Hundred. It was one of those islands formed by marshes on the inland side" (*History of Delaware*, p. 849; cf. *Duke of York Record*, p. 26). The records are dated 1663 and 1665. See also a deed dated 1682, in New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 128. *Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal* (II, 534) gives as a metaphorical meaning of the word *apenland* "een beroerd land," i. e., "a miserable land." To judge by the description of Peter Alrich's island quoted above, such a meaning might be appropriate here as well. A similar name, *Apeje's*, was once used for an island near Albany (cf. Rутtenber, *Indian Geographical Names*, pp. 59-

60). That the first element of the Delaware name is of Dutch origin is not the only possibility; another is that *Apen* is an abbreviated form of an Indian name (cf. *Indian Place-names in Delaware*, p. 48).

ARIENS KIL. Former name of St. Augustine Creek. This name probably attached itself to the creek because of the proximity of settlers named Ariens, a Dutch personal name with many forms: *Arians*, *Arensen*, *Arentsen*, *Arianson*, *Aerntsen*, *Aertsen*, etc. For evidence that settlers with such a name lived in the area between Appoquinimink and St. Georges Creeks see *New Castle Court Records*, I, 159, 257-8, 267, 339; II, 38, 125.

ARIENS KIL 1673/4: NYCD XII, 511-2 (cf. *ibid.*, XII, 517; *Delaware History*, VI, 41). ARIENS Creek 1674: *New Castle Deed Book I A*, p. 67. ARENTIES Creek 1679/80: *New Castle Court Records*, I, 395 (cf. *ibid.*, I, 413). ARACHES Creek 1684: *New Castle Land Surveys*, pp. 257, 258, 495. AERTYENS KILL 1686: *Delaware History*, VI, 43. ARENTY Creek 1686/7: *New Castle Deed Book I B*, p. 9. ARANTYS Creek 1686/7: *New Castle Court Records*, II, 150. Etc.

BADSTOVE Point. Swedish name for a point of land in the marsh beside BASTE Creek. It is found in *New Castle Court Records*, I, 363, in a request for confirmation dated 1679. For an interpretation see Baste Creek.

BAEIJ VANDE ZUYT REVIER. See ZUYT-BAYE.

BASTE (BATSTOW) Creek. Swedish name for a small tributary of the Delaware which flowed through the marsh between TRANE UDDEN (Crane Hook) and PAERD Hook. *Baste*, or *batstow* (*badstove*) means "bath-house." Although the Dutch word for "bath-house" resembles *batstow* (*badstove*), the early forms, as given below, show the name to have been Swedish in origin (cf. Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, p. 358, n. 66; for a discussion of the use of the steambath by the Swedes and Finns see *ibid.*, p. 357 ff., and for evidence that a bath-house at FORT CASIMIR was owned by a Swede see NYCD XII, 134).¹

BASTE Creek 1677: *New Castle Court Records*, I, 142. BASTLE KILL 1683: *ibid.*, II, 51. BATHSTOW Creek 1686/7: *New Castle Deed Book I B*, p. 1. BATTSTOE Creeke 1702/3: *New Castle Land Surveys*, p. 297. BATSTOW Creek 1702/3: *ibid.*, p. 500; 1739: *New Castle Deed Book I M*, p. 368; 1793: *New Castle Deed Book II O*, p. 315. BATSO Creek 1766: *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives*, p. 78.

¹ For information about the use of this name in Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania see A. R. Dunlap and E. J. Moyne, "The Finnish Language on the

BATHSTOVE Run. A small stream on the north side of CHRISTINA Creek—apparently the upper branch of Mill Creek (1701: data accompanying a warrant to Isaac Tailer and Thomas Pierson for running a dividing line between the counties of Chester and New Castle, as found in a volume in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania entitled *Maps and Surveys—Mason and Dixon's Line—1701-1705*; the warrant was recorded in Book C2, vol. 3, pp. 166-7, Rolls Office, Philadelphia). Mill Creek was formerly called Andries ye Fynnes Creek. For an interpretation of *Bathstove* see the preceding entry.

BLOEMAERTS KIL. One of the Dutch names for the creek at Lewes (cf. HINLOOPEN Creek and HOEREN-KIL). The name first appears on a manuscript map of Godins Bay (from the 1630's), a facsimile of which is to be found in the Colenbrander edition of De Vries, *Korte Historiae*, facing p. 154; and it occurs as late as 1654-5, on the Lindeström maps. Samuel Blommaert, the Dutch patroon for whom the stream was named, received, in 1630, together with Samuel Godin, a patent for land between Cape Henlopen and the mouth of the South River (NYCD I, 43; cf. *Delaware History*, VI, 46-7).

BOCHTEN. A Swedish settlement on the north side of the BRANDYWINE about half way between the Market Street crossing in Wilmington and the mouth of the creek. The form listed is found in the manuscript records of Holy Trinity Church under the date 1699. The name occurs elsewhere in these records, but always in the same form; the form *Bokton*, which is given in the published translation (*Records of Holy Trinity Church*, ed. Burr, p. 43, etc.) is an error. The final appearance of this name in the records was in 1723 (cf. *ibid.*, p. 278, or *Delaware History*, VI, 186). *Bochten*, which means "the bend" (cf. *Ordbok öfver Svenska Språket*, V, 4559-60, s. v. *bukt*), is topographically appropriate since the Brandywine does curve at, or near, the site of this village. The Swedish name brings to mind Lenape *Wawaset*—a traditional name for the Brandywine—which means "near the bend" (*Indian Place-names in Delaware*, p. 44). Although Swedish *bocht*, or *bukt*, is linguistically related to Dutch *boght*, the place-names *Bochten* and

Delaware," *American Speech*, XXVIII, 87. (See also pp. 88-9 of the same article for a discussion of the following geographical names in Delaware with Finnish associations: Andries ye Fynnes Creek, Brewers Run, and Everts Hook.)

The Boght (BOUGHT) were separate and distinct, without influence the one upon the other. (There is a suggestion to the contrary in *Delaware History*, VI, 186; but, in view of the meaning of *Wawaset*, I see no reason for such an assumption.)

***BOMBAY Hook.** The point of land on the western shore of the Delaware where the bay ends and the river begins. The name appears on the Lindeström maps, but its first element is clearly Dutch in character. A sampling of the Dutch forms follows:

BOMTIENS UDD 1654-5: Lindeström's map facing p. 82 of the *Geographia Americae*; cf. Lindeström's maps A and B. BOOMPTJES HOECK 1657: NYCD XII, 166. BOOMTIENS HOECK 1658: *ibid.*, XII, 215. BOOMPJES HOECK 1658: *ibid.*, XII, 221. BOOMPIENS HOECK 1662: *ibid.*, XII, 416. BOOMTIES HOECK c. 1666 *Paskaarte van de Zuydt en Noordt Revier in Nieu Nederlandt*. BOOMTIEShook 1673: NYCD XII, 508.

Although the forms *Boompjes*, *Boomtjes*, etc., did not disappear completely when the records came to be set down in English, there then developed from *Boompjes* a form of the type *Bombeys* (*Duke of York Record*, p. 149; NYCD XII, 477; *New Castle Court Records*, I, 185; *Md. Archives*, V, 393, 427; etc.), no doubt a reflection of the effect of Dutch pronunciation on English ears. This form established itself and ultimately became *Bombay*. The Dutch name—the first element of which consists of *boom* “tree” and the diminutive *-tie* (*-tje*) or *-pie* (*-pje*)¹—is a close translation of the Lenape name for this point: *Mettocksinoowousingh* (*Indian Place-names in Delaware*, p. 26). The meaning of the name in both languages is “little-tree point.”

BOSIE. A spring or run tributary to None Such Creek, which, in turn, is a tributary of the CHRISTINA on its southern side, a short distance above FURU UDDEN (Fern Hook). The location is shown in a survey dated 1701 (New Castle Land Surveys, pp. 100-01; cf. *Duke of York Record*, pp. 127-8). The form listed here is from a deed dated 1684 (New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 127), although a comparable form is cited by Scharf (*History of Delaware*, p. 850) from the year 1667. The name was also applied to a neck of land beside which the run flowed, on the south side of SWART NUTTEN Island (1669: *Duke of York Record*, p. 141). In the forms of this name we have a good example of the confusion

¹ For an example of the less usual diminutive *-ken* see Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, p. 303.

of the letters *o* and *e* in the manuscript records: *Bossie*, *Borshy*, *Beshye*, *Bessey*, *Besslye* [originally *Beshje*], etc. The meaning is "tuft" or "thicket"; compare the second element of RUYGE-BOSJE. The last date in my files for this name is 1739 (New Castle Deed Book I M, p. 380).

BOUGHT, The. The stretch of land between VERDRIETIGE Hook and Naamans Creek. The upper boundary of Verdrietige Hook and the lower boundary of the Bought was (OELE) FRANSSENS Creek. The meaning of the name is "bend in a river." For evidence that the term is topographically appropriate see United States Geological Survey: Chester Quadrangle. The name as listed is from a deed dated 1675 (New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 19). Other early forms of the name are *Boute* (1675: *Pa. Archives*, 1st series, I, 34); *Boght* (1676/7: *Record of Upland Court*, p. 48); etc. The name occurs at least as late as 1693 (New Castle Deed Book I B, p. 190). Compare WIJNDRUFWE UDDEN.

***BOUT** Creek. Former name of Holly Oak Creek, for the lower branch of which the names "Bout Creek" and "Bout Brook" are still used.¹ In the early records one finds, in addition to the form listed, such forms as *Boght Kill*, *Bow Creek*, and *Boat Creek*. The name was evidently transferred to the stream from the area it helps to drain: the BOUGHT.

***BRANDYWINE** Creek. A tributary of the CHRISTINA River, the confluence being in the low marshy area above the outlet of the Christina. The name first appears in a land record in English dated 1665, in the phrase "a Creeke commonly called Brandywine Kill" (*Duke of York Record*, p. 26); thus we may reasonably infer that it was in use in the period before the English seizure in 1664. Other early forms are as follows: BRAINWEND KILL 1670: *ibid.*, p. 144. BRANDYWINE KILL 1671: New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 18. BRANDEWYNE Creeke 1677/8: *New Castle Court Records*, I, 182. BRANDEWYN KILL 1679: *ibid.*, I, 365. BRANDE WINE Cr. 1681: Thornton and Seller's map of south-eastern Pa. BRANDYWINE Creeck 1684: New Castle Land Surveys, p. 145. From 1684 on, *Brandywine Creek* becomes the usual form, although variants (e. g., *Brännewijns Kijlen*²) still appear.

¹ Information from Mr. Rodman Ward of Wilmington.

² 1699: manuscript records of Holy Trinity Church (erroneously given as *Brantwein's* in Burr's translation, p. 58).

Another Brandywine Creek flows into Durham Creek in Bucks County, Pa. (George MacReynolds, *Place Names in Bucks County*, Doylestown, 1942, p. 28); and Brandywine occurs again near the mouth of the Delaware River as the name of a bank or shoal. But the name is by no means limited to the valley of the Delaware. There is a community named Brandywine in the lower part of Prince Georges County, Md., and a Brandywine Bar in the Mississippi is mentioned in Chapter 29 of Mark Twain's *Life on the Mississippi*. In the Netherlands is the name Brandewijnsloot (*Lijst der Aardrijkskundige Namen van Nederland*, Leiden, 1936), and in Flanders the name Brandewijn(s)put (*Nomina Geographica Flandrica*, Monographieën I, p. 37). Then in widely separated parts of the world we find Brandewijns-baai, a bay on the west coast of Sumatra (*Oosthoek's Geillustreerde Encyclopaedie*, 1918), and Brandewijns Baij in the Spitsbergen sector of the Arctic (B. C. Damsteegt, *Nieuwe Spiegel der Zeevaart*, Amsterdam, 1942, Kaart 2).

The Dutch associations of so many of the names just listed inclines one to think of *Brandywine* as a name of Dutch origin rather than Swedish; and this is borne out by a comparison of the Dutch word for brandy with the Swedish word: *brandewijn* and *brännvin*—assuming, of course, that the name has connection with the word *brandy*. Whether it does or not is anybody's guess. In 1660, Jan Juriaensen Becker "residing outside of Fort Altena" was charged with selling brandy to the savages "for which he had long been notorious" (NYCD XII, 339), but there is no way of tying such an incident to the naming of the stream in question. Before this, Printz had had "erected an ale house at Christina, where the products of his brewery (wine, brandy, and beer) were dispensed to the settlers (*Instruction for Johan Printz*, p. 35); but here again the connection is difficult to establish.

In 1925, A. H. Espenshade wrote as follows: "The origin of the name *Brandywine* . . . cannot be given with certainty. One tradition tells how a vessel laden with *branntwein*, or brandy, was once lost in its waters. Another explanation identifies the name with that of Andrew Braindwine, who once owned land near its mouth [*Duke of York Record*, pp. 144-5]. A third theory explains that this name was given because 'the slough near Downingtown discharged its muddy waters into the creek, tingeing it the color of brandy'" (*Place Names of Pennsylvania*, p. 306). Of these explanations, the

only one that merits serious consideration is the second,¹ which seems like the answer to the problem until one recalls that personal names may derive from geographical names as well as geographical from personal. If one could demonstrate beyond a doubt that the creek was named for Andrew and not Andrew for the creek, then a different explanation would be in order for Brandywine Shoal. When we take the larger view and consider the Delaware valley names in relation to *Brandywine* names elsewhere, the puzzle becomes all the more baffling, since few, if any, of these other names could be explained as transfers from the Delaware area. Thus Espenshade's "cannot be given with certainty" does not overstate the case.

***BREAD AND CHEESE Island.** An "island" formed in part by HWITLERSKIL (White Clay Creek) and Red Clay Creek at their confluence—in part by tributaries of these streams (see United States Geological Survey: Wilmington Quadrangle). Lindeström's maps A and B (1654-5) record the name as *Kees und Brodts Ö(ö)*; the derivative map entitled "Nova Svecia hodie dicta Pennsylvania" (after 1682) reads, less accurately, *Knesudbrädzoen*. The presence of this name on the Lindeström maps might lead to the inference that it was Swedish in origin, but *kees* is Dutch rather than Swedish, *und* is more nearly Dutch than Swedish, and the third word of the Lindeström version is indeterminate. On balance, then, the specific element has a Dutch character rather than a Swedish; yet a thorough-going Dutch form of the name does not seem to have been preserved in any of the early documents. In the English records the name is found as listed here, except in a few instances in which *Cheese* is the first element rather than the third.

Of the possible reasons for use that present themselves, the following may be mentioned: (1) "Cheese and bread" and "bread and cheese" are popular names of various plants, or parts of plants: the wood sorrel, the leaf-buds of the hawthorn, the seeds of the mallow, etc., and the name might have been applied because of the prevalence of one such plant on the "island." This name is found elsewhere, applied, for example, to small streams in Maryland and New Jersey, and an explanation of this type might serve for all such instances. On the "island" as it exists today, however, there

¹ For evidence that *Brandewyne* was an English personal name, see Charles W. Bardsley, *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*, London, 1901, p. 129.

does not seem to be a plant of the kind, and in the quantity, needed to justify such an explanation. (2) Another possibility is that the Dutch personal name *Kaasenbrood* or *Casenbroot* was the source of the name, but the records do not show that anyone with this name was associated with the tract in question. (3) The name may have been given because of a possible resemblance between the Delaware "island" and a polder (tract of drained land) in the Netherlands named *Kaas en Brood* (*Lijst der Aardrijkskundige Namen van Nederland*, Leiden, 1936, p. 181). (4) A popular explanation is that the island received its name because it is a place of plenty where there is abundance of bread and cheese to eat. Unfortunately, "bread and cheese" in English usage, as well as the Dutch *kaas an brood*, often means something quite the contrary: namely, humble fare, slim pickings, food for the poor, etc., so that one could just as well think of "poverty island" as the meaning of the name. In this connection it might be noted that in 1669 the owners of the island were "very much straitened for want of forrage and other accommodation for their cattle" (*Duke of York Record*, p. 142).

Of these possibilities, the last (i. e., "poverty island") is perhaps worth more than any of the others, but they are all speculative. A thoroughly acceptable reason for the use of the name has yet to be proposed.

BUSWICK. Tract of land "in Christina Creeke" owned by Hendrick Vand Burgh (1685: *New Castle Court Records*, II, 106). A compounding of *bos* and *wick*, the name means "district with tufts," i. e., swampy area.

CALCOEN Island. An "island" in the marsh just above **TRANE UDDEN** (Crane Hook), near the mouth of the **CHRISTINA** (1683: *New Castle Court Records*, II, 50). It is not to be confused with Calcoen Hook, a place farther up the Delaware River, above the Delaware border. *Calcoen* means "turkey," as the records occasionally disclose (for example: "Calcoen or Turkey Island," in *New Castle Deed Book I M*, p. 156). Although the records show this name in a Dutch form, it is difficult to say whether it was Dutch or Swedish in the beginning since the Swedish cognate is *kalkon*. For evidence that the name was used at least until the middle of the eighteenth century see *New Castle Deed Book I Q*, p. 448. Both De Vries (*Narratives of Early Pennsylvania*, ed. Myers, p. 22) and Lindeström (*Geographia Americae*, p. 187)

comment on the presence of wild turkeys in the valley of the Delaware. For another name for this feature see (MONS) POULSENS Island.

CAREL Hook. A tract of land lying north of SHELLPOT Creek, near its mouth, and stretching from Indian Hook to CRUMP KILL. It was surveyed for Hans Petersen in 1680 (*New Castle Court Records*, I, 506-7), and was perhaps named by him for Carel, or Charles, Petersen, a prominent land-owner in this area.

***CHRISTINA Creek or River** (formerly **KIJL, KILL**). Swedish name for the stream which flows into the Delaware at Wilmington (Rising's Journal: July 9, 1654; Lindeström's maps A and B; etc.). The first European name given to this river was ELBE, but this was soon abandoned in favor of *Christina*, no doubt because of the presence on its upper bank of the fort called CHRISTINA SKANTZ. *Christina* remains, in spite of occasional transmutations down through the years (for example: *Christine, Christeen, Christina, Christiany, Christian, Christen*), as the current name of the stream.

CHRISTINA HAMBN. Swedish name for the harbor beside CHRISTINA SKANTZ, i. e., Fort Christina (see the map dated 1655 which faces p. 268 of Lindeström's *Geographia Americæ*, and cf. Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, p. 245). The meaning of the name is given in the next entry.

CHRISTINA HAMBNS STADH. Name of the Swedish settlement just above CHRISTINA SKANTZ (see the map cited in the preceding entry, and note the alternate form of the name on this map: Stadhen Christina Hambn). It was destroyed by the Dutch in 1655 (Lindeström, *Geographia Americæ*, p. 267). The name means "town of Christina Haven." Compare the name *Christinehamn* in the kingdom of Sweden (Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, p. 633, n. 8).

CHRISTINA SKANTZ. The Swedish fortification established in 1638 on the upper side of CHRISTINA Creek just above the mouth of the BRANDYWINE, and named in honor of Queen Christina (Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, p. 193, n. 52). *Skantz-*

(*en*),¹ which means "fort," was soon changed to *Fort*, even by Swedish writers. The name *Fort Christina* (*Kristina*, *Kirstina*) occurs frequently in the records down to the end of the Swedish period.

CLAESBURG. A tract of land on the north side of HWITLERS KIL (White Clay Creek), one corner being at the mouth of a run called Mill Brook (1677: *New Castle Deed Book I A*, p. 185; cf. *New Castle Court Records*, I, 267). It was presumably named for one of the settlers called *Claes*; but for which one, the records do not make clear.

CLEMENS KIL. In 1676, John Andrisson (Stalcop) transferred to Sammel Peeterson and Laers Cornelison a piece of land lying on "the other side of Clemens kil" (*Delaware History*, VI, 43). This was a small stream on the southwest side of Wilmington which once flowed into the CHRISTINA from the north, and which, at a later date, was called Stalcop's Gut (Ferris, *Original Settlements on the Delaware*, pp. 289-90). *Clemens* was probably a Swedish name (cf. Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, p. 824).

Cape **CORNELIUS.** Early name, after Cornelius May (or Mey), for what is now Cape Henlopen (1625: *Narratives of New Netherland*, ed. Jameson, p. 52; 1647 ff.: maps of the Jansson-Visscher series; 1649: NYCD I, 289). This name was brought into play by the Maryland authorities in their boundary dispute with the Penns (*Md. Archives*, VI, 1; cf. *Pa. Archives*, 1st series, I, 147, and 2nd series, XVI, 662, 690, 696). For a discussion of the supplanting of the name see Cape HENLOPEN.

CRANE HOOK. See TRANE UDDEN.

CRANE KILL. See under TRANE UDDEN.

CRUMP KILL. Swedish name for a small stream which flowed into SHELLPOT Creek a short distance above the junction of the Shellpot and the BRANDYWINE. It is mentioned in *New Castle Court Records* (1680: I, 507; cf. *ibid.*, I, 510, and a survey dated 1764 in *New Castle Land Surveys*, p. 308) as one of the boundaries of CAREL Hook. The first word in the name means "crooked."

¹ For examples of this word with the enclitic see *The Instruction for Johan Printz*, pp. 69, 79.

This stream should be distinguished from a Crumkill farther up the Delaware River in what is now Pennsylvania.

CUYPERS EJLENT. Early name of (JACOB) VANNIVERS Island; cf. *Indian Place-names in Delaware*, pp. 23-4. The form given here is found, dated 1660, in the New York Historical Manuscripts (Dutch), vol. 18, item 82, at Albany; for an anglicized version see NYCD XII, 299. Thomas Campanius (*Kort Beskrifning*, p. 75; as translated by Du Ponceau, p. 81) tells us that two Dutchmen and some coopers worked on this island. Since some of these coopers probably were Swedes (cf. Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, pp. 701-2), it is impossible to be sure that this was a Dutch name from the beginning. The reason for the name is obvious enough. See TIMBERÖEN.

***DRAWYERS** Creek. The northern branch of Appoquinimink Creek. The Dutch origin of the name is indicated by the form *Draijers*, found interlined above *Drawers* in a warrant dated 1671 (New Castle Land Warrants, 1671-9, folio 30). In New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 25, there is reference to a land record of 1667 in which the name appears, but until this lost record turns up—or a similar record from the years before 1671—the form in the warrant cited above must stand as the earliest evidence we have about the original form of the name. Other forms from records down through the years are as follows: *Drayers* (sometimes *Drayer*), *Drawers* (sometimes *Drawer*), *Drawjers*, *Drawyers* (sometimes *Drawyer*, *Drawyer's*). In most of the earlier documents the definite article “the” precedes the name.

Drawyers has long been a name puzzle to students of local history. Two possible explanations may be considered. (1) Some have thought of the use of the Appoquinimink waterway for the transport of goods across the peninsula and have wished to interpret the name as meaning “of the drawer(s),” or “hauler(s)”; but this interpretation may be questioned in view of the earliest form of the name. (2) The Dutch word *dra(a)iers* means “turner’s,” or “of the turner”; thus someone who was a turner by trade might have acquired land along the creek, which was thereupon called “the turner’s creek.” To find such a person is the problem. Neither the Anders Dreijer who worked in a mill at the Christina settlement (Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, pp. 321, 702), nor the Jan Hendricksen of New Castle, surnamed Drayer or Turner (New Castle

Land Warrants, 1671-9, folio 54; New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 43; *New Castle Court Records*, II, 7), was associated with the Appoquinimink settlement, as far as is known. Tradition has it that Jacob Alricks was buried near Drawyers Creek (*Papers of the Historical Society of Delaware*, no. 22, p. 14), and in *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts—Dutch* (ed. E. B. O'Callaghan), I, 215, we learn that in 1660 Laurens Andriessen Draeyer was one of two men who petitioned to attach the property of the late Jacob Alricks; this, however, is a tenuous thread upon which to hang an explanation. It is perhaps worth adding that, in 1659, a John Turner lived on Sassafra Creek—the headwaters of which are not far from those of the Appoquinimink-Drawyers waterway (*Narratives of Maryland*, ed. Hall, p. 314).

In sum, the reason for the use of *Drawyers Creek* is still to be determined.

DRECK or DURK Creek. A small tributary of Appoquinimink Creek. The name first appears in a Dutch patent to Ephraim and Casparus Herman (1674: *Delaware History*, VI, 40); for the precise location see **STRUNT KILL** (1). In the abbreviated version of the Herman patent which is found in NYCD XII, 511-2, the translator interprets dreck as "mud," but it was probably intended in the sense of "excrement" since an equivalent used in other records is *strunt*. *Durk* (elsewhere *dirk*) is a metathesized form of *dreck*.

DRUFWER UDDEN. Swedish name appearing on the map entitled "Nova Suecia hodie dicta Pennsylvania." It seems to apply to what Lindeström designates **TRANE UDDEN**, and could, of course, be another name for that area. The map on which it is found, however, contains a number of inaccuracies. Based on the cartographical work of Lindeström, it was prepared in 1682 (or later) and published in *Lutheri Catechismus* (Stockholm, 1696). Since, on Lindeström's map A and map B the name "Drufwe Udden" (i. e., "the grape point") is applied to an area directly across the Delaware on the New Jersey side, one suspects the map-maker of having juggled the names "Drufwe Udden" and "Trane Udden," and of having ended up with a name on the western bank which properly belonged on the eastern.

ELB-REVIR. The first European name for **CHRISTINA Creek**. It appears in this form in an affidavit of four sailors before P.

Ruttens dated 1639 (facsimile in Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, between pp. 184 and 185). The name occurs as late as 1651 (*Delaware History*, VI, 29), but between those dates it was used only infrequently. Johnson (*op. cit.*, p. 184, n. 17) suggests that the name was given "in honor of Minuit's home river"; this cannot be correct, however, for Minuit, who led the first Swedish expedition to the Delaware in 1638, was a native of Wesel on the Rhine, as Johnson elsewhere in the same work (p. 684) points out. Since the Elb(e) was a geographical feature well known to the Swedes from their campaigns during the Thirty Years' War, the name of this German river would come readily to the minds of the Swedish settlers; but their precise reason for choosing it remains unknown.

ENDE KIL. See ANCKE KIJHLEN.

Fern Hook. See FURU UDDEN.

FISKIEKIJLEN. Swedish name for the most important tributary of the CHRISTINA, the two streams coming together a short distance below CHRISTINA SKANTZ (Fort Christina). The name appeared in this form on Lindeström's map A (1654-5) and, with minor variations, in other Swedish documents; but it soon gave way to the present name of the stream, BRANDYWINE. The Swedish name is inexactly translated on a Dutch map as "Vis-scherskil" (the Allardt map in the Jansson-Vischer series), and exactly translated, in a confirmation in English, as "fish kill" (1669: *Duke of York Record*, p. 156). The falls of this stream were called FISKIEKIJLSFALLET on Lindeström's map A.

FISKIEKIJLSFALLET. See under FISKIEKIJLEN.

FLIEGEN BOURGH. Name of a Dutch battery north east of CHRISTINA SKANTZ, across FISKIEKIJLEN. "At this place stood 2 companies, and because there was a great amount of Spanish flies there, which came from the reed flats, therefore they called this fortification Fly-burg" (from Lindeström's account of the siege of Fort Christina, *Geographia Americae*, p. 269). *Fliegen Bourgh* is found on the map facing p. 268 of the work cited, which seems to be the only document in which the name was recorded.

FORKINS KILL. A small tributary of the Delaware which flowed through the marshy area between SWANWICK and PAERD

Hook. This form of the name is found in a deed dated 1685 (New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 112). There are two other occurrences: "the fforkens Creek" (1687: New Castle Deed Book I B, p. 34) and "the fferkins Creek at Paert hook" (1704: *ibid.*, p. 257). The first element of the name resembles, particularly in the last form cited, the stream name—of Dutch origin—across the Delaware, in New Jersey, written variously as "Varkens," "Firkins," "Ferkens," etc., and meaning "hog's." In view of the confusion of "e" and "o" in the early manuscripts, we may perhaps conjecture this to be the meaning of the Delaware name as well.

FORT ALTENA (often shortened to **ALTENA**). Name given to **CHRISTINA SKANTZ** (Fort Christina) by the Dutch in 1655 and used by them until 1664 (NYCD XII, 132, 175, 182, 183, 350, 445, 452). Occasionally the stressed vowel of *Altena* is written *o* rather than *e* as a result of confusion like that mentioned in the entry above; examples may be seen in NYCD II, 15, 19, and 178 (but the original of the document found in NYCD II, 178, which is cited in Anna T. Lincoln's *Wilmington . . .*, p. 45, reads *Altenae*¹). Although the fort may have been named for the well-known town of Altena in western Germany, it should be noted that the name *Altena* is not unknown in the Netherlands (cf. *Andrees Allgemeiner Handatlas*, Bielefeld und Leipzig, 1921, map 85). The absence of this name from the records of the years 1673-4, when the Dutch were in control, is a reminder of the centralization of government in New Castle and the temporary eclipse of the settlement on the **CHRISTINA**.

FORT CASIMIR. In 1651 Stuyvesant established a fort at the **SANTHOECK** (now New Castle). This fort was seized by the Swedes in 1654, but it came again into Dutch possession in 1655. For the brief period of their control the Swedes called it **FORT TREFALDIGHEET**, but it was Fort Casimir to the Dutch until 1656 (NYCD XII, 72, 75, 124, 132, etc.), when that name began to be supplanted by **NIEUW AMSTEL** (NYCD XII, 166, 232, 305, etc.). The writers of *Delaware, a Guide to the First State* (p. 26) say of the fort at the Santhoeck that Stuyvesant "named it Fort Casimir in honor of Count Ernest Casimir of Nassau" (cf. *Dela-*

¹ The final "e," which occurs in a few readings of the name, appears to be an accidental variant.

ware History, IV, 257). This is certainly more to the point than the suggestion by Bozman (*History of Maryland*, II, 490) that the fort was named for John Casimir, King of Poland—a theory questioned, as it deserved to be, by O'Callaghan (*History of New Netherland*, II, 275, n. 2).

FORT CHRISTINA. See CHRISTINA SKANTZ.

FORT NIEUW AMSTEL. See NIEUW AMSTEL.

FORT OPLANDT. Scharf (*History of Delaware*, p. 32) says that the "small building, surrounded with pallisades" which the Dutch built at Lewes in 1631 "was given the name of Fort Oplandt." Since there does not seem to be support for this assertion in De Vries or in other early sources, it is possible that the name *Fort Oplandt* got into the record as the result of a mistranslation of the following passage in De Vries: "Al eer wy uyt Texel 't zeyl gingen, verston den dat ons Fortje vande Wilde was afgeloopen, het Volck doodt geslagen, twee-en dertigh Man, *die buyten het Fort waren op Landt om haer werck te doen*" (*Korte Historiae*, ed. Colenbrander, p. 148). The italicized clause, which contains the words "Fort . . . op Landt"—but not as a name—may be translated "who were outside the fort working the land." For a translation of the entire quotation see *Narratives of Early Pennsylvania*, ed. Myers, p. 9.

FORT TREFALDIGHEET. Swedish name for FORT CASIMIR during the period beginning May 21, 1654, and ending September 1, 1655 (Lindestrom, *Geographia Americae*, pp. 87-8, 265). It is once recorded as *Trefalldighets Skantz* (1654: Records of the Colony of New Sweden). The name, in both forms, means "Fort Trinity," and Lindestrom says the fort was so named because it was captured by the Swedes on Trinity Sunday (*op. cit.*, p. 88).

(OELE) FRANSENS Creek. Another name for STENKIL (1678: *Record of Upland Court*, p. 119; cf. *New Castle Court Records*, I, 262, 284). Oele Fransen, a Swede (cf. Acrelius, *History of New Sweden*, p. 191), was a land-owner in the BOUGHT (*Duke of York Record*, p. 95; *Record of Upland Court*, p. 198).

FURU UDDEN (Fern Hook). Swedish name for a neck of land on the south bank of the CHRISTINA "between two small creeks

or kills (1669: *Duke of York Record*, p. 138). The downstream boundary-creek must have drained the swamp on the west side of Long Hook, as mentioned in a survey dated 1681 (*New Castle Court Records*, I, 511); the one upstream was called Pine Creek (1685: *New Castle Land Surveys*, p. 352) and Pine Swamp Branch (1764: *ibid.*, p. 84). For a discussion of the variant form *Fårehuken*, see *Delaware History*, VI, 242; the first element of this variant appears to be an etymologizing of *fur*.

The name as listed is from Lindeström's map A (1654-5); a similar form appears on map B. The Swedish name, which means "fir point" or "pine point," is a translation of the Lenape name *Koijäkü* (*Indian Place-names in Delaware*, p. 22). When it became the turn of the Dutch to record this name, they made it *Vurenhoek* "fir hook" (*New Castle Court Records*, I, 163; cf. *ibid.*, I, 35, 178); and this first element was written variously, in English records, as *Fyren*, *Fearn*, *Fern(e)*, etc. But the English also called it *Fire Hook*, mistaking *vuren* for a Dutch word meaning "fire." The name was apparently given because of the presence of pine trees in the area; compare the names "Pine Creek" and "Pine Swamp Branch" mentioned above.

"Fern Hook" was used until the middle of the nineteenth century (*Laws of Delaware*, X, 181), and perhaps even later. There is a place near Farnhurst called "Fern Hook" today, but this looks more like a revival than a survival of the early name.

GODINS BAY. Dutch name for Delaware Bay, after Samuel Godyn, president of the Chamber of Amsterdam of the West India Company and patroon of the South River colony. The listed form is found on the manuscript map from the 1630's reproduced in the Colenbrander edition of De Vries, *Korte Historiae*, facing p. 154. Other forms of the name are as follows: GODENIS BAY 1630-4: Buchellius chart (frontispiece, *Narratives of New Netherland*, ed. Jameson). GODDYNs . . . BAY 1631: NYCD XII, 17. GODINS BALJ c. 1643: Kaert vande Suyd Rivier (facsimile in F. C. Wieder, *Monumenta Cartographia*, plate 79). GODYNs BAY 1648: NYCD I, 290, 293.

GROENINGEN. A tract of land across from REEDY Island in what is now St. Georges Hundred. It was the property of Peter Alricks (167-: *Duke of York Record*, p. 100; cf. *Wharton's Surveys*, ed. Myers, p. 84, and NYCD XII, 544, 548), whose home was near Groeningen in the Netherlands (Jasper Danckaerts, *Journal*, p. 104,

n. 3). For evidence that the name was in use until the middle of the eighteenth century see New Castle Land Surveys, p. 18.

(DE)GROOTE KILL. Dutch name for the stream flowing into the Delaware near OMELANDEN Point, some three miles below New Castle (1678: *New Castle Court Records*, I, 255; cf. *ibid.*, I, 266, 313). It may be translated as "(the) great creek," and so appears in certain records (1684: New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 90; 1684: New Castle Land Surveys, p. 17; etc.).

HAERT KILL. Another name for BLOEMAERTS KIL, or HOEREN-KIL. It was recorded but once: in Lindeström's *Geographia Americae* (p. 153). Whether this name is Dutch or Swedish is not clear, nor is there anywhere a definite clue to the meaning. It is perhaps worth mentioning, however—as an avenue for further investigation—that the Dutch word *hoornhert*, "Indian hog" (Bruggencate's *English Woordenboek*, II, 218), appears to combine the first element of *Haert Kill* with the similarly puzzling first element of the alternative name *Hoeren-kil*.

HÄGER UDDEN. Swedish name appearing on Lindeström's map A, map B, and map facing p. 82 of *Geographia Americae* (1654-5) for a neck of land somewhere between Appoquinimink Creek and BOMBAY Hook—presumably Liston Point, as Johnson suggests, in his comment on map A. The name means "heron point." Lindeström (*op. cit.*, p. 187) comments on the appearance of heron along the banks of the Delaware in the seventeenth century. For mention of a Heron Run in this area see Scharf, *History of Delaware*, p. 1017.

*Cape **HENLOPEN.** The established name of the Delaware cape at the entrance to Delaware Bay. The current spelling of the name occurred sporadically until the nineteenth century, when it became the favored form. *Hinlo(o)pen* is the form most commonly found in the early documents. Variants of the name are illustrated by the following examples: 1633 *Kaep de Hinloopen* (De Vries, *Korte Historiæ*, ed. Colenbrander, p. 164); 1637 *Caep hinlooepe* (*Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts*, pp. 373, 380); 1651 *Cape Hindlopen* (NYCD I, 542, 544); 1682 *Cape in Lopen* (NYCD XII, 669, or *New Castle Court Records*, II, 22). The last variant cited (elsewhere spelled *Inlope(n)*, which does not seem to have been much in use

before the Penn period, made little headway toward supplanting the forms spelled with initial *H*.

Although De Laet, in the 1625 edition of his *Nieuwe Wereldt* (*Narratives of New Netherland*, ed. Jameson, p. 53), calls this point Cape CORNELIUS and uses the name *Hinloopen* to designate False Cape, he adds after the word "Cornelius," in the 1630 edition, the words "or also Hinlopen" (*ibid.*, p. 52, n. 2); thus he reveals a double use of *Hinlo(o)pen* in the early part of the seventeenth century. Other documents in which *Hinlo(o)pen* is clearly applied to Cape Henlopen are as follows: *Delaware History*, VI, 28 (1629); NYCD I, 43 (1630); manuscript map of Godins Bay (1630-40); Kaert vande Suyd Rivier (c. 1643); map facing p. 82 in Lindeström's *Geographia Americae* (1654-5). Documents in which the application is to False Cape are listed under Cape HINLOOPEN.

Apparently the name *Hinlo(o)pen* was applied at an early date to the lower of the two capes (i. e., False Cape), but since many would not realize the existence of two capes on the west side of the bay, *Hinlo(o)pen* as the name of the cape near the bay entrance came into conflict with *Cornelius* as the name of the cape at the bay entrance. Among seafaring men, we are told, the name "Caep-Hinlopen" was preferred over "Caep-Cornelius" (1662: *Kort Verhael*, p. 10)—a trend which, in the end, became general. As *Hinlo(o)pen* gradually won out over *Cornelius*, it naturally came to be applied to the more southerly cape with less and less frequency, and finally not at all.

Three explanations of the origin of the name *Cape Henlopen* have been offered. (1) E. B. O'Callaghan considered it a name imported from across the Atlantic, as is indicated in his statement that "the great south cape was called Hindelopen, after one of the towns of the province of Friesland" (*History of New Netherland*, I, 73). For evidence that the Dutch place-name was also spelled *Hinloopen* see *Nomina Geographica Neerlandica*, IV, 133. (2) Another suggestion, found in an eighteenth-century deposition by James Logan, is that the name derives from the Dutch verb *heenloopen* "to run away" and was applied because the cape (i. e., False Cape) seemed to disappear when approached, and that it was later changed to *inloopen* "to run in" to apply to the cape at the bay entrance (*Pa. Archives*, 2nd series, XVI, 660; cf. *Report on the Resurvey of the Md.-Pa. Boundary*, reprinted from *Reports of the Md. Geological Survey*, VII, 165). Since the records show *Hinlopen*

rather than *Henlopen* as the usual form for the more southerly of the two capes, and since spellings without initial *H* occur rarely, if at all, in the Dutch period, this suggestion should be set aside.

(3) A third suggestion is that the name *Henlopen* was given to the cape in honor of a person of the same name. There are two candidates: a well-known Dutch navigator, Jelmer Hinlopen (proposed by Lambrechtsen, as quoted in J. W. Moulton, *History of the State of New York*, p. 401; cf. J. Scheltema, *Rusland en de Nederlanden* . . . , I, 53); and a director of the North Sea Company, Tymen Jacobsen Hinlopen of Amsterdam (Brodhead, *History of the State of New York*, p. 59; cf. B. C. Damsteegt, *Nieuwe Spiegel der Zeevaart*, p. 92).

Whether Cape Henlopen was named for a Dutch town or for a prominent Netherlander of earlier times is still to be decided. If for the latter, then the proper candidate for the honor must also be determined.

Cape HINLO(O)PEN. Early name of False Cape, i. e., the north point of the area later known as Fenwick's Island. In 1625 De Laet wrote as follows: "Four leagues from this cape [CORNELIUS, now HENLOPEN] lies another, which our countrymen call Cape Hinlopen" (*Narratives of New Netherland*, ed. Jameson, p. 53). The name is spelled *Hinlopen* in the following sources: Jansson-Visscher series of maps (1647 ff.); NYCD I, 289 (1649); *Duke of York Record*, p. 47 (c. 1670); NYCD XII, 577, 583 (1677); Turner, *Some Records of Sussex County*, p. 88 (1682); warrant of Charles II for the grant of the three lower counties to the Duke of York, in Penn Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. XV, item 51 (1683). William Penn tried, in 1682, to end the confusion about the two capes at the southern side of the entrance to Delaware Bay by issuing the following instruction: "And southwards to Asewomet Inlet; Reputed and Accounted Cape Henlopen which said Cape Henlopen I will from hence forward have Called by the name of Cape James" (Turner, *op. cit.*, p. 82); others, however, did not have the same interest in establishing the southernmost cape as the one and only Cape Hinlopen (Henlopen) that Penn had, and the confusion continued. For a discussion of the origin of the name *Hinlo(o)pen*, see the entry above.

HINLOOPEN Creek. In a document dated 1629, which is printed in *Delaware History*, VI, 27-8, reference is made to the "aforesaid

Zouth Corner or Creek Called Hinloopen." Although the HOEREN-KIL is apparently not referred to elsewhere in this way, here is one instance at least in which the name of the cape (i. e., Cape HENLOPEN) is transferred to the stream nearby.

HIORT UDD. Swedish name for a neck of land on the north side of CHRISTINA KIJJ, just above CHRISTINA SKANTZ (Fort Christina). The name, which is found in this form on Lindeström's map A (1654-5), means "deer point." On map B (1654-5) the first element is written *Hörte*. An English translation appears in a census of c. 1680: namely, "Dear Point" (NYCD XII, 647).

HOEREN-KIL. Dutch name for the creek (now a part of the Lewes and Rehoboth Canal) which flowed into Delaware Bay a short distance above Cape HENLOPEN; compare HINLOOPEN Creek and BLOEMAERTS KIL. The form listed is found in a letter by Joost von Bogaert dated 1640 (Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, p. 143, n. 28). The same spelling—but without separation of the elements (i. e., *Hoerenkil*)—is found on the Library of Congress copy of a map of approximately the same date entitled "Kaert vande Suyd-Rivier." For the most part, however, the Dutch spelled the name *Hoere-kil*; sample occurrences of this spelling, the earliest of which is dated 1642, are listed in my article entitled "An Early American Place-name Puzzle: Hoere(n)kil" (*American Speech*, XIX, 112-4). Except in one instance (see HAERT KILL), Swedish writers use the form *Horn Kill*, or *Hornkill* (1653: *Instruction for Johan Printz*, p. 43; 1654: "Report of Governor Rising," in *Narratives of Early Pennsylvania*, ed. Myers, p. 140; June 16, 1654: Rising's Journal, where the variant *Hornekijlen* occurs; 1654-6: Lindeström, *Geographia Americae*, p. 130; etc.).¹

To be compared with this name are the Dutch names for three other features along the east coast: namely, Hoorn's Hook in the East River (J. H. Innes, *New Amsterdam and Its People*, p. 126), Horen Hook in the Hudson River (Johnson, *op. cit.*, p. 171, n. 33; cf. Ruttenber, *Indian Geographical Names*, p. 106, and *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts—Dutch*, ed. E. B. O'Callaghan, p. 364), and Hoeren Eylandt in the Connecticut River (see the Jansson-Vis-

¹ In Samuel Smith's *History of New Jersey* (Burlington, 1765) is a quotation (pp. 57-8) containing the form *Hoeren Kill*, from an account said there to be Swedish. Careful examination reveals that this is a quotation from the Dutch *Kort Verhael van Nieuw-Nederlandt* rather than one from a Swedish document.

schier series of maps, references to which may be found in "A Checklist of Seventeenth-Century Maps Relating to Delaware," *Delaware Notes*, XVIII, 63-76).

Early bewilderment about the derivation of the name *Hoere(n)-kil* was expressed in a Dutch document of 1650 entitled *Vertoogh van Nieu-Neder-land*, in a passage which has been translated as follows: "This place we call the Hoere-kil. From whence this name is derived we do not know" (translation quoted from *Narratives of New Netherland*, ed. Jameson, p. 313). The first explanation of the naming of the creek appeared in 1662 in a Dutch treatise entitled *Kort Verhael van Nieuw-Nederlandt* (p. 11), in which the writer speaks of a report that the Indians living there had with the greatest generosity volunteered their wives and daughters to the Netherlands. The first element of the name is, then, in the view of this Dutch writer, the plural of *hoer*, i. e., *hoeren* or *hoere* . This explanation has been repeated, with embellishments, down the years, e. g., by Jasper Danckaerts in his *Journal, 1679-80* (ed. James and Jameson), p. 152, and by Garrett Van Sweeringen in a deposition dated 1684 (see either NYCD III, 342, or *Md. Archives*, V, 411). The principal argument in favor of this derivation is that it was set down in Dutch documents of the latter half of the seventeenth century. Arguments against it are (1) that it is based on hearsay—stemming, as it does, from a soldier who went to the area for the first time in 1659 (*Kort Verhael*, p. 10; NYCD XII, 242), almost three decades after the original settlers were killed and the post wiped out—and (2) that, since the Swedish word *horn* does not translate the Dutch word *hoere(n)*, the Swedish forms of the name are difficult to account for. Conceivably the letters *h*, *o*, *r*, and *n* were used by Swedish writers to represent the sounds of Dutch *hoeren* ; in that case, however, one might reasonably expect a break in the consistency with which Swedish *Horn Kill* appears: either a translation of Dutch *hoeren* into Swedish, or some effort to distinguish the carry-over from the regular word *horn* in Swedish.

Another explanation is that *Hoeren* was originally *Hoorn*, the stream having been named for the city of Hoorn in the Netherlands. Several objections to this derivation have been offered by Amandus Johnson (*loc. cit.*), the chief ones being (1) that none of the early Dutch writers seem to have recorded *Hoorn* as the name of the stream or to have referred to it as the source of the name they did record, and (2) that, with a number of good-sized streams available

along the Delaware, it seems improbable that an explorer like May (or Mey), in order to honor the name of his native city, would have chosen such an insignificant one as the stream in question.

A third explanation is that the first element in *Hoeren-kil* became established through confusion resulting from a dialectal pronunciation of Dutch *ho(o)rn*, a word which means, in general, something pointed, and, in particular, a mountain top, a cape, a tongue of land, etc. (*Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal*, VI, 1089-97—especially 1094; also W. C. Ackersdijck, in *Taalkundig Magazyn*, III, 310-2), and which was widely used as an element in geographical names in the period under consideration (*Nomina Geographica Neerlandica*, III, 141, 340; B. C. Damsteegt, *Nieuwe Spiegel der Zeevaart*, Amsterdam, 1942, *passim*). Points in favor of this explanation are (1) its topographical appropriateness (the creek having been separated from the bay by a spit of land; compare *Kort Verhael*, p. 11), and (2) its unforced accommodation of the Swedish forms of the name. The principal argument against it is the lack of direct evidence in its support. A number of years ago, in the article in *American Speech* cited above, I mentioned the possibility that Dutch *ho(o)rn* was employed here in the extended sense of "sheltering creek" (*Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal*, VI, 1120). The worth, as a roadstead, of that section of Delaware Bay at the mouth of the Hoeren-kil was fully appreciated by the Dutch; the authors of *Vertoogh van Nieu-Nederland*, for example, speak of it as a creek "navigable far up, and affording a beautiful roadstead for ships of all burdens. There is no other like it for safety and convenience. The main channel of navigation runs close by" (translation from *Narratives of New Netherland*, ed. Jameson, p. 313). In support of this interpretation I suggested that Robert Evelin had this roadstead in mind when he wrote of a "port or rode for any ships called the Nook" (Peter Force, *Tracts*, II, no. 7, p. 22). This interpretation of Evelin's remark, though offered for reasons other than the one suggested by Professor George R. Stewart in his letter to the editor of *American Speech* (XIX, 215-6), is not, I am now convinced, tenable, and other direct evidence to support the derivation is still to be found.

If the second of these three derivations is set aside, together with others of even lesser worth—as enumerated in *Names*, II, 257—and the first and third considered as possibilities, it is a matter of some difficulty to choose between them, not because both are such strong

contenders but because each leaves something to be desired. The two most recent writers on the subject have voted in favor of the first (see George R. Stewart, *Names on the Land*, 1945, pp. 71, 99, and C. A. Weslager, in *Names*, II, 255-62), but a satisfactory solution to the problem of the Swedish forms will have to be worked out before this explanation can even be considered for acceptance. On the other hand, not everyone is willing to accept the theory that *Hoeren* mirrors a dialectal variant of Dutch *ho(o)rn*. The upshot of this discussion is that the puzzle must remain unsolved until all of the pieces are available. If the precise origin of the name *Hoerenkil* is still a mystery, American scholars may take comfort in the knowledge that Dutch onomatologists are likewise in doubt about the origin of names in the Netherlands which contain the element *hoeren*; see, for example, A. C. H. Van Loey, *Studie Over de Nederlandsche Plaatsnamen in de Gemeenten Elsene en Ukkel*, p. 63.

HONDE Creek. A small stream in the BOUGHT; it entered the Delaware a short distance below BOUT Creek (1673: New Castle Land Warrants, 1671-9, folio 20; also New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 16, or *Pa. Archives*, 2nd series, XVI, 279). The name is translated in these sources as "Dog Creek," the usual designation for the stream in later documents. *Hond(e)* is a Dutch word; but Swedish *hund* is closely related, and might conceivably have been the original form.

HWITLERSFALL. Swedish translation of the Lenape name for the falls on White Clay Creek (1654-5: Lindeström's map B; *Indian Place-names in Delaware*, p. 41). This name is most frequently found, in the early records, translated into English (NYCD XII, 544; *New Castle Court Records*, I, 305, 344, 365; *Duke of York Record*, p. 110, etc.), but a Dutch translation, *Wittekleys vall*, appears in *New Castle Court Records*, I, 140 (note the transcriber's error in writing *ll* for *tt*). For an interpretation of *Hwitler* see next entry.

HWITLERSKIL. Swedish name for White Clay Creek (1654-5: Lindeström's map B; cf. *Records of Holy Trinity Church*, ed. Burr, pp. 213, 267). The present name of the stream is a translation of the Swedish name, which, in turn, is a translation of the Indian name (*Indian Place-names in Delaware*, p. 41). For information regarding the various kinds of clay in this area (including white clay) see James C. Booth, *Memoir of the Geological Survey of the*

State of Delaware (Dover, 1841), pp. 16, 38 ff. *Hwitler* developed into *Whitley* (*Records of Holy Trinity Church*, p. 256; *Friends in Wilmington*, Wilmington, 1938, p. 26), a local name for the creek alternating with *White Clay*.

INNIOsa's Island. Land in the possession of the Dutch Governor, Alexander D'Hiniosa, which was confiscated in 1666 (NYCD III, 115; or NYCD XII, 460, where the name is written *Juniosa*). According to Scharf's *History of Delaware* (p. 850), this land was SWART NUTTEN Island; but Scharf apparently misread the confirmation appearing on p. 130 of the *Duke of York Record*, in which D'Hiniosa granted Swart Nutten Island in his official capacity, and not as the owner. The precise location of D'Hiniosa's property is still in doubt. (For information about a piece of marsh near FORT NIEUW AMSTEL—an "island"?—which was owned by the Dutch Governor, see a deed dated 1667 in New Castle Deed Book I I, p. 204.)

JAGERSLAND. An area of indefinite location and extent, but judging by the reference in a letter written in NIEUW AMSTEL, in 1662, to a badly wounded Indian who came "running up the road from Jagersland" (NYCD XII, 409), one of its boundaries could not have been many miles from New Castle. Furthermore, Augustine Herrman, in his journal of 1659, mentions two streams—presumably the CHRISTINA and HWITLERSKIL (White Clay Creek)—as flowing "from Jagersland" (*Narratives of Early Maryland*, ed. Hall, p. 314), so that it might well have been a section which included the north-east corner of Maryland and the surrounding parts of Pennsylvania and Delaware, where these streams rise. *Jager* means "hunter," and since hunting was a major occupation in this section in colonial times, the name is appropriate enough. Note, as a comparable term, the name "Renappi Jageplatz," i. e., "Lenape Hunting-place," which designates, on Lindeström's map B (1654-5), an area in Pennsylvania near the Delaware. For the suggestion that the first part of *Jagersland* is from a personal name, however, see *Narratives of Maryland*, ed. Hall, p. 315, n. 3.

JUNIOSA's Island. See INNIOsa's Island.

KEES UND BRODTS ÖÖ. See BREAD AND CHEESE Island.

KICKOUT Neck. Tract of land on the HOEREN-KIL (1679: patent to Anthony Inlos, Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington; cf. *Duke of York Record*, p. 111, Turner, *Some Records of Sussex County*, p. 64, and the survey for John Kipshaven dated Nov. 17, 1685, Public Archives, Dover). The first element of the name is apparently from Dutch *kijkuit*, which means "look-out." The United States Geological Survey map (Cape Henlopen quadrangle) shows the elevation to be higher at this point than elsewhere in the vicinity.

KNOLBUSHAVEN. Point of land on the south side of Appoquinimink Creek, warranted to "Hans Hansen als miler" (1679: New Castle Land Warrants, 1671-9, folio 60; 1683: New Castle Land Warrants—Penn period, p. 405; cf. *New Castle Court Records*, I, 354, and Scharf, *History of Delaware*, p. 1016). This is a Dutch name meaning "haven of round tufts."

KNOTSENBURGH. Tract of land on the north side of Red Lion Run (1684: New Castle Deed Book I B, p. 7; 1686: *ibid.*, I B, p. 8; cf. *New Castle Court Records*, II, 148). The name, which is Dutch, and which means "retreat of clumps (tufts)," was in use at least as late as 1729 (New Castle Deed Book I I, p. 223).

(JAN) LANDEMAKERS Hook. A neck of land near NIEUW AMSTEL—probably the one called elsewhere LAYMAKERS, although the records do not make this unmistakably clear. It is mentioned in a confirmation of 1668 to Juryan Jansen, whose land is said to be next to the "hook or point of Jan Landemakers" (*Duke of York Record*, p. 134). See NIEU CLARELANDH. To judge by his name, Jan Landemaker was Dutch.

LANDERIJEN. Tract of land lying behind NIEUW AMSTEL (1682/3: *New Castle Court Records*, II, 33). This is the full form of the name, which is Dutch for "landed property." Elsewhere the tract is referred to as "the landey" (1667: *Duke of York Record*, p. 129), and "the Landrey" (1667: New Castle Deed Book I I, p. 204; 1696: New Castle Deed Book I B, p. 111; cf. *ibid.*, p. 297).

LAYMAKERS Hook, The. A neck of land on the upper (north-east) side of SWANWICK, near the marsh that adjoined PAERD Hook. It is mentioned in deeds dated 1676 (New Castle Deed Book

I A, p. 6) and 1706 (New Castle Deed Book I B, p. 420), and again, as the "Layman's Hook," in a deed dated 1669 (*ibid.*, p. 141). It is also referred to, on p. 159 of the *Duke of York Record*, as the "Hay Makers' Hook";¹ but this is evidently a transcriber's error. If *Laymakers* is not a variant of LANDEMAKERS, the origin of the name is obscure.

LILLEFALSKIJLEN. Swedish name for a branch of the CHRISTINA now called Mill Creek, which flows in from the north about a mile above Wilmington (United States Geological Survey: Wilmington Quadrangle; C. A. Weslager, *Delaware's Forgotten River*, pp. 205-6). It appears in this form on Lindeström's map A (1654-5), and as *Lillafals Kil* on his map B (1654-5). The name is correctly translated in subsequent English records as "Little Falls Creek."

LILLEFALSUDDEN. Swedish name, on Lindeström's map A (1654-5) for the point of land just above LILLEFALSKIJLEN. It means "the little-falls point." This area was later known as MIDDLEBURGH.

(**ERIK**) ***MATSONS** Run. The second branch of SHELLPOT Creek flowing in from the north west (1680: *New Castle Court Records*, I, 507), the first being CRUMP KILL (1764: *New Castle Land Surveys*, p. 308). Eric Matson was a member of one of the Swedish expeditions (Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, p. 725).

***MIDDLEBURGH.** A tract of land, owned by Broer Sinnex, on the north side of the CHRISTINA between Mill Creek and Newport (1684: *New Castle Land Surveys*, pp. 481-2). Presumably the name was acquired with the tract since it is unlikely that the owner, a Finn (see A. R. Dunlap and E. J. Moyné, "The Finnish Language on the Delaware," *American Speech*, XXVII, 83), would give to his land the name of the capital of Zeeland in the Netherlands. Eventually the tract was divided, but the name as applied to the marshy sector along the Christina has lived on. In late spellings the second part of the name is often anglicized to *-borough* or *-boro*, as in Middleboro Road.

Mill **DROPE.** An area above TRANE UDDEN (Crane Hook)

¹ Cf. *New Castle Court Records*, I, 44.

within the loop made by the CHRISTINA just before it joins the Delaware. The name occurs in a 1680 census list in which four families are mentioned as living in this area: those of John Tison and Peter, John, and William Clauson (NYCD XII, 648); and the location of Peter Clauson's land is made clear in a confirmation dated 1669 (*Duke of York Record*, p. 143). For evidence that there was a mill on the Clauson property, see *ibid.*, p. 158. The second part of the name appears to be a metathesized form of Dutch *dorp* "village." According to a letter from Beeckman to Stuyvesant (NYCD XII, 292), seven or eight families, in 1657 (*ibid.*, XII, 231), "settled as a village here opposite our Fort."

MOENSENS HOECK. Tract of land in the possession of Pouel Moensen, situated on the north-east side of SHELLPOT Creek (1680: *New Castle Court Records*, I, 508; cf. *ibid.*, II, 196). This name is a hybrid, consisting of a Swedish personal name and a topographical term from Dutch.

MORDARE KIJHLEN. See next entry.

***MURDERKILL** Creek. A stream which flows through the southern part of Kent County into Delaware Bay. The earliest form of this name on record is found on Lindeström's map A (1654-5): *Mordare Kijhlen*, i. e., "the Murderer Creek"; his map B form, of like date, is similar. Since the location indicated on the Lindeström maps is a little farther down the bay than one would expect, Lindeström could have had in mind a stream other than the one now called Murderkill, but the probability is that his Mordare Kijhlen and the present-day Murderkill Creek are one and the same. Even though this first recorded form is in Swedish, the name was probably also used by the Dutch, in spite of the fact that no authentic Dutch forms of the name appear to have survived.

The event which gave rise to the name *Murderkill* is not a matter of record, unless one is willing to give credence to the garbled narrative of Gerrit Van Sweeringen (see NYCD III, 342, or *Md. Archives*, V, 411). Murders, however—even wholesale murders—were not unknown in this area in early days. Three examples may be cited, the first and second having occurred before the date of the Lindeström maps, and the third after. All students of the history of Delaware are familiar with the account of the wiping out of the Dutch settlement on the HOEREN-KIL by the Indians (*Nar-*

ratives of Early Pennsylvania, ed. Myers, p. 15 f.). Less well-known are accounts of (1) the slaying by the Indians, in 1645, at a point somewhere along the "Maryland side" of Delaware Bay, of the captain and three members of the crew of a pinnace from Boston (*Winthrop's Journal, 1630-1649*, ed. J. K. Hosmer, II, 246); and (2) the "totall destruction of a Nation of Salvages called ye Wiccomises" by the whites. This is found in a letter dated February 18, 1721, to Lord Baltimore from Philemon Lloyd, who speaks of an Indian war begun in 1667 and concluded with the elimination of this particular tribe of Indians in the lands that lie "between ye Head Branches of Choptank Nanticoke Wiccocomico and to ye Northward those Issueing out of Delaware Bay" (*Delaware History*, V, 93). An event like one or the other of these incidents could have brought the name into being, or more likely, in view of the meaning of the Swedish form, it was the slaying of someone by a single individual, possibly a person of the same race. Such incidents were not unknown.

Murderkill is often written *Murtherkill* or *Motherkill* in early records. *Murther* is a familiar variant of *murder*, and *mother* is also a variant, but one less easily recognized since it develops from another variant, *morther* (see *Oxford Dictionary*). There is no need, then, to attempt, as some have done, to derive the *murder* in *Murderkill* from "mother" (Du. *moeder*, Sw. *moder*) and to make the name mean "the mother—or main—stream, below the first fork." Nor is there need, in view of Lindeström's recording of the name, to suggest the explanation "muddy kill" from the Dutch word for "mud," namely *modder*, or from the Swedish cognate, *mudder*.

In the beginning, *kijl* or *kill* meant "creek," but in time, when people forgot the meaning of *kill*, the word "creek" was added to *Murderkill*. There is thus a redundancy in the present form of this name, even though the redundancy which so many people feel—that of "murder" and "kill" in the sense of "put to death"—was not originally there.

MUSCLE CRUPPLE (Cripple). A piece of "meadow ground" along the branch of HWITLERSKIL (White Clay Creek) which helps to form BREAD AND CHEESE Island (1668: *Duke of York Record*, p. 133; 1678: *New Castle Court Records*, I, 305, the form

here being "Mussel Cripple" ¹). The first part of this name means "swamp" (Du. *moos*, older *moze*, *mose*; cf. the Sw. cognate, *mosse*), the second part "thicket" (Du. *kreupel*, as in *kreupelbosch*); both together mean "swampy thicket." "Muscle" is apparently an etymologizing of "mose." Note that "mose," "cripple," and "musse cripple" occur in the early records as topographical terms (see, for example, *ibid.*, I, 504; *Duke of York Record*, p. 36; *Pa. Archives*, 2nd series, XVI, 340).

MYGGEN BORGH. Name of a Dutch battery west of CHRISTINA SKANTZ. "And since there were terribly many mosquitoes assembled at that place, this battery was called Mosquito-burg" (from Lindeström's account of the siege of Fort Christina, *Geographia Americae*, p. 268). *Myggen Borgh* is found on the map facing p. 268 of the work cited, which seems to be the only document in which the name is recorded. Fort Elfsborgh, on the east side of the Delaware, was called Fort Myggenborgh for the same reason (*ibid.*, p. 87).

NaamansFALLET. Name appearing on Lindeström's map A (1654-5) for "the falls" of Naamans Creek. This is an example of an Indian name combined with a Swedish element. For a discussion of the Indian part of the name see *Indian Place-names in Delaware*, p. 29.

Naamans KIJL. Another hybrid name. See the entry above.

NASSAW River. Dutch name for the Delaware, given in honor of the family of the Prince of Orange (1659: Augustine Herrman's journal, in which there is reference to "our South river, called, of old, Nassaw river"; see NYCD II, 96, or *Md. Archives*, III, 378).

New SEAVENHOVEN. Tract of land on the north side of MURDERKILL Creek (1679: *Duke of York Record*, p. 42; cf. Scharf, *History of Delaware*, p. 1149). Sevenhoven, or Zevenhoven, a place in the Netherlands, is mentioned in NYCD II, 183.

New SEVENHOVEN. Tract of land on the north side of Mispillion Creek (1670's: *Duke of York Record*, pp. 52, 167; NYCD XII,

¹ For a later appearance of the name in this form see *Minutes of the House of Representatives . . . of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware* [for 1768], Wilmington, 1770, p. 177.

620; cf. Scharf, *History of Delaware*, p. 1029). See the last sentence in the entry above.

New **TIELL**. Tract of land on the north side of Appoquinimink Creek (1685: *New Castle Court Records*, II, 110). Tiel is a town in the province of Gelderland in the Netherlands.

New **UTRICK**. Tract of land on the north side of the south-west branch of DRAWYERS Creek (1677/8: New Castle Land Warrants, 1671-9, folio 33; 1677/8: survey for Richard Hudden, Public Archives, Dover; 1678: New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 26). This name is presumably a misspelling of *Utrecht*. See the last sentence of the next entry.

New **UYTREGHT**. Tract of land on the north side of the main branch of St. Georges Creek "above ye Bridge." It was surveyed for Hendrick Vander Burgh in 1683 (New Castle Land Surveys, p. 529); in the deed of exchange between this owner and John Mattson, which was written in 1685 (New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 150), the name is spelled *New Utrecht*. Utrecht is a city and province in the Netherlands.

NIEUW(ER) AMSTEL, FORT(RESSE) NIEUW(ER) AMSTEL. Name used by the Dutch for FORT CASIMIR after the West India Company had relinquished control to the city of Amsterdam in 1656. Also because the area from the west side of the CHRISTINA to BOMBAY Hook was governed from New Amstel in this period, the name *Nieuw Amstel* was often applied to the city's colony in general (see, for example, NYCD II, 103 and XII, 210). Although set aside by the English, in 1664, in favor of New Castle, *Nieuw Amstel* had a brief revival in 1673-4; after that, however, it was fully eclipsed.

Amandus Johnson has suggested (*Swedish Settlements*, p. 664) that the name was transferred from one of the suburbs of Amsterdam so named (cf. Scharf, *History of Delaware*, p. 62), and this is a reasonable assumption; on the other hand, there is no good reason why *Nieuw Amstel* could not have come directly from *Amstel*, the name of the river on which Amsterdam—formerly Amstelredam—stands (cf. *Delaware History*, IV, 278).

NIEU(W) NEDERLAND(T). The state of Delaware was once

a part of the ZUYDT-REVIER (South River) sector of New Netherland. *Nieu Nederlandt* occurs as early as 1614, on the map facing p. 13 of the first volume of NYCD, and continues in official use by the Dutch until their final loss of the territory in 1674 (NYCD XII, 511). Occasionally the name appears in Latinized forms: *Novum Belgium* (*Narratives of New Netherland*, ed. Jameson, p. 259); *Nova Belgica* (maps of the Jansson-Visscher series); *Nova Batavia* (map facing p. 82 of Lindeström's *Geographia Americæ*).

NIEUW PORT MAY. Dutch name for Delaware Bay in honor of Captain Cornelius May (1625: *Narratives of New Netherland*, ed. Jameson, p. 52; 1647 ff.: maps of the Jansson-Visscher series; 1649: NYCD I, 290; and cf. Brodhead, *History of the State of New York*, I, 96-7). Note that the bay at the entrance to the North, or Hudson, River was called Port May (*Narratives of New Netherland*, p. 45, n. 1; maps of the Jansson-Visscher series).

NIEW CLARELANDH. Tract of land immediately above New Castle. If it is the same as "the hook or point of (JAN) LANDE-MAKERS," then there is a possible connection between the name *Nieu Clarelandh* "new cleared-land" and the surname *Landemaker* "maker of land." Lindeström's map A (1654-5) has the form listed here; on his map B (1654-5) the name reads *Nieu Carolandh* (a copier's error?).

NÖÖTEBOHMS ÖEN. Swedish name on Lindeström's map A (1654-5) for SWART NUTTEN Island. The form on his map B (1654-5), *Nöteboms öö*, has the same meaning as the one on map A: namely, "nut-tree island."

NYA SWERIGE. Swedish name for the territory along the west bank of the Delaware. It was used as early as 1636 (Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, p. 96; cf. *ibid.*, p. 684), and remained in frequent use until the end of Swedish sovereignty in 1655 and in occasional use until 1669 (*ibid.*, pp. 646-56). *Nya Sverige* means, of course, "New Sweden," or, as it was sometimes written, "New Swedeland (Sweedland)." The name was often applied to Delaware River (see, for example, the forms *Nya Sveriges Elff*, *Nya Sveriges Rivier*, and *Rivier af Nya Sveriges*, in Johan Rising, *Een Berättelse om Nova Suecia uthi America*—a manuscript preserved

in the Upsala Universitatets Bibliothek, a copy of which may be found in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania); and it was applied at least once to Delaware Bay (Lindeström, *Geographia Americæ*, p. 85). The Latin form, *Nova Suecia*, is frequently employed.

NYA SWERIGES ELFF. Swedish name for the Delaware (see preceding entry). *Elff* means "river."

OMELANDEN Point. The following quotation from the works of Lewis Evans, the eighteenth-century cartographer, establishes the location of this feature: "From the Head of Elk, where Shallops can come, the Portage is twelve Miles to Christeen Bridge. And it is about the same Distance to Omelanden Point, a fast Landing on Delaware River, three or four Miles below New Castle. This latter Portage has not been occupied since these Parts came last under the Dominion of the English" (L. H. Gipson, *Lewis Evans*, Philadelphia, 1939, p. 167). The name Omelanden, which means "lands lying around a place," and which is applied in particular to the country around Groeningen in the Netherlands, was probably introduced by Peter Alricks, a landowner in this area along the river (Scharf, *History of Delaware*, pp. 850-1), whose connection with Groeningen has already been pointed out (see under GROENINGEN).

OMMELANDEN. Tract of land between GROOTE KILL and Tom Run surveyed for, and patented to, Peter Alricks (1684: New Castle Land Surveys, p. 17; 1684: New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 90). See the preceding entry.

PAERD Hook. A neck of land between SWANWICK and TRANE UDDEN (Crane Hook). The proximity of Paerd and Crane Hooks is clear from a resurvey dated 1702/3, a part of which reads as follows: "... then by an old line of marked Trees of Crane Hooke Land . . . to . . . a corner Tree of Pard Hook Land . . ." (New Castle Land Surveys, p. 553; cf. *ibid.*, p. 297). On the lower side of Paerd Hook was a marshy area which separated it from Swanwick, although at times the name *Paerd Hook* was used to refer to the whole area between Crane Hook and New Castle (see, for example, NYCD XII, 649).

A study of the forms given at the end of this entry reveals that there are two main types: (1) *paerd* (or *pard*) and (2) *pert*.

The rest may be considered chance variants—the most unusual ones, the *o* forms, resulting from the frequent confusion in the manuscript records of the letters *o* and *e*. The first type is on record before the second, and gives every appearance of being the original form. *Paerd* is an everyday Dutch word meaning “horse,” and the first element in the name *Paerd Hook* is often translated in this way in the records (for example, *Duke of York Record*, p. 138). The problem is to find a reason for the use of a name with such a meaning. There is plenty of evidence of the presence of horses in colonial Delaware, but none to cause us to associate horses with this sector more than with another—except the name.

The second type could be a variant of the first, but it could also be the Finnish dialect word *pert* or *pertti* (*pirtti*) in the sense of “cabin” or “bath-house” (Aimo Turunen, *Kalevalan Sanakirja*, Helsinki, 1949, pp. 221-2), in which case type (1) would be a Dutch etymologizing of a foreign word. In reply to the objection that the type (1) forms are older and more prevalent it might be said that since Dutch was an official language of the period and Finnish was not, the existence of even a single Finnish form would be noteworthy. The fact remains, however, that for the Finnish word the evidence to be found in the list of forms is not as strong as that for the Dutch word. The best argument to support a Finnish origin of the name is the existence of BASTE Creek along the upper boundary of *Paerd Hook*—a good indication of the presence of a “bath-house” nearby; but this argument is perhaps not strong enough to overcome all doubts about the “pedigree” of the *pert* forms.

Of course, it might have been that a name from Finnish *pert* and one from Dutch *paerd* were given independently and later proved similar enough in form to fuse together. If this were so, it would help to remove some of the difficulty, but who can be sure that it was so?

In sum, in the light of the present evidence, the origin of *Paerd Hook* is unclear.

PAERD 1669: *Duke of York Record*, pp. 138, 157. PAERDE 1669: New Castle Land Warrants, 1671-9, folio 27; 1676: New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 6. PAERDEN 1669: *Duke of York Record*, p. 159; 1677: *New Castle Court Records*, I, 58; 1680: *ibid.*, I, 409; etc. PEARD 1696: New Castle Deed Book I B, p. 141. PARD(E) 1669: New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 22; 1671: NYCD XII, 488; 1702/3 New Castle Land Surveys, p. 553; etc. PARDEN 1669: New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 30. PERDEN 1687: *New Castle Court Records*, II, 166. PEERDE 1706: New Castle Deed Book I B, p. 420. PERDEE 1706: *ibid.* PAERDT 1702:

New Castle Deed Book I C, p. 103. PAERT 1704: New Castle Deed Book I B, p. 257. PERDE 1669: New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 21. PERT(T) 1671: *Minutes of the Executive Council*, ed. Paltsits, p. 606; 1684: *New Castle Court Records*, II, 94; 1685: New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 112; etc. PERTEE 1686: *New Castle Court Records*, II, 145. PORT 1686: *Calendar of Delaware Wills*, p. 8. PORTOR 1686: New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 173. See PERTDIC Creek.

PARADIJSET. Swedish name for the area between BLOE-MAERTS KIL and MORDARE KIJHLEN (1654-5: Lindeström's maps A and B). A reason for the name, which means "the paradise," is suggested by Thomas Campanius: namely, that the Swedes found this land so pleasant upon their first arrival that they spoke of it as a paradise (*Kort Beskrifning*, p. 29, or p. 40 in the Du Ponceau translation).

PARADIJS UDDEN. The point of land on the lower side of the stream called by Lindeström MORDARE KIJHLEN (1654-5: maps A and B). See the preceding entry. *Udden* means "the point."

PERTDIC Creek. Name appearing in *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives* (p. 79), under the date 1766, for the tributary of the Delaware below BASTE Creek. This stream, elsewhere referred to as FORKINS KILL, flowed through the marsh below PAERD, or Pert, Hook. *Pertdic* is apparently the result of rapid utterance of *Pert Hook*.

(MOENS) POULSENS Island. An "island" situated in the marsh on the lower side of the mouth of the CHRISTINA (1678/9: *New Castle Court Records*, I, 275; 1680: *ibid.*, I, 504; cf. *ibid.*, I, 259). See CALCOEN Island. To judge by the nature of his name, Poulsen was a Swede.

***PRIMEhook** Creek. A stream which flows into Delaware Bay about five miles above Lewes. The Dutch source of the first element of the name in the word *prium* "plum" may be discerned in a survey in the *Duke of York Record* (p. 62) dated 1680/1 (cf. *ibid.*, p. 78). On the reason for the name see the next entry.

***PRIMEhook** Neck. The neck of land between PRIMEHOOK and Slaughter Creeks. The name is given in its Dutch form, *Pruime hoek*, on the Danckaerts map of c. 1683, and is translated as "Plum Point" on Herrman's map of 1670. Compare a petition dated 1677

by John Rodhs for 500 acres "on the south side of a creek called Slatter creek, and on the north side of a neck of land called Plom-hooke" (*Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts: Indorsed Land Papers, 1643-1803*, p. 16). Lindeström (*Geographia Americae*, p. 178) mentions the plum tree in a list of the trees found in New Sweden. On the prevalence of plum trees in this area today see R. R. Tatnall, *Flora of Delaware and the Eastern Shore* (pp. 146-7).

Prince **HENDRICX**river. In 1649 the following phrase was used in a letter to Stuyvesant from his Directors in the Netherlands: "the Prince Hendricxriver, alias Southriver" (NYCD XII, 48). This name for the Delaware, which does not seem to have been recorded elsewhere, was apparently given in honor of the Dutch prince, Frederick Henry.

RAINBOW Run. A small tributary of the **CHRISTINA**, which flowed in from the north at Newport (1683/4: New Castle Land Surveys, p. 96; 1731: New Castle Deed Book I I, p. 416). *Rainbow* is an etymologizing of the surname *Rambo*; compare *New Castle Court Records*, I, 160, 177, 343, and 352. For evidence that William Rambo owned land east of Rainbow Run, see *ibid.*, I, 353; and for evidence that the Rambos were among the earliest settlers at Fort Christina, see Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, p. 827.

***REEDY** Island. An island in the Delaware near Port Penn, New Castle County. The current name is the equivalent of the Dutch forms, a good example of which is *Riedt Eijlandt* (c. 1643: Kaert vande Suyd Rivier). The first element sometimes appears in the plural: for example, *Reeten* Island (*New Castle Court Records*, I, 413). For unusual names of this island see **TRETEN ÖÖ** and ('T) **VOGELE SANT**.

***REEDY** Island Neck. A neck of land on the Delaware just below St. Augustine Creek and not far from Reedy Island. This is obviously a transfer name, but the transferring was done while the Dutch origin of *Reedy Island* was still remembered, as may be seen from the following forms: 1684 *Reeten Point Neck* (New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 73); 1685 *Reedin Point Neck* (*ibid.*, p. 150); 1735 *Reeden Island Point* (New Castle Deed Book I K, p. 395). The Dutch map entitled "Kaert vande Suyd Rivier" marks this section of the river bank as "Riet landt."

***REEDY Point.** A neck of land on the Delaware just below Delaware City, New Castle County. The Dutch origin of the name is clear from a confirmation to Henry Ward (1675: New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 24) in which the first element is given as *Reeden* (cf. New Castle Land Warrants, 1671-9, folio 32, and *Duke of York Record*, p. 163). On the Danckaerts map of c. 1683 the name appears as *Riet Punt*.

RÖDHLEERS ONU. Alternative name for KEES UND BRODTS ÖÖ (Bread and Cheese Island) on Lindeström's map A (1654-5). The first element in this Swedish name means "red clay"; the second element is apparently an unusual form of the Swedish word for island, namely, *ö*. For information regarding the various kinds of clays in this area (including red) see James C. Booth, *Memoir of the Geological Survey of Delaware* (Dover, 1841), pp. 16, 38 ff.

ROTTN BOURGH. Name of a Dutch battery immediately north of CHRISTINA SKANTZ. "From this battery ran a rampart over to the kitchen, and since there were many rats in this place therefore they called this battery Rat-burg" (from Lindeström's account of the siege of Fort Christina, *Geographia Americae*, p. 268). *Rottn Bourgh* is found on the map facing p. 268 of the work cited, which seems to be the only document in which the name was recorded.

RUYGE-BOSJE. Name appearing in a 1633 entry in De Vries, *Korte Historiae* (p. 160) for the point of land the Dutch later called BOMBAY Hook. Since it means "shaggy bushes" or "thicket," the name is topographically appropriate.

SANTHOECK. Dutch name, meaning "sand-point," for the neck of land on which FORT CASIMIR stood (1651: *Delaware History*, VI, 29). The name is on record as late as 1697 in *Records of Holy Trinity Church* (p. 16). A description of the point on which the fort stood is given by Jasper Danckaerts (*Journal*, 1679-80, p. 143), as follows: "a point which extends out with a sandy beach, affording a good landing place."

***SHELLPOT Creek.** Swedish name of a stream on the east side of Wilmington, tributary to the BRANDYWINE. The earliest Swedish forms of the name are *Sköldpaddekill* (1654: letter by

Johan Rising, as cited in Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, p. 524) and *Skilpaddekylen* (1654: letter by Johan Rising in Records of the Colony of New Sweden, a volume in the library of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia)—meaning “Mudturtle Creek,” or, more literally, “creek of the toad with a shield on its back.” The Dutch cognate is *schildpad*, and the Dutch used this word as a geographical name in America (for an example, see the island named *Schildpad*, off the coast of what is now Massachusetts, on a map entitled “*Americæ Septentrionalis Pars*,” NYCD I, frontispiece); but there is no need to assume Dutch influence on the Delaware name—although there could well have been some. The subsequent forms: *Scilpades*, *skill paets*, *Skilpades* (*Duke of York Record*, pp. 107, 135, 164); *Schilpatts*, *Shilpats* (*New Castle Court Records*, I, 177, 392); *Skilpot* (*Narratives of Early Pennsylvania*, ed. Myers, p. 238); *Shilpots* (*Calendar of Delaware Wills*, p. 23); etc., may be readily enough explained as attempts by speakers of English to wrestle with the Swedish name, attempts resulting eventually in the form we have today, which looks like English even if it doesn’t make too much sense.

The name was given, according to Jasper Danckaerts (*Journal*, 1679-80, p. 108), because of the “quantities of tortoises which are found there.” For evidence that the Lenapes noted the presence of turtles in an area not far from Shellpot Creek, see *Indian Place-names in Delaware*, p. 44, under *Turpäss Kungamunk*.

SKILLPADDEFALLET. Swedish name, appearing on Lindeström’s map A (1654-5), for the falls of SHELLPOT Creek. It also appears on his map B (1654-5), as *Skilpadfall*; and in a patent dated 1662 (*Delaware History*, VI, 31), as *Schilpats fall*. The name means “the turtle falls,” and is so translated in later records (e. g., NYCD XII, 210).

SLANGEN BORGH. Name of a Dutch battery south west of CHRISTINA SKANTZ (Fort Christina)—across the CHRISTINA (see map facing p. 268 of Lindeström’s *Geographia Americæ*). The name means “snake burg.”

SLOOT. Dutch name appearing on the Danckaerts map of c. 1683 for the thoroughfare which was cut between Delaware River and Duck Creek in 1682 (*Indian Place-names in Delaware*, pp. 9, 47). *Sloot* means “ditch.”

Smiths BOOM. In the latter half of the seventeenth century, Gerrit Jansen, the smith, owned a piece of property in New Castle "in the back-part of the town near the edge of the forest" (NYCD XII, 318). *Boom*, a Dutch word meaning "tree," evidently referred to a well-known landmark: perhaps a large tree carrying a smith's sign—perhaps a boundary marker (cf. *grensboom* "boundary tree"—*Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal*, V, 669). This may be inferred from the following quotation from a warrant to John Donaldson dated 1701: "thence along the Road which leads to Smiths Boom" (source: a book in Room 1125, City Hall Annex, Philadelphia containing volumes 4 and 5 of Pennsylvania Land Warrants and Surveys). Other instances of the name occur in New Castle Deed Book I G, p. 433; New Castle Land Surveys, pp. 141, 142, 153, 401; New Castle Deed Book I M, p. 402; etc. The last entry in my files is dated 1764 (item 263 in vol. XV of the Penn Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania).

SÖDRE REVIRET. Swedish translation (1642: *Instruction for Johan Printz*, pp. 69, 73, 83; cf. Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, p. 737) of Dutch ZUYDT-REVIER.

SPINNELL UDDEN. Swedish name, on Lindeström's maps A and B (1654-5), for the point of land immediately below ANCKE KIJHLEN. It means "the spider point." On map B is found the explanatory word *Siöspinlar* "marine spiders," which indicates the reason for the name (cf. Campanius, *A Short Description*, p. 50).

STEENBACKERS HOECK. A neck of land a short distance below FORT CASIMIR (1656: NYCD XII, 140; cf. *ibid.*, XII, 177, 181, and New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 121). This Dutch name, which means "brickmaker's point," was used as late as 1716 (New Castle Deed Book I E, p. 259). For information about brickmaking in New Castle and vicinity see NYCD XII, 196, 237-8, and C. A. Weslager, *Delaware's Forgotten River*, p. 246.

STENKIL. Swedish name, on Lindeström's map B (1654-5), for the stream which flows into the Delaware between VERDRIE-TIGE HOECK and the BOUGHT. The English equivalent, Stony Creek, was used for many years, but in more recent times it has given way to Quarry Creek, or Quarryville Creek. See (OELE) FRANSSENS Creek.

STOORE FALLET. Governor Rising's name for FISKIEKIJLS-FALLET (1655: *Pa. Archives*, 2nd series, II, 241). It means "the great fall."

STORE REVIR. Swedish name for the Delaware (1642: *Instruction for Johan Printz*, p. 71). It means "great river."

STRANDWIJK. Name on Lindeström's maps A and B (1654-5) for an area a short distance above New Castle—perhaps the one also known as SWANWICK. Although recorded in a Swedish document, *Strandwijk* is a Dutch name, meaning "strand district," i. e., "area along the shore"; cf. "strand syde" (*New Castle Court Records*, I, 513). The name also occurs in Rising's Journal (December 28, 1654), this time with the enclitic: *Strandwijken*. Compare Lindeström's use of the name *Strand Point* for what appears to be the same area (*Geographia Americae*, p. 259).

STRÖM KIJLEN. Name on the map entitled "Nova Suecia hodie dicta Pensylvania" (c. 1683) for a stream flowing into the Delaware above the site of Wilmington. Whether STENKIL or Naamans KIJL is the one intended is not clear. If the former, then *Ström* might be a transcriber's error for *Sten*. *Ström* means "stream," and this word in combination with "kill" results in a curious redundancy.

STRUNT KILL (1). A branch of Appoquinimink Creek flowing in from the north a short distance above the junction of the Appoquinimink and the Delaware (1686: New Castle Land Surveys, p. 259; 1703: *ibid.*, p. 134). *Strunt* is a variant of *stront*, a Dutch word meaning "dung." See DRECK Creek.

STRUNT KILL (2). A small stream which at one time flowed through Mispillion Neck into Delaware Bay (1739: survey for George Manlove, Public Archives, Dover). For the meaning of the name see the preceding entry. Later occurrences show the final sound in *strunt* to be absorbed: *Strunkil Creek* (1765: survey for George Manlove, Public Archives, Dover); *Strunkiln Marsh* (1833: *Laws of Delaware*, VIII, 231); *Strunkill Gut* (1841: *ibid.*, IX, 415).

SUYD RIVIER. See ZUYDT-REVIER.

SWAENEWYCK (SWANWICK). A settlement to the north east of New Castle, a mile or so away (NYCD XII, 533; *New Castle Court Records*, I, 65). The next fast-land above Swanwick was PAERD Hook, and just as the name *Paerd Hook* was sometimes generalized to include Swanwick, so *Swanwick* was occasionally generalized to include Paerd Hook (see, for example, *ibid.*, I, 178, and NYCD XII, 575). The name as listed here is from a document dated 1675, in NYCD XII, 529; other forms of the name were *Swanewick*, *Swanwike*, and *Swanwick*. An eighteenth-century variant was *Swan Hook* (1702: New Castle Deed Book I B, p. 209; 1741: *Minutes of the House of Assembly, 1740-2*, ed. Conrad, p. 75). In the nineteenth century the early name was memorialized in two "estate" names in the area: *Swanwick* (D. G. Beers, *Atlas of Delaware*, map no. 21), and *Swanwick Manor* (*Delaware, a Guide to the First State*, p. 159). More recently, it has been employed by real estate developers in the vicinity of New Castle, where we now have sections called Swanwyck and Swanwyck Gardens.

That Swanwick was a Dutch community and not a Swedish one, as it has sometimes been called, is clear from the following quotation from a document dated 1675: "If the Dutch priest desires to teach, let him remain among his own people at Swanewyck and preach before the Dutch" (NYCD XII, 539). The name means "swan district," and the prevalence of swans along the Delaware River in colonial times is a matter of record (*Narratives of Early Pennsylvania*, ed. Myers, p. 48; Lindeström, *Geographia Americæ*, p. 187). Horace Burr, the editor of *Records of Holy Trinity Church* (pp. 45, 148) translates the name as "Swan Cove," taking the second element to be Swedish *vik*, but this is unwarranted in view of the Dutch character of the early settlement.

SWANENDAEL. The area along the west shore of Delaware Bay from Cape HENLOPEN to BOMBAY Hook (1629: *Delaware History*, VI, 28). Since the Dutch original of the 1629 document just cited is missing, the form given here is from an entry dated 1632 in the *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts*, p. 223. The name is used throughout the Dutch period and beyond (1671: *Duke of York Record*, p. 148). An English translation, "Swansdale," is found from 1629 on; cf. *Delaware History*, *loc. cit.*, the Herrman and Daniel maps of the 1670's, etc.

SWART(EN) NUTTEN Island. An "island" immediately south of Newport, in a curve of the CHRISTINA, and separated from the "mainland" by marshes (1667: *Duke of York Record*, pp. 129-30). This Dutch equivalent of the Swedish NÖÖTEBOHMS ÖEN is found as late as 1740 (*Minutes of the House of Assembly*, p. 22), but it had long been giving way to the English version of the name: Black Walnut Island.

SWENSKAS REVIER. Swedish name for the Delaware, appearing on Lindeström's map A (1654-5). It means "Swedes' River."

SYDO LANDET. Swedish name for the land along the CHRISTINA across from the fort (September 9, 1654: *Rising's Journal*; cf. Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, p. 523). It means "the side land," that is, the land along the river side. Lindeström uses the Lenape name *Tennakonk* instead of *Sydo* (*Indian Place-names in Delaware*, p. 42). Compare Mill DROPE.

TASWAIJEESKIJL. A small stream on the upper side of FURU UDDEN, i. e., Fern Hook (1654-5: Lindeström's map A). This is a Dutch name compounded of *tas* "heap" or "tuft" and *waijee*, a form of *wei(de)* "meadow" (for the latter element see E. Verwijs and J. Verdam, *Middelnederlandsch Woordenboek*, IX, 2052; and cf. NYCD XIII, 303, 309, and 516—where *waij*-, or *weij*-, is part of a different compound). The interpretation "creek of the meadow (marsh) in which there are tufts" suggests itself. This is not only topographically appropriate, but it also accords well with the meaning of BOSIE, the more usual Dutch name for this stream.

The form on Lindeström's map B, *Taswoijers Kijl*, appears to be a misreading of the form on his map A. Note that the transcriber of map B moved the name from its proper position, so that it seems to apply to the CHRISTINA rather than to a branch of that stream.

The present discussion supersedes the one in *Indian Place-names in Delaware* under the heading "Names of Doubtful Origin" (p. 52).

TIMBERÖ. This name stands near the name *Kees und Brodtsö* (BREAD AND CHEESE Island) on Lindeström's map B (1654-5). It is possibly intended as an alternative name for Bread and Cheese Island, but it might just as well be a form of the name TIMBERÖEN—misplaced on the map.

TIMBERÖEN. An island north east of CHRISTINA SKANTZ (Fort Christina) on the upper side of FISKIEKIJHLEN (December 28, 1654: Rising's Journal; cf. the form *Timmeröön* on Lindeström's map A, and the form *Timmer Eijlandet* in a letter by Rising dated 1654 in Records of the Colony of New Sweden, a volume in the library of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia). This Swedish name means "timber island." The area was once the property of Governor Rising (Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, p. 524), who cleared some of the trees (Rising's Journal, *loc. cit.*) and built houses (NYCD XII, 104). See CUYPERS EJLENT, VAN-NIVERS Island.

TRÄDE UDDEN. Swedish name on the map entitled "Nova Suecia hodie dicta Pensylvania" (c. 1683) for an area near the mouth of the BRANDYWINE. If the first element is not a transcriber's error—perhaps for TRIDIE—then the meaning of the name would seem to be "the fallow point."

TRANE UDDEN. Swedish name for a neck of land between the junction point of the CHRISTINA with the Delaware and the marsh drained by BASTE Creek (1702/3: New Castle Land Surveys, p. 297). The name as listed is from Lindeström's map A (1654-5), and this is the usual Swedish form; on map B (1654-5), however, the form is *Traner Udd*. A good example of the Dutch equivalent (which soon displaced the Swedish) is *Kraenhoek* (1675: NYCD XII, 529). The English translation, "Crane Hook," survived well into the nineteenth century (*Laws of Delaware*, VII, 72), if not beyond. For a reference to the presence of cranes along the Delaware in colonial times, see *Narratives of Early Pennsylvania*, ed. Myers, p. 48.

A small tributary of the Christina, which flowed through the marsh near Crane Hook, was called CRANE KILL (1669: *Duke of York Record*, p. 143; 1675: *New Castle Court Record*, I, 46). If Dutch and Swedish forms of Crane Kill existed, they did not find their way into the records.

TRETEN ÖÖ. Name on Lindeström's map A (1654-5) for REEDY Island. The second element is a Swedish word meaning "island." The editor of *Geographia Americæ* writes the first element as *Trelm*, but with a question mark, since *trelm* is not a Swedish word. The letters on the map—although not entirely

clear—should perhaps be looked upon as an attempt by a Swedish writer to record Dutch *'t reeten* [eiland]. If so, the name listed here, as far as its first element is concerned, is simply another of the early forms of *Reedy*.

TRIDIE HOECK. Neck of fast-land above the marsh on the upper side of the CHRISTINA—the one known to the Dutch as VERDRIETIGE HOECK. The listed form of the name is from Rising's account of the surrender of New Sweden (1655: *Pa. Archives*, 2nd series, V, 241). Rising combines a Swedish element with Dutch *hoeck*. This name is not given on Lindeström's map A, but appears on map B (1654-5) as *tridin udd*. Here, both elements are Swedish. The English equivalent is "third hook," and it was so translated by Horace Burr in *Records of Holy Trinity Church*, p. 15; but the usual translation in the early records is "Trinity Hook," a name which lived on into the eighteenth century. In order to speak of this area as *third*, the Swedes must have thought of TIMBERÖEN and vicinity (an area near Fort Christina) as *first*, and of the fast-land north of the lower reaches of SHELLPOT Creek as *second*.

VANDIEMENS LAND. Name of a plantation owned by Willem van Diemen located "bake of this Towne neare ye place called ye Landerijen" (1682/3: *New Castle Court Records*, II, 33). This land-owner is mentioned elsewhere in the Dutch records (NYCD II, 179, and XII, 329; cf. *Duke of York Record*, p. 148). Compare LANDERIJEN.

(JACOB) VANNIVERS Island. Another name for CUYPERS EJLENT or TIMBERÖEN (1670: *Duke of York Record*, p. 144; cf. (1) *ibid.*, p. 156, (2) *New Castle Court Records*, I, 291, and (3) the resurvey for this owner, dated 1688, Public Archives, Dover). Jacob Vanniver (Vandever, Vanderveer, etc.) was a prominent landholder at FORT ALTENA during the Dutch regime (cf. *Duke of York Record*, pp. 16-17). His name was applied to the island as late as 1726/7 (*New Castle Deed Book I H*, p. 79).

VERDRIETIGE HOECK. First neck of fast-land above the CHRISTINA, the upper limit being the STENKIL (1655: *De Navorscher*, VIII, 186; cf. *Record of Upland Court*, 119). This is the area called TRIDIE HOECK by Governor Rising, that is, "third hook." For a discussion of why it may have been considered

third, see the TRIDIE HOECK entry. *Verdrietige* is a Dutch word meaning "tedious" or "troublesome." Two explanations of the name have been offered. The first, found in *ibid.*, in the notes by the editor (p. 198), is as follows: "Verdrietige, a title which has ceased to be applied for about a century, was derived from Dutch '*verdrietigh*,' signifying '*grievous*,' or '*tedious*,' owing to the character of the navigation in approaching that point." The second, found in the Federal Writers' Project Papers, XV, 149, makes the trouble of human rather than of natural origin by pointing to the presence on this neck of land of a group of Finns and Swedes who caused trouble during the period of Dutch control. Of the two explanations, the first perhaps has more in its favor than the second. The same name is found on the Hudson River, and the reason given for its use there is that sailors found the point tedious because it was so long in sight of their slow-sailing vessels (Ruttenber, *Indian Geographical Names*, p. 26). Crews sailing down the Christina and up the Delaware would likewise have had Verdrietige Hoeck in view for a considerable time as they rounded Cherry Island Marsh (formerly Verdrietige Hook Marsh). But in the absence of direct evidence, any statement about the reason for the Delaware name can be no more than speculation.

VERDRIETIGE 1655: *De Navorscher*, VIII, 186; 1657: NYCD XII, 191; 1662: *ibid.*, XII, 384; 1667: *Duke of York Record*, p. 123; 1680: *New Castle Court Records*, I, 508; etc. VIRDRINETIGE 1670: Herrman's map. VERDRECHTS 1665: *Duke of York Record*, p. 26. VERDRICHTS 1665: New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 49. VERTRIEDYS 1675: New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 19. VIRDREDE 1685: New Castle Deed Book I A, p. 102. VERDRIETIES 1675: *Wharton's Surveys*, ed. Myers, p. 35. VERTREC 1735: New Castle Deed Book I K, p. 407. Etc.

† ('T) VOGELE SANT. In 1646, Abraham Planck, Symon Root, Jan Andriessen, and Peter Harmensen were issued a patent for land on the South River of New Netherland "obliquely opposite to a little island called 't Vogeel Sant (NYCD XII, 27; cf. *Duke of York Record*, p. 5). This island has sometimes been identified with REEDY Island (see, for example, Acrelius, *A History of New Sweden*, p. 84; NYCD XII, 27; Hazard, *Annals of Pennsylvania*, p. 87; Scharf, *History of Delaware*, p. 982; etc.); but Lindeström shows it—both on maps A and B and on the map facing p. 82 in *Geographia America*, as just north of the site of Philadelphia (for confirmation, see Lindeström, *op. cit.*, p. 155, and De Vries, *Korte Historiae*, ed. Colenbrander, p. 163; and cf. *Delaware History*, VI, 25, n. 1). Hence the dagger notation, as explained on p. 15 above.

WARGE KIJHLEN. Swedish name, on the Lindeström maps (1654-5), for a stream flowing into Delaware Bay between ANCKE KIJHLEN and MORDARE KIJHLEN—probably the creek known today as St. Jones. *Warge* is a Swedish word for wolf, and the name is translated “Wulfs Creek” on the Herrman map (1670). For information about the prevalence of wolves in Delaware in early times see Lindeström, *Geographia Americae*, p. 185; *New Castle Court Records*, I, 176-8; Turner, *Some Records of Sussex County*, pp. 109, 116.

White Clay Creek. See HWITLERSKIL.

WIJNDRUFWE UDDEN. Swedish name, meaning “the grape point,” for the area between the STENKIL and Naamans KIJL (1654-5: Lindeström’s maps A and B), which the Dutch called the BOUGHT. Thomas Campanius informs us that between this place and Nittabakonck (on the Schuylkill) was an abundance of white, brown, blue, and red grapevines (*A Short Description*, tr. Du Ponceau, p. 51; cf. Lindeström, *Geographia Americae*, p. 178).

WILDE Hook. First neck of fast-land on the north side of SHELLPOT Creek (1668: *New Castle Land Warrants*, 1671-9, folio 40, and *Duke of York Record*, pp. 135, 136; 1674: *New Castle Deed Book I A*, p. 31; 1680: *New Castle Court Records*, I, 507, 513; 1685: *New Castle Deed Book I A*, p. 113). The name—the first element of which is either Swedish *vilde* or Dutch *wilde*—means “savage point,” and in most of the records cited above is translated “Indian Hook.” Of one thing we may be sure: the savage(s), or Indian(s), for whom it was named did not long enjoy possession.

WILLEMS RIVIER. Dutch name for the Delaware River, in honor of the son of Prince Frederick Henry (cf. Colenbrander, in his edition of De Vries, *Korte Historiae*, p. xxix). This form of the name appears on a manuscript map of Godins Bay (from the 1630’s), a facsimile of which is to be found in *ibid.*, facing p. 154. On the Buchellius chart from the same period (facsimile in *Narratives of New Netherland*, ed. Jameson, frontispiece), the Latin form *Wilhelmus* is used.

YONKORARO Creek. See next entry.

Young **KEIRICKS Creek.** A small stream in Cherry Island Marsh, flowing into the BRANDYWINE near its junction with the

CHRISTINA (1690: New Castle Land Surveys, p. 489). The name appears elsewhere as *Yonkoraro Creek*: in a survey dated 1744 (*ibid.*, p. 50) and in a survey dated 1748 (*ibid.*, p. 532). There is not enough evidence to make one certain that such a name belongs in this list, or to warrant even a conjecture about meaning.

ZUIJT HOEK. Infrequent Dutch name for Cape HENLOPEN (1630: patent to Godin and Blommaert [facsimile in Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington]; cf. *Delaware History*, VI, 28, and Penn Manuscripts [Historical Society of Pennsylvania], XV, folio 1). The name means "South Cape."

ZUYDT-REVIEW. The usual Dutch name for the Delaware River (1624: Wassenaer, *Historisch Verhael*, VII, 11 verso; cf. *Documents Relating to New Netherland, 1624-6, in the Henry E. Huntington Library*, tr. A. J. F. van Laer [San Marino, 1924], p. 51). The name means "South River," and was given to distinguish the Delaware from the Hudson—or North—River.

ZUYT-BAYE. Though the Dutch often referred to Delaware Bay as the BAEIJ VANDE ZUYT REVIEW (1630: patent to Godin and Blommaert [facsimile in the Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington]; cf. *Delaware History*, VI, 28, *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts*, p. 155, etc.), they also used the shorter form, Zuyt-Baye "South Bay" (1624: Wassenaer, *Historisch Verhael*, VI, 146 verso; cf. *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts*, p. 156, NYCD XII, 94, etc. This name seems to have died out with the surrender in 1664.

ZWAANENDAEL. See SWANENDAEL.

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