ORIGIN OF THE NAMES GIVEN TO THE COUNTIES IN PENNSYLVANIA
By James McKirdy
(Continued from January issue)
MONTGOMERY

On the day following the erection of Franklin County, Philadelphia County was shorn of a great portion of its territory by the erection of a part of Philadelphia into a separate county to be called Montgomery (September 10, 1784).

This county was named for the noted county in Wales. When William, the Conqueror, came over to take England (and incidentally the estates of the landed nobility), he brought with him a Norman named Roger who said, in the usual modest Norman way, that he was a Norman of the Normans, which, we may assume, meant that he was very, very Norman indeed, and which carried with it the implication that he faithfully sought to carry out the good old rule, the simple plan, that they shall take, who have the power, and they shall keep, who can. It turned out that Harold and the nobles under him were not very efficient at keeping, not nearly so efficient, indeed, as the Normans were at taking. This Norman Roger was a vigorous fighter and a remarkable leader and was of the greatest aid to William at the battle of Hastings. To reward him William took away several great estates in England from the owners and gave these estates to Roger. Roger had come from a place in Normandy called Montgomerie, and he was known as Roger de Montgomerie. One of the big manors he received from William was in what is now known as Montgomeryshire in Wales. There he had his castle or stronghold, which in memory of his Norman home, he called Montgomerie. (1)

Taylor has a variant; he says that the name of the shire was in Welsh, Swydd Tre’ Faldwyn, Baldwin’s town shire. This Welsh name is taken from that of a Norman, Baldwin, who did homage to William for a large division of Wales. When a Norman-English name was given later to the Welsh shire, the name of Montgomery was chosen. Another account has it that this castle of Baldwin's was
taken by the Welsh and recaptured by Roger de Montgomery in the time of William Rufus, and thenceforward given the name of Montgomery, which afterwards became the name of the shire. (2)

We know no more about the name than that it was a place name in Northern France.

DAUPHIN

The northern part of Lancaster County was filling up and the inhabitants wanted a county seat nearer than Lancaster. On March 4, 1785, this northern part of Lancaster County was erected into a separate county to which was given the curious name of Dauphin. This name was suggested by the prime movers for the formation of the proposed county, in honor of the title at that time held by the eldest son of the King of France. (1) The war was over, but the enthusiasm for France and things French had not abated. The name was suggested as a token of gratitude for the services of France to America during the war.

What does the name mean? The word is generally taken to be a Gallicized form of the Latin delphinus, which means “a dolphin”; but this is not entirely clear. As a proper name the term Dauphin was an ancient feudal title in France borne only by the counts and dauphins of Vienne, the dauphins of Auvergne, and, from 1364, by the eldest sons of the Kings of France. The origin of this curious title is very obscure, and has been the subject of much ingenious controversy, but it seems clear that it was in the first instance a proper name. Among the Norsemen, and in the countries colonized by them, the name Dolphin or Dolfin (from dolfr. a wound) was fairly common, e. g. in the North of England. Thus a Dolfin is mentioned among the tenants-in-chief in Domesday Book and there was a Dolphin, lord of Carlisle, toward the end of the 11th century. It has thus been conjectured by some that the dauphins of Vienne derived their title from Teutonic sources through Germany. But in the south, too, the name—not necessarily derived from the same root—was not unknown, though exceedingly rare, and was moreover illustrated by two conspicuous figures in the Catholic martyrology; St. Delphinus bishop of Bordeaux from 380 to 404, and St.
Annemundus, surnamed Delphinus, bishop of Lyons from about 650 to 657.

Beatrice, daughter and heir of Guigne V. whose second husband was Hugh III, Duke of Burgundy, bestowed the name on their son Andre, to recall his descent from the ancient house of the Counts of Albon; and in the charters he is called sometimes Andreas Dolphinus, sometimes Dolphinus simply, but his style is still "Count of Albon and Vienne". It was not till the third dynasty, founded by the marriage of Anne, heiress of John I with Humbert, Lord of La Tour du Pin, that "dauphin" became definitely established as a title. Humbert not only assumed the name of Delphinus, but styled himself regularly "Dauphin of the Viennois". In 1349 Humbert II, the last of his race, sold Dauphine (the county) to Charles of Valois, who, when he became King of France in 1364, transferred it to his eldest son. This action shows the very high esteem in which this title was held. From that time on, the eldest sons of the Kings of France were always either actual or titular "dauphins of the Viennois". The arms of a "dolphin", which they quartered with the fluers de lys, were originally assumed by Dauphin, Count of Clermont, instead of the arms of Auvergne, and from him they were borrowed by the Counts of the Viennois. It is abundantly clear that the name of Dauphin was not assumed from the armorial device, but vice versa. (2)

Luzerne

A large part of Northumberland County, in the northeastern part of Pennsylvania, lying approximately in the upper valley of the main Susquehanna River was filling up with settlers who wanted their own county government. The movement culminated with the Act of September 25, 1786, which erected a new county from part of Northumberland County. To this county the name of Luzerne was given, in honor of the Chevalier de la Luzerne who at that time was Minister of France to the United States. (1)

Anne Cesar, Chevalier de la Luzerne was born in Paris in 1741, and died in London in 1791. He entered the army and went through several campaigns, but abandoned arms for the diplomatic field. He was sent as French representative to the court of Maximilian Joseph, Elector of
Bavaria. In 1779 he was appointed Minister to the United States of United Colonies. He exercised great influence over the affairs of the young country and won the hearts of the people by his prudence and wisdom, but most of all by the practical way he manifested his concern for their interests. In 1780, when our army was destitute, because Congress could not or dared not, coax or force money from Americans who had it, de la Luzerne raised money on his own responsibility to relieve the general distress. Luzerne later was made Ambassador of France at the court of St. James. In 1789, when our Federal Government was organized, Jefferson, the Secretary of State, addressed, by order of Washington, a letter to the Chevalier de la Luzerne making express and handsome acknowledgment of his services to the colonies and the gratitude for such services felt by the citizens.

The title it is said comes from the town Luzerne. The name of the town is Lucern (in German Luzern, in Italian Lucerna). The nucleus of the town was a Benedictine monastery founded about 750 on the right bank of the Reuss by the Abbey of Murbach in Alsace, of which it long remained a "cell". It is first mentioned under the name of "Luciaria" which is probably derived from that of the patron saint of the monastery St. Leger, or Leodegar (in Old German Leudegar or Lutgar). The form "Lucerrun" is first found in 1252. The German word leute, "people" is easily recognized in the old name which is said to mean "guardian of the people" which is likely the translation of St. Leger's name. (2)

Taylor says the name comes from an old watch-tower which dates from A. D. 695. This, he says, served as a light house (Lucerna) for vessels navigating the lake (Luzern). In 844 mention was made of the Monasterium Lucernense, and in 1227 of a Prior de Lucerna. In some old documents the name is written Luceria, which might be an error for Lucerna, or might mean "fishermen's huts". Possibly these names may be adoptions of an older Celtic lug-cern. (3)

**HUNTINGDON**

The population in the Juniata Valley and towards the center of the state had reached such proportions by 1787
that for convenience of the inhabitants a new county was erected on September 20, 1787, from part of Bedford County. The new county was called Huntingdon and was the first of the two Pennsylvania Counties which have been named in honor of a woman.

The earliest permanent settlement effected within the limits of the county was at a place long called "Standing Stone". This "standing stone" was described by John Harris (after whom Harrisburg was named) in 1754 as being about fourteen feet high and about six inches square. (1) It had been erected by the Indians and was covered with what were termed "Indian hieroglyphics". The natives regarded this stone, which may have had some esoteric religious significance, with the greatest veneration. After the Treaty of 1754 by which they parted with their title to the lands in the valley, they migrated. It is said they carried the stone with them, but in view of the fact that it has never been seen since and that their engineering ability was hardly adequate to the transportation of such a great weight, it is highly probable that it was either destroyed or buried or left in the river.

Dr. Smith, a large landowner in the valley, who for many years was Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, laid out a town at "Standing Stone" in 1767. At his solicitation Selina Hastings, Countess of Huntingdon, England, a lady of remarkable piety and liberality, it is said, had made a handsome donation to the funds of the University. Accordingly, when the town was laid out, Dr. Smith changed its name from Standing Stone to Huntingdon in her honor. (2)

The earls of Huntingdon take their title, of course, from Huntingdonshire, which in turn was named for the county town Huntingdon. On this point Taylor says, "This name contains a genitive which has been assimilated to the common gentile or patronymic form, as appears from the Anglo-Saxon name Huntandan, afterwards Huntendun, and in Domesday Book Hunteduine, Huntandun may be from the personal name Hunta, or it may be the Hunter's hill (A. S. Hunta, a hunter). From Huntena, genitive plural of hunta they have Huntington in Shropshire, called Han-tenetune in Domesday Book." (3)
ALLEGHENY

The population around the head waters of the Ohio had grown rapidly, and another part of Westmoreland County was cut off to form a new county (September 24, 1788). With this was included a part of Washington County. To the new county was given the name of Allegheny, from the river which unites at Pittsburgh with the Monongahela to form the Ohio.

The name, Allegheny, has given rise to more discussion and speculation than almost any other place name in Pennsylvania. Writer after writer has advanced reasons for this derivation and for that, until now the subject is beclouded to such an extent that it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at any sure conclusion.

Let us first remind the reader that the two streams we know as the Allegheny and the Ohio were for many years considered by Indians and whites as one continuous stream, known to the Senecas as the Ohio and called by the French La belle Riviere. This continuity of the two streams is shown very clearly on Bonneccamps' "Carte d'un Voyage fait dans La belle Riviere MDCCXLIX par Le Reverend Pere Bonneccamps Jesuite Mathematician," in which the Monongahela is shown as a very minor tributary of the greater stream.

To make a satisfactory start in analyzing the conflicting theories it may be well to quote somewhat fully one who has canvassed most of these contradictory etymologies. Dr. J. H. Trumbull. He says:

"Allegheny, the Algonkian name of the Ohio River, is probably the Delaware "Welhik-hanne" "the best (or fairest) river. In his vocabulary Zeisberger gives this synthesis, with slight change of orthography, as "wulach'neu" "with the free translation" "a fine river without falls." The name was indeed more likely to belong to rivers "without falls" or other obstruction to the passage of canoes, but its literal meaning is, as its composition shows, "best rapid stream" or "finest rapid stream," "La Belle Riviere" of the French, and the "Oue-yo or O-hee-yo Ga-hun-da" "good river" or "the beautiful river" of the Senecas. For this translation of the name we have very respectable authority—that of Christian Frederick Post, a Moravian of Pennsylvania, who lived seventeen years with the Mulhekan Indians, and was twice married among them, and whose knowledge of the Indian languages enabled him to render important services to the colony, as negotiator with the Delawares and Shawanese
of the Ohio, in the French war. In his 'Journal from Philadelphia to the Ohio' in 1758 (appendix to Proud's History of Pennsylvania, II, p. 65-132) after mention of the "Allegheny" river, he says "The Ohio, as it is called by the Senecas Allegheny is the name of the same river in the Delaware language. Both words signify "the fine (or fair) river." La Metairie, notary of La Salle's expedition calls the Ohio "the Oliginisipou, or Alleghiny;" evidently an Algonkin name, as Dr. Shea remarks (Early Voyages on the Mississippi, p. 75). Heckewelder says that the Delawares "still call the Allegany (Ohio) river Alligewi Sipu" "the river of the Alligewi" as he chooses to call it. In one form we have wulik-hanne-sipu "best rapid-stream long-river;" in the other "wulike-sipu" "best long river." Heckewelder's derivation of the name, on the authority of a Delaware legend, from the mythic "Allegewi" or "Talligemi," a race of Indians said to have once inhabited that country "who, after great battles, fought in prehistoric times, were driven from it by the all-conquering Delawares," is of no value, unless supported by other testimony. The identification of Allegheny with the Seneca "De-o-na-ga-no" "cold water (or cold spring)" proposed by a writer in the Historical Magazine (vol. IV p. 184) though not apparent at first sight, might deserve consideration if there were any reason for believing the name of the river to be of Iroquois origin—if it were probable that an Iroquois name would have been adopted by the Algonkin nations—or if the word for water or spring could be made in any American language, the substantial component of a river name. From the river the name appears to have been transferred by the English to the range of "Endless Mountains." La Metairie's Oliginisipou suggests another possible derivation which may be worth mention. The Indian name of the Alleghanies has been said to mean "Endless Mountains," "Endless" cannot be more exactly expressed in any Algonkin language than by "very long" or "longest"—in the Delaware "eluwi-guneu," "The very long (or longest) river" would be "eluwi-guneu-sipou" or, if the words were compounded "eluwi-gunesipou." (1)

Thus Trumbull; but he has by no means exhausted all the suggested derivations for this puzzling word. Loskiel in his history of the U. B. Missions says that the Delaware called the river Allegwisipo, which the Europeans have changed into Allighene, and the Iroquois called it the Ohio, that is, beautiful river. (2) Lambing says that the Shawanese named the river Pelewa-thepi. Loskiel in another place says that the Delawares knew the whole country drained by the Ohio under the name of Alligewinengk, meaning "the land in which they arrived from distant places," basing his interpretation upon an etymology compounded from talli (or alli) "there" icku, "to that place," and ewak "they go," with a locative ending. (3) Ettewein, another Moravian writer, says that the Dela-
wares called “the Western county” Alligewenork, meaning “a warpath,” and called the river Alligewi Sipo. According to one authority this definition would make the word come from palliton (or alliton) “to fight” ewak “they go,” with a locative ending, i.e. “a place where they go to fight.”

(4) Rev. Timothy Alden, of Meadville, a friend of the famous Senaca Chief, Cornplanter, was of the opinion that the name came from the mountains and the word meant “the great war path.”

(5) Craig, in his The Olden Time differs with him and was inclined to think that the name Allegheny meant “clear water.” He takes it to be a translation of the Seneca name “Ohio” which he, with Alden, assume to mean “clear water.”

It will be noted that in most of the suggested etymologies the name is taken to be a translation of the Seneca word Ohio or Ho-he-yu. This word, Ohio, is assumed by most writers, generally quite ignorant of anything but a smattering of the Seneca tongue, to mean “beautiful river”; and it is also assumed that the French so translated it as La belle Riviere. But it is apparent that Cornplanter, a Seneca, on Alden’s authority, did not think so; and we have an early writer H. H. Brackenridge, in 1786, who stated that the Ohio was said to signify “bloody”, so that he translated Ohio as “River of Blood” and that the French, in calling it La Belle Riviere did not intend it as a translation of the word Ohio.

(7) Hackewelder indulges in an etymological dream about the word “Ohio.” He assumes it to have come from Ohio-peek-hanne, meaning, he says “the stream is white or covered with white caps.” His reason is that whenever his Indian attendants whose duty it was to carry the missionary over the river, came to the stream, they generally spoke about the ruffled state of the water.

Such etymology is quite as silly as it is common.

We have presented the theories, amazingly conflicting as they are. Now let us look at the facts. In the earliest known map showing the Allegheny-Ohio, the stream is called the Ohio. This is the one in manuscript which Parkman mentions, dated about 1673 (9). It was made shortly after La Salle “discovered” the stream. La
Salle never called it La belle Riviere, but "La grande riviere d'Ohio." On this map, above the river is written "Riviere Ohio, ainsy appellee par les Iroquois a cause de sa beaute," but it is not known when this was written. By the time that La Salle took formal possession of the Mississippi basin, in 1682, the river was known as "Olighin-sipu" or "Alleghin," and the notary from Fort Frontenae, La Metairie, so noted in his formal record of the proceedings. (10) In Colden's map, in the London edition of his history in 1755, we find the Alleghens noted as dwelling west of the Allegheny river (11). In Lewis Evan's map in 1755, the river is called Allegan (12). Heckewelder says that the district west of the mountains was known as Allegewinink by the Delawares. Loskiel says that the Delawares called it Alligewinengk (13). Zeisberger tells us the Delawares called the district Alligewinengk, the river Alligewi Sipo, and that the whites made Alleghene out of it (14). Finally we have the very impressive fact, that when the Delawares moved from the seaboard to the Allegheny they called it Kit-hanne. In the Delaware tongue this means "chief-stream" or "main stream." The Delaware locative, or "place where" is "ink" which the whites also spelled variously "enk", "onk" and "engk." The Indian town on the Allegheny, once known as Attique (15) they called Kit-hanne-ink or Kithannink "the place on the main stream," our Kittanning (16). The word for stream "hanne" is an older word than "sipu" which came to be the general appellation for large river as distinguished from a creek or run, as in Tobyhanna or Loyalhanna, where the word hanna means a run or creek, "alder creek," "middle creek."

From these facts it is apparent that the name Allegheny in various forms was applied to the stream before the Delaware came westward across the mountains, and that when they did locate on the river they called it Kitt-hanne and not Alligewi-sipu. Disregarding Ettwein's etymology as fanciful, we find Heckewelder and Zeisberger agreeing that the Allegheny basin was called Alligewinink and the river Alligewi-sipu. Wherein they differ is in their explanation of the meanings of the words. In other words, does the name for the district mean "place of the Alligewi"
as Heckewelder alleges, or "land into which they came from distant parts," according to Zeisberger (17). We may confidently reject as utterly unscientific, the derivations suggested by Trumbull and Ettwein. Zeisberger's explanation, also, in our opinion, lacks resonableness. This leaves only Heckewelder as our authority. If his explanation were based solely on his own notion of the origin of the word, we should hesitate, for Heckewelder, while he had a fluent, practical knowledge of the Lenape tongue, lacked analytical power in it, and many of his etymologies are erroneous (18). His explanation of the word Ohio, given above is an example. But he gives for the word Allegheny and Allegewinink, the traditional explanation which the Delawares themselves gave for the words, the Land of the Allegewi and the River of the Allegewi.

Who were the Allegewi? Some writers say that there never was such a tribe (19), but they are mistaken. Heckewelder listened to the traditions of the Delawares and handed them on to the whites in his work on the Indians, (20) but, either through inattention to details or lack of analytical reasoning in forming his judgments, he apparently confused two or more traditions, handing them on as one. He states that the Delawares came from the western part of the continent, moving eastward till they came to the Namaesi-sipu (Fish River) which he takes to be the Mississippi. There they had terrible battles with the Talligewi, or Talligeu, but with the aid of the Mengwe (Mingoes) finally succeeded in achieving a victory, the defeated tribes fleeing down the "Mississippi." The Delawares and the Mingwe divided the lands of the conquered tribes, the Mangwe taking the lands in the vicinity of the Great Lakes and the Delawares, the land of the south. (21) This sounds very plausible but it is not true. The Delawares, (of Algonkian stock) came from the north-east down along the seaboard settling east of the Appalachians (22). Zeisberger recites another tradition of the Delawares to the effect that about the end of the seventeenth century, they were so pressed by the increasing white settlements that they moved westward, coming into contact with the tribes in basin of the Allegheny west of the mountains. These the Delawares defeated, the defeated
tribes retiring southward along the Ohio. The Iroquois had proffered help but did not participate in the conflict. We think that Heckewelder confused these two traditions, the older one telling of their victory over the Iroquois at the St. Lawrence, and the later one of their victory over the tribes at the headquarters of the Ohio and along the Allegheny. These tribes are referred to frequently in one part of the Walam Olum, the traditional account of the wanderings of the Delawares, pictured on strips of bark with a supplementary oral tradition. In this tradition we find the names Talegaking "Talege land"; Taleganah "Talege River" and Talegachukang "Talege Mountains." (30) These tribes, far from being mythical were in fact perhaps the greatest, most intelligent of any Indians east of the Mississippi, the Cherokees (23).

The word Cherokee, in its many forms—and there are upwards of fifty different ways of spelling the word—is of great interest as showing the original habits of the people. It first appears in history as Chalaque in the Portuguese narrative of De Soto's expedition in 1540 (24). As used among themselves the form is Tsa-lagi- or Tsa-ragi (25). The Cherokee is said to have possessed no labials (26).

Although, at first glance, it might be assumed that the name Tallige-wi is but a corruption of Tsalagi, a closer study leads to the opinion that it is a true Delaware word, in all probability connected with waloh or walok (27) signifying a cave. In the Walam Olum, the word oligonunk is rendered "at the place of caves." It would thus be an exact Delaware rendering of the same name, "people of the cave country," by which the Cherokees were commonly known among the tribes. This word Talligewi is also written and spoken as Alligewi (28). The "wi" is an assertive verbal suffix, so that the form properly means "He is a Tallige" or "They are Tallige" (29).

We must conclude, therefore, that the name Allegheny, means "River of the Cherokees" or "River of the cave people."

DELAWARE

This county was formed of a part of Chester County by the Act of September 26, 1789. It was the culmination
of a contest that had been waged for years between the older portion of Chester County of which the town of Chester (old Upland) was the center on the one hand, and the western portion of Chester County centering around West Chester.

The county of Chester, as we have learned, was one of the three original counties constituted in November, 1682. Its county town was Chester, which although located at the extreme south-eastern border, continued to be the seat of justice for more than a century. As the settlements extended to the northern and western parts of the county, a sense of its inconvenience to the great majority of those having business to transact at the county seat at length induced a vigorous effort for its removal to a more central location. That effort was strenuously resisted by the inhabitants of the town of Chester, especially by that class who derived their chief sustenance from the gleanings incidental to a county town. A controversy was maintained, with varying success, and much acrimony, for several years. At length those who advocated the removal to a more central location were successful and an Act was passed in 1784 authorizing the sale of the county buildings at Chester, and the erection of new ones at a point to be selected by commissioners named in the act. Those commissioners fixed on a central point near "Turk's Head Tavern," at the intersection of the great road leading from Wilmington to Reading with the road leading from Philadelphia westward to Strasburg. The court records were removed thither in 1786. In 1788 this new seat of justice was incorporated as a borough under the name of "West Chester."

But the people of the old town of Chester won their fight after all. Finding themselves deprived of the advantages of having a county seat, they soon took measures to procure a division of the county, with a view to the reestablishment of a seat of justice in Chester. They were successful in this for in 1789 the county of Chester was divided, a new county being formed from the south-eastern portion, to which the name of Delaware County was given. This new county embraced all the old and originally settled parts of the county.
The county takes its name, naturally enough, from the river on which the county seat is situated. The river was named from Delaware Bay.

On August 28, 1609, Henry Hudson (called by the Dutch, Hendrick Hudson) in his ship de Halve Maan (which we call "The Half Moon," but which should really be called "The Crescent") coming up from the Chesapeake Capes, entered the Capes of the bay since known as Delaware Bay. Hudson was an Englishman in the service of the Dutch East India Company, who had sent him on a quest for a short way to China. In that quest he entered many bays on the eastern coast of this continent. Hudson made known to his employers the discovery of this bay, into which he correctly surmised a great river must discharge. This discovery of his laid the ground for the claim by the Dutch to the country on the Delaware. Later he discovered the Hudson River which the Dutch called North River, calling the Delaware, by way of distinction South River.

Almost a year after Hudson entered Delaware Bay, one Captain Samuel Argall, who had left the Jamestown settlement in June 1610, in search of provisions for that colony, entered the bay August 27, 1610, and gave it the name of Delaware Bay in honor of Thomas West, Lord De la Warr, then Governor of Virginia.

West is the name of a noble family in England which has been traced back to the time of Edward II. At that time they wrote themselves "de West," not from any place so called, but from large possessions in the West of England. (1) The Wests are remarkable, not so much for the antiquity of the family, as for the early period at which they attained the honor of the peerage. Sir Thomas West, the first recorded ancestor died during the reign of Edward II having married the heiress of Cantilupe, and thus became possessed of lands in Devonshire and Warwickshire. His grandson, Thomas, married the heiress of De la Warr, and thus became connected in Sussex. Warr, or Warre, appears to be an obsolete topographical word of unknown meaning, so that the name Delaware means "from the place named Warr." (2)

The Indian name of the Delaware River was Pow-taxat, sometimes spelled Poutaxat.
Delaware County is noted in the history of this state. Within the limits of this county the first jury in Pennsylvania was empanelled at Upland in 1678. On September 12, 1682, the first grand jury summoned in the colony sat at Upland, and the first order for filing an administrator's account was made at that court.

**MIFFLIN**

The valley of the Juniata was filling up to such an extent that a portion of it was erected into a new county September 19, 1789 from parts of Cumberland and Northumberland. Prior to the erection of the county, John Harris (after whom Harrisburg was named) laid out in 1720 on his plantation a town which he named Mifflin town, in honor of Thomas Mifflin. When the new county was formed the name of Mifflin was given to it in honor of that doughty warrior and upholder of states rights, the first governor, *eo nomine*, in Pennsylvania. (1) He was a Quaker, but it didn't take. He was born in Philadelphia in 1744 and became a merchant. He was chosen a member of the first Continental Congress in 1744. He early took up arms for the colonies; was appointed major of one of the first regiments raised in Philadelphia, and was aide-de-camp to Washington in the summer of 1775. All through the war he was a faithful and efficient officer, rising to the rank of major-general in 1777. He was very eloquent, and by his speeches raised many volunteers for Washington before his attack on Trenton. One blot on his record is his participation in the so-called "Conway Cabal" in behalf of Gates. In 1782 he was elected to Congress and was President of that body in the last month of 1782 when Washington resigned his commission into their hands. He was a delegate to the convention that framed our Constitution (1787) and was President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania in 1788-90, succeeding Franklin. He did not lose by the comparison, which speaks much for his ability and the esteem in which he was held. He was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1791 to 1800 under the new constitution of 1790. When the Whiskey Insurrection broke out in 1794 he was very efficient in aiding Washington in quelling it. He died in Lancaster in 1800. (2)
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3. W. Anderson, in his Genealogy and Surnames, p. 102, has some interesting suggestions; andsell also, Arthur, Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names, I, 269.

DAUPHIN:
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LUZERNE:
Pearce, History of Luzerne County, p. 157.
2. Encyclopedia Brittanica
3. Taylor, Names and Their Histories, p. 178.

HUNTINGDON:
2. Egle, p. 785.
3. Taylor, Names and Their Histories, p. 151.

ALLEGHENY:
3. Ibid., p. 127.
4. Bureau of Ethnology, 19th Annual Report, p. 184. The ending "ork" is doubtless a misprint for "onk" or "enk."
6. Ibid.
7. Reichel, Names which the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians gave to Rivers, Streams and Localities. s. v. Ohio.
9. F. Parkman, La Salle (1897) I, 82.
10. Ibid., p. 51, 52.
Parkman, Montcalm and Wolfe, I, p. 45.
17. Zeisberger, op. cit. p. 32.
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21. Heckewelder, op. cit. p. 47
22. L. Farrand, Basis of American History, p. 98. There is a good Indian bibliography in this work.
   Ibid., 20th Annual Report, p. 135-137.
25. Ibid.
28. Lambing, Allegheny County, p. 11.
30. Library of Aboriginal American Literature, No. V (1885), p. 181, 199, 203, 207, 209. See what Brinton has to say (p. 158) as to the authenticity of this most interesting tradition.

The reader might also consult the following:
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