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THE tenth annual issue of the PUBLIC LEDGER ALMANAC is herewith presented to the subscribers to the Ledger as an every-day companion for the year 1879. It is furnished free of cost. It is not published for sale, and none are to be sold.

The Ledger Almanac has become a home book of reference and a treasury of useful information on local and general subjects and events.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

CHANGES IN THE NAMES OF STREAMS IN AND ABOUT PHILADELPHIA.

[The following is believed to include all the streams of any magnitude within the boundaries of Philadelphia as the same were noticed from the discoveries by the Dutch and Swedes up to the present period. Many of these streams are obliterated. For convenience' sake the descriptions are made with reference to localities which now exist. The sources from which information is obtained are to be found in patents, deeds and old maps, the dates of the latter of which are as follows: Roggeveen's, 1678; Peter Lindstrom's, a Swedish engineer's map of the Delaware river, 1654-55. The original map was taken to Sweden. A copy was procured many years ago by the American Philosophical Society. It is peculiar in this, that many of the names are in the Indian, Swedish and French languages. A copy of this map, differing in several matters, particularly in some of the names, and omitting the French names altogether, is to be found in *Nya Sverije*, by Thomas Campanius Holm, published at Stockholm in 1702. Another copy of Lindstrom's map is in the *History of New Sweden*, by Israel Acrelius, 1759, and this also has some changes in regard to names. Other maps referred to are those of Thomas Holmes (Penn's first surveyor), 1685; Scull & Heap, 1750; Reed, 1786; John Hill, 1796; Varlo, about 1798; Nicholas Hill, 1808; Mellish, 1816; Ellett, 1839; and some others not necessary to be named.]

Amesaka run. See Darby creek.

Asoepecka sea. On Lindstrom's map, in the Delaware river, in front of the present city, between a point which might have commenced about the mouth of Gunner's run and extended to Frankford creek, a shoal or bank is marked with dots, to which is assigned the following names: Foglesand, Mer Asoepecka, *Sable des Oisseaux* or *Alsoepecka*. Foglesand in Swedish means "bird-bank." *Sable des Oisseaux* may be interpreted "blackbirds," so that the bank would be "blackbird bank." The Delaware in front of this bank is wide; hence it may be supposed the title *Mer Alsoepecka* ("Alsoepecka sea") was applied to that portion of the river opposite the bank. M. S. Henry thinks that Alsoepeck should be Assiscupeck ("a muddy stream"). It may be mentioned that Ashopock is the Indian word for "hemp."

Beaver creek, flowing through the Almshouse grounds, and emptying into the Schuylkill opposite Pine st. Called Beaver creek and Beaver run in a patent by Penn to Varel Landers in 1692.

Blanson's run. See Darby creek.

Boon creek or *Church creek* runs west by south from the junction of Kingsess and Minquas creek. It received its name from Andreas Boon, one of the original Swedish settlers. It was also one of the routes to the church at Tinicum; hence its name of Church creek.

Botanic creek flows into the Schuylkill on the west side, opposite the upper part of Point Breeze and below Eastwick's, formerly Bartram's Botanic Garden, from the proximity to which it obtained its name.

Bow creek, southern boundary of Philadelphia city, flows from Darby creek, along the north-eastern side of Tinicum Island, and, after a short bend nearly due east, enters the Delaware opposite Hog Island. It is called on Lindstrom's map "Booke, Eller Kyke Kylene," "La Riviere de Hetres ou d'Eglise." "Boke" is Swedish for beech tree, and "Hetre" is French for the same; "Eglise" is French for church, and "Kyke" is evidently an abbreviation or misspelling of the Swedish "Kyrke"—church; so that the stream was sometimes called Beech creek and Church creek.

It obtained the latter name from the fact that it was a route traveled by water to the Swedish church at Tinicum. Campanius calls this creek "Boke," from which the corruption to Bow is easily traceable.

Brier creek empties into the Schuylkill on the west side in Fairmont Park below Sweet-Brier Mansion. It is so called on the map of H. P. M. Birkenbine.

Eyberry creek. See Poquessing creek.

Cobb's creek. See Darby creek.

Cohocksink creek [obliterated] is called in various patents Cocksink, Coxing, Cogosink, Coxon and Cohocksink or Mill creek. M. S. Henry, in his *Dictionary and Gazetteer of Words and Names in the Delaware Indian Language*, defines the name to be Cuwehockin—"pine lands." The name *Mill creek* was given to it from the fact that on this stream, between the present Fifth and Sixth streets, was built the Governor's (Penn's) Mill, and afterward the Globe Mills. One branch of the Cohocksink commenced near the Ford road, west of the Lamb tavern, and there was a branch which rose above the present Glenwood Cemetery. The stream flowed generally south-east, crossing Broad street above Turner's lane, and crossed the latter about the line of Twelfth street. It continued to a point between Fifth and Sixth streets, where it widened into a lake, into which also flowed a stream which rose in the lands of the Gratz estate, probably above Jefferson st., and flowed eastwardly. The latter was called *Coosaliquenague* in the patent to Daniel Pegg in 1684. From the pond or mill-dam, flowing east and south, the Cohocksink emptied into the Delaware at Brown street.

Church creek. See Boon creek.

Church creek. See Darby creek.

Cresheim creek. See Wissahickon.

Dam creek [obliterated] ran into Hollander's creek in a direction south by west, and had its source near the Buck road. It is so called on Scull & Heap's map.

Darby creek empties into the Delaware river opposite the lower end of Tinicum island. It is the lower portion of a stream which rises in Haverford township, Delaware county, and flows with some irregularities and curves in a southerly direction until it reaches the Blue Bell Tavern, on the Darby road. The upper portion of this stream was called by the Swedes Kara Kung or Kakaron, Carkoens, Carcons, Carcoens, Carcoon and Chargoos—all supposed to be corruptions of Kara Kung. Mr. Henry thinks that this name is derived from a mortar or mill in which the Indians pounded their corn, and that it was given to it after Governor Printz built a mill upon this stream, which was probably about 1643. On Holmes' map this creek is called *Mill creek*. The name was shortly afterward changed to *Cobb's creek*, after William Cobb, an Englishman, who became owner of the old mill.—*Port Reading creek* rises near Haverford College, in Delaware county, flows through Haverford township, and empties into Cobb's creek between Haverford road and Church road.—*Indian run* is composed of two branches, one of which rises in Lower Merion, near Ardmore station, and the other north of Elm station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. They flow south, and unite a short distance before reaching Cobb's creek, into which they flow.—*Blanson's run* rises in

Darby township, and empties into Cobb's creek near Paschallville.—*Naylor's run* rises in Marble township, and flows south and east into Cobb's creek.—*Hermisprota creek* empties into Darby creek near the intersection of Amesland road and a road leading to Hog island, a short distance above Bow creek.—*Pusey's run* empties into Darby creek above the junction with Cobb's creek, near the borough of Darby.—*Amesaka run* (patent to Neals John, 1684), Amesaka (patent to Mounce Jones, 1685), rises in Philadelphia, and runs into Cobb's creek near Mount Moriah Cemetery. Below the Blue Bell Tavern a creek joins with Cobb's creek, which was called the *Nycks* (meaning "nasty, muddy"), the Muckruton, and Amesland (after Amas-land, "the land of the nurse"), which was given by the Swedes to the country immediately south of it. Below this junction the creek was called *Darby creek*, from the town or village of Darby, near by. It was also called *Church creek*, because at one time it was a convenient road of travel to Tincin church.—*Muckinapattus creek* rises in Darby township, Delaware county, flows south-west, and joins Darby creek west of the junction with Bow creek. Muckinapolis means "land that is lower than the surrounding country."—*Stone creek* rises in Springfield township, Delaware county, and flowing nearly south enters Darby creek not far from its mouth.

Dark Woods run [obliterated] had its source in a spring which rose north of Girard College, and flowed through the western portion of the college grounds until it emptied in a large pond called Dark Woods pond, in the neighborhood of Brown street, about Twenty-sixth or Twenty-seventh. The stream ran south-west, and emptied into the Schuylkill river not far from the Lincoln monument and a little west of the present steamboat-landing in Fairmount Park.

Delaware river was discovered by Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the service of the Dutch East India Company, in the yacht *Halve-Maan* or *Half-Moon*, of eighty tons' burden, on the 28th of August, 1609. Various Indian names have been assigned to this stream. Heylin, in his *Microcosmos*, or description of the world, published in 1622, calls the river *Arasapha*, which seems to have been derived from *Arasaphe*, "it goes fine," meaning a river at all times navigable and useful. Poutaxat was another Indian name sometimes applied to the river, but supposed to be more applicable to the bay. It means round or broad, and is applied exclusively to bays. *Makerish-kisken* and *Mariskiton* are corruptions of the name which in early deeds is written *Mochijirickhickon*. *Mochijirick* means "large and great," and *hickon* "ebb and tide;" so that this name meant "a large river in which there were ebbs and tides." Another name was *Lenape Whittuck*. *Lenape* means "Indian," and *hittuck* "a tree." *Kit-hanne*, meaning "the largest river," was also applied. After Hudson, the first explorer was Captain Cornelius Jacobson Mey, who, in 1613, entered the river in the yacht *Fortune*, called the eastern cape Mey and the western *Cornelis*, another of the western capes being called *Hindlop* or *Hinlopen*, which latter name was subsequently transferred to Cape *Cornelis*. The original Cape *Hinlopen*, near the present town of *Lewes*, lost its designation as a cape altogether. Mey, on his return to Holland, left behind him a Captain *Hendrickson* in the

yacht *Onrust* (*Restless*), who explored the river, it is believed, as far as the mouth of the *Schuylkill*. On his return to Holland, *Hendrickson* accompanied his report with a map, on which the river now called the *Delaware* was designated as the *riviere Van der Vorst Mauritius*. But Mey had already chosen as a name the *Zuydt* or *South river*, in contradistinction from the *Nord* or *North river*. The Dutch also called the stream *Nassau river*, *Prince Hendrick's river* and *Prince Charles' river*. When the Swedes came they called it *Swenska riviere* or *Swedish river*, and it was also called *New Swedeland stream*, or the river of *New Sweden*. The English gave it the name of *De la War*, which has been modernized into *Delaware*. This name was given because they supposed that *Thomas*, Lord *de la War*, who touched at the bay in his voyage to *Virginia* in 1610, was the discoverer of the river, and as early as 1612 *Captain Thomas Ar gall*, of *Virginia*, speaks of it as the *De la War river*. The name was therefore given to the river before that which was assigned to it by the Dutch, but the claim that Lord *de la War* was the discoverer was untenable, inasmuch as *Hudson* had entered the river in 1609. The bay of the *Delaware* was called by the *Dutch New Port bay*, also *Godyn's bay*, after *Samuel Godyn*, a Dutchman, who made a purchase of land in 1629 from the Indians, extending from *Cape Cornelis* or *Hindlop* (*Henlopen*) inland thirty-two miles and two miles in breadth.

Dock creek [obliterated] was so called by the early settlers because it was the place at which a public dock was situated. It was composed of two branches, one of which commenced between *Fourth* and *Fifth* streets, north of *Market*, and ran south by east, crossing *Market street* west of *Fourth*, and *Chestnut street* about the line of the present *Hudson street*, and by the latter south in rear of the property of the *Board of Brokers*, where it was joined by a branch which began west of *Fifth street*, below *Walnut*, and flowed toward the north-east. It crossed *Walnut street* between *Fourth* and *Fifth*, near the building of the *Schuylkill Navigation Company*, and crossed *Fourth street* opposite *Thomas' auction store*. These streams, thus united, flowed eastwardly, bearing to the south, and formed the body of *Dock creek*, the course of which may be traced by the street of that name. Not far from the *Delaware* this stream received the water of another branch, which began at about the site of *St. Peter's church*, at *Third* and *Pine streets*, and crossed the square bounded by *Second*, *Third*, *Spruce* and *Pine streets* until it struck the head of the present *Little Dock street*, along which it flowed to the north-east until it reached the main stream. This branch was called *Little Dock creek*. The Indian name of *Dock creek* was *Cooconocon*.

Dublin creek. See *Pennypack creek*.

Eagle creek. From the junction of the *Kingsess* and *Mingo creeks* a stream runs east for a short distance, and empties into the *Schuylkill* below the first bend in the river. This might seem to be a continuation of *Kingsessing creek*, and it has been so called on some of the maps. On *Lindstrom's map* it is called *Ornebo Kyl*, *La Riviere de Nid des Aigles* ("the river of the eagle's nest," or "eagle's nest river"). From this title was obtained the modern name—*Eagle creek*.

Falls creek enters the *Schuylkill* near the *Falls*,

below the mouth of the Wissahickon, and near the Falls tavern.

Float creek. See Holt creek.

Frankford creek is formed by the union of three streams. One of these, now known as the *Wingohocking*, is so called in a patent to Griffith Jones, 1684. It is called Winconico in a patent to John Goodson, 1701, and Wincokoe in a patent to Griffith Jones of the same year. Wingohocking is defined by Heckewelder to be "a choice spot of land for cultivation, a favorite place for planting, fine land;" whilst Mr. Henry says it means "lands in a hollow or valley." In modern times the Wingohocking has been called *Logan's run*, from the fact that it flowed through the grounds of the seat of James Logan at Stenton. The Wingohocking rises near Mount Airy, curves generally to the south, and passing through Germantown runs eastwardly until it unites with *Tacony creek* near Rowland's saw-mill. The Tacony rises in Montgomery county near Shoemaker town, runs south-west and south, crosses the line of the former Bristol township, and formed the boundary of Bristol and Oxford townships.—*Rock run* enters into the Tacony south-west of what was formerly Whitaker's factory.—The *Little Tacony* rises near the Township-line road between Dublin and Oxford, runs nearly south through Oxford township and is joined by one or two brooks, and empties into the Frankford creek east of Frankford. The stream is now called Frankford creek from the junction of the Tacony and Wingohocking, and enters the Delaware near the U. S. Arsenal. Tacony is called Toaconik in a patent to Robert Adams, 1684; Taconinck in a patent to Griffith Jones in the same year. Little Tacony is also called Tackawanna. Mr. Henry says Tacony is derived from Tekene and means "woods" or "an uninhabited place." Into Frankford creek near the Delaware empties a stream called *Freahetah*. Frankford creek derives its name from the village of Frankford, adjoining. On Lindstrom's map it is called Aleskins Kylene, La Riviere des Anguilles Ecorchees (meaning "the river of skinned eels"), the origin of which can only be conjectured. A portion of the creek east of the junction of the Little Tacony is called Questionick in a patent to Eric Cock and others, and Quissinuamink in a patent to Thomas Fairman, 1638.

Freahetah. See Frankford creek.

Green Tree run rises in the upper part of the late Roxborough township and runs nearly parallel with Green Tree lane, and empties into the Schuylkill near the intersection of that lane and the Ridge road.

Gunner's run. One branch, called Three-mile run, rose near Woodpecker lane and Broad street, and flowed east by south, crossing above Fairhill, meeting near Germantown road, having a branch through Harrowgate Garden, and a branch with two forks, one of which runs above and the other below the Norris estate. Pursuing its way south-westwardly until near the Delaware, it makes a sudden bend south-east, and enters the river between the Dyottville glass-works and the Kensington water-works. This stream was called Tumanaramaming in a patent to Thomas Fairman in 1702, Tumanaramings on Reed's map, and Gunner's run by Scull & Heap. It received its name from Gunner Rambo, a Swede, who lived near it.

Hay creek, the eastern part of Hollander's

creek, extended from Holt or Hell creek into the Delaware at some distance north of Greenwich Point.

Hollander's creek, according to the map of Lindstrom, made a clear course through from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, making the lower part of the Neck an island, which was further divided by other streams, so that there were three islands at the lower end of what is now considered fast land in Philadelphia, in addition to League island. The westernmost was called Manasonk or Manayunk. It was adjoined on the east by Drufwe island, Isle des Raisins or Grape island, which was immediately north of League island, and is now known as Greenwich island. North of Drufwe island was another, which has no name. Upon Lindstrom's map Hollander's creek is called Hollandare Kylene, La Riviere des Hollandois or Dutch river. But this is probably an error. It is more likely that the stream was named after Peter Hollandaer, a Swedish governor, who succeeded Peter Minit as commandant at Fort Christina in 1639.

Holt creek flowed into Hollander's creek west of Dam creek. It was sometimes called Little Hollander's creek, also Hell creek. It formed a curious loop in the upper portion, which encircled a piece of ground that might be called an island. The lower part of this loop was called Float creek.

Inckhorn's creek runs into the Schuylkill river on the west side, near the bend, north of Penrose Ferry. The original name was Andreas Inckooren's Kyl, from the residence of a Swede of that name near it.

Indian run. See Darby creek.

Jonas' creek was a stream with two branches nearly opposite each other in the shape of a cross. The branch from the east, in a patent in 1684, is called Jonas' creek; Jones' creek by Varlo. The main stream was called Spack creek in a patent to L. Cock in 1685, and *Sneak's creek* on Heap's map.

Kingsess or Kingsessing creek intersects Bow creek about halfway between Darby creek and the Delaware. It flows in a north-easterly direction, and empties into the Schuylkill nearly opposite Girard Point. This Indian word, according to Mr. Henry, is derived from Chingessing ("the place where there is a meadow") or Chingessing ("bog meadow").

Land creek empties into the Schuylkill on the west side, between Penrose Ferry and the bend of the river. It bears that name in a patent to Benjamin and Enoch Bonsall in 1705.

Little creek was north of Rogue creek, ran a short course, and emptied into the Schuylkill on the east side in 1750.

Little Tacony creek. See Frankford creek.

Logan's run. See Frankford creek.

Malebore's creek emptied into Hollander's creek east of Ship brook, and no doubt received that name from Malebore, an Indian chief, whose name is signed to some of the early deeds to Penn. One branch of this creek rose near Fifteenth and Sansom streets, and ran southwardly to a point south of Pine street and east of Broad, where it was joined by a branch from Spruce street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. Farther down were branches from Eighteenth and South streets, from Spruce and Twelfth streets, and from Eleventh street between Spruce and Pine. The united streams ran south-

ward from Passyunk road and Eleventh street, inclining to the west, and bending in the shape of a hook into the marsh-land below Point Breeze until Hollander's creek was reached. The upper part of this stream after the junction was called Shakhanoning in a patent to Stille and others, 1678; Sheckhaming in a patent, 1695; Shachhemensin (Scul & Heap); Chichansink (Mellish). Schachachque means "strait," and Schachachquehne "a strait in a river."

Mats Hay creek emptied into the Schuylkill on the east side, above its mouth, and is apparently the same stream which on Lindstrom's map seems to be the western portion of Hollander's creek. It is on Holmes' map, but disappears entirely before the beginning of the present century.

Mill creek rises in Montgomery county, runs generally in a south-easterly direction, and empties into the Schuylkill just below the Woodlands. It is called Nanganesey, the original Indian name, in a patent to Vocum; Quarn creek (Swedish); Monson's Great Mill Fall (Upland records); Mill creek (Holmes' map); Little Mill creek (Reed's map).

Mill creek. See Chockosink creek.

Mill creek. See Darby creek.

Minnow run [obliterated] was composed of two branches, which united in the North-west (now Logan) Square. One branch rose west and south of Bush Hill and east of Nineteenth street, flowing south and crossing to the west side of Nineteenth, and entering the square below Vine street. The other branch rose on the east side of Bush Hill, about the line of Fifteenth street, and coursed along the east side of that street, and turning westwardly entered Logan Square at Eighteenth street. These streams then flowed south, and were joined at Nineteenth and Cherry streets by a stream from Broad and Arch streets, and by two branches from Market street, one rising near Centre Square and the other at Sixteenth street. The united streams crossed Twentieth street at Arch, Filbert street between Twentieth and Twenty-first, and nearly reached Market street, but made a curve west of Twenty-first street, and emptied into the Schuylkill river at Arch street in a bay of some width. Minnow run was vacated by Act of Assembly some years ago.

Minquas or *Mingo creek* intersects Kingsess creek about halfway between Bow creek and the Schuylkill, and making a bend around the northern part of Sayamensing island, now obliterated and subsequently considered a part of Province, afterward State, island, empties into the Schuylkill nearly south of the intersection. It is supposed to derive its name from the tribe of Indians called the Minquas, and was upon their route of travel from the interior of Pennsylvania to the Delaware.

Moyamensing Kyl, which was the southern boundary of Swanson's ground, is frequently spoken of in old deeds and patents, but not marked on old maps. It is believed to have been a stream which entered the Delaware probably between Reed and Dickinson streets. The word *Mayemensing* means "a place of meeting or coming together." It is said to have been given to the ground in the lower part of the city in consequence of a meeting of Indians being held there in 1661, to propitiate the English for the murder of an Englishman.

Muckruton creek. See Darby creek.

Mulberry creek flowed into the Minquas or Mingo near the Schuylkill.

Paper-Mill run. See Wissahickon.

Pegg's run [obliterated] ran a course which is now mainly occupied by Willow street. One branch commenced at Fairmount avenue west of Fifteenth street, and then ran south-east nearly to Vine; thence north-east above Callowhill street and east of Tenth, where it was joined by a branch which rose west of Eleventh street between Green street and Fairmount avenue. The united streams flowed eastwardly to the Delaware. This creek was called *Cohoquinoque* in a patent to Jurian Hartsfelder for the whole of the Northern Liberties in 1678. It was called *Pegg's run* after Daniel Pegg, an Englishman, who was the purchaser of Hartsfelder's land. On Scull & Heap's map it is called *Cohoquenoque*; on Hill's, *Cohoquinoque*.

Pennypack creek rises in Montgomery county, crosses the township line of the late Dublin township, and enters the Delaware near the town of Holmesburg.—*Duffield's run* and *Ashton run*, uniting with *Wooden Bridge run*, enter the Pennypack near Rowland's paint-factory.—*Sandy run* enters into it north of the Oxford and Dublin poor-house.—*Comly's run* and *Welsh run* flow into *Paul's run*, which joins the Pennypack below Verreeville. On Lindstrom's map this creek is called *Pennishpaska*, *La Riviere de Pennipacka*; by Campanius, *Pennishpacha Kyl*. In early Swedish patents it is called *Pemipacka*. Holmes calls it *Dublin creek*, whilst in later maps it is called *Pennypack* and *Pennepack*. Heckewelder says that *Pennypack* means "deep, dead water; water without much current."

Perch creek flows into the Schuylkill on the west side, above the Botanic Garden, and is so called on Hill's map.

Pinneyes creek enters the Schuylkill north of the Point Breeze gas-works, and was of considerable size. Mr. Henry says that *Piney* or *Pinney* in the Delaware language means "a place to sleep."

Poquessing creek rises in Montgomery county, crosses the north-west line of the late township of Byberry, where it receives a branch which flowed mainly through Moreland. It there bends northward into the county of Bucks, again southward, when it touches the township line, and flows south-east and south-west, forming the boundary-line of Byberry, and turning to the south-east enters the Delaware.—*Bloody run* empties into it at Carter's mill, *Black Lake creek* at Mechanicsville, and *Gilbert's run* about a mile below.—*Elwood's run* and *Wilson's run*, which rise in Byberry township, unite to form *Byberry creek*, which enters the Poquessing near the Red Lion tavern.—*Colbert's run* and *Walton's run* unite and form *Walton's creek*, which flows into the Byberry. The latter meets the Poquessing within a mile of where it enters the Delaware river. On Lindstrom's map this stream is called *Pouquessing*. *La Riviere de Kakimon's*. Mr. Henry defines *Kakamon's* to be a name for the pike, so that this was *Pike creek*; but Lindstrom also has upon his map *Drake Kylan*, *La Riviere des Dragons*, or *Dragon river*. Campanius calls it *Drake Kylan*. In a patent to Nicholas Moore it is called *Poetquessingh*, and on Holmes' map *Potquessing*.

River's creek had its rise upon Manasonk island, at the mouth of the Schuylkill, and emptied into the Delaware west of Hollander's creek. It is so marked upon Scull & Heap's map.

Rogue creek, marked on Scull & Heap's map, empties into the Schuylkill opposite Province island.

Rosamond's creek flows into the Delaware just above the bend of the Horseshoe. It rises in Greenwich island, formerly Drufwe island, and derived its name from Martin Rosamond, an Englishman, who resided on the Delaware in the jurisdiction of New Castle court. It was called by the Indians Kikitchimius, meaning the "tree or wood duck," which had its nest in trees.

Schuylkill river is supposed to have been discovered by Captain Hendrickson in the year 1615, in the yacht Onrust (Restless). He belonged to Captain Mey's expedition, and was assigned to the work of exploration of the streams in the neighborhood of the coast. On Hendrickson's map of his discoveries Fort von Nassone or Fort Nassau is marked, which must have been placed there after Hendrickson's time. There is an island opposite the fort, but nothing like a river such as the Schuylkill is shown. It should be understood that Fort Nassau was built by the Dutch, on the east side of the river, about 1626. It is supposed to have been situated at or near the present Timber creek, and therefore nearly opposite the mouth of the Schuylkill river. Upon the map of Peter Lindstrom the Schuylkill is called Menejackse Kyl, or La Riviere de Menejackse. In the Lindstrom map published by the Pennsylvania Historical Society, accompanying the *History of New Sweden*, by Israel Acrelius, it appears as Menejackse Kyl, or Schuylkill river. In the Lindstrom map given by Thomas Campanius Holm this river is set down as Skiar eller Linde river. The word "eller" means "or," and this designation is therefore Skiar river, or Skiar Kyl, or Linde river. Skiar seems to have been a method of spelling the word which Acrelius renders Skookyl. In the Swedish language *skora* means "to make a loud noise." Mr. M. S. Henry says that one of the Indian names of the Schuylkill was Lenni Bikbi, or Lenni, which he derives from Bikbi ("a tree whose bark peels freely," which is the case with the linden). He also calls it Lenni Bikunk ("a high place where houses are erected covered with linden bark") and Konk ("a place or locality"). Lenni meant not only a "man" or "Indian," but also "common, plain, pure, un-mixed," sometimes "high." This would seem to show the origin of the name Linde river, as laid down on the Lindstrom map. The river was sometimes called Manayunk, which is supposed to have been derived from Manasonk, the name of an island at the mouth of the river. This word means "our place of drinking." Heckewelder gives as one of the names of the river Ganshewen ("it roareth"), or Ganschowehan, and Der rauschende Stroh ("the stream which maketh a noise"), which is similar in meaning to the Swedish *skora*. The name Schuylkill is supposed to have been applied by the Dutch, and is said to mean Schuyl ("hidden") and kill ("river")—the "hidden river," because at its mouth the river is not plainly visible to persons coming up the Delaware. Upon a map of the British possessions in North

America, engraved in England by Herman Moll in 1715, and upon another of the possessions in New France in 1720, the Schuylkill is called Perquemuck and Perquemuk.

Ship brook or *Ship run* rises in the First ward, nearly north of the bend at the south-western side of Hollander's creek, which latter runs into the Back Channel near the western end of League island. Ship's run is marked on Scull & Heap's map.

Snake creek. See Jonas' creek.

Tacony creek. See Frankford creek.

Three creek rose south of Hollander's creek, and flowing nearly north entered the latter almost opposite the mouth of Dam creek. It was composed of three small creeks, which joined.

Tiney creek, which flows into the Schuylkill a short distance above the mouth, is so called by Scull & Heap. Hill calls it Sepecken, and it is so named on other maps since issued.

Walton's creek. See Poquessing creek.

Wingohocking creek. See Frankford creek.

Wissahickon creek takes its rise in Montgomery county, flows generally to the south, bearing west, and enters the Schuylkill above the Falls.—*Cresheim creek*, which rises in Montgomery county, enters the Wissahickon at Livezey's mill. It received its name from Cresheim, in Germany, from which some of the original settlers of Germantown came.—*Paper Mill run* rises near Mount Airy, flows to the south-west, and empties into the Wissahickon near the intersection of Rittenhouse lane. There was once a paper-mill there. Wissahickon is derived from *Wissa mechan* ("catfish"). On Holmes' map it is called *Whitpaine's creek*, after the name of one of the original settlers with Penn.

Wissinoming creek rises near the old Wheat-Sheaf tavern, on the Bustleton and Wheat-Sheaf turnpike, and flows south by east. This stream is called *Sissimocksink* by Mellish, *Wissinoming* by Ellet, and *Little Wahank* on Lindsay & Blakiston's map. The name is derived from *Wissach-gamen* ("a place where grapes are").

ANONYMOUS.

The following streams, which formerly existed or now exist in Philadelphia, are not known to have had names, although laid down on nearly all maps: A run which extended from Eagle creek, and emptied into the Delaware opposite the northern portion of Hog island; another run south-west of the latter, to Hog island; a stream which flowed into the Kingessing from the north, and emptied opposite Minguas island; five small runs emptying into the Schuylkill on the west side between Inckhorne's creek and Botanic creek; a run which flows into the Schuylkill below the Baltimore Railroad bridge and north of Perch creek; a small creek flowing through Woodlands Cemetery between Mill creek and Beaver creek; four runs emptying into the Schuylkill on the west side between Market street and the upper ferry; a run emptying into the Schuylkill on the west side above Fairmount bridge; a run emptying into the Schuylkill on the west side, which courses through the Zoological Garden; a run or brook which flows through Lansdowne glen, West Park; a run or brook through Sweet-Brier valley; a run or brook through Belmont glen, emptying into the Schuylkill near the Park offices; a run or brook

which empties into the Schuylkill near the Lime-Kiln road; two runs or brooks below the Ford road, emptying into the Schuylkill; a run or brook near Mount Prospect, West Park, and a run near Roberts' Hollow; a run or brook [obliterated] entering the Schuylkill between the Arsenal and Gray's Ferry road; a run or brook [obliterated] which rose west of Gray's Ferry road below South, and emptied into the Schuylkill between Lombard and South streets; a run or brook [obliterated] which rose below South street and Twentieth or Twenty-first street, ran a somewhat curved course, and entered the Schuylkill between Pine and Spruce streets; a run or brook [obliterated] which rose near Pine and Twenty-first streets; a creek [obliterated], one branch of which commenced on the south side of Fairmount avenue between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, the other near the site of the Eastern Penitentiary; they ran southerly, crossed Hamilton street west of Twenty-second, Callowhill street between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, and turning west, south of the latter street, emptied into the Schuylkill not far from the true east and west line of Callowhill street; two small runs [obliterated] entered the Schuylkill on the east side between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets; east of Fairmount a stream arose which is now obliterated, wound around the northern base, and emptied into the Schuylkill at the foot of Fairmount avenue; a stream [obliterated] rose about Girard avenue, and flowing nearly south, along the line of Twenty-ninth street, entered Fairmount Park, ran east of the foot of Lemon Hill, and entered the Schuylkill south of the Lincoln Monument and very near the mouth of Dark Woods run; a creek [obliterated] entered the Schuylkill just south of the Spring Garden water-works and north of Girard avenue. There were three small runs which entered the Schuylkill between Spring Garden water-works and the Reading Railroad bridge; two streams entered the Schuylkill in the East Park, one south of Ormiston, and the other between South and North Laurel Hill. Seven small runs enter the Delaware between the mouth of Gunner's run and Frankford creek; a creek which rises on York road east by south of the Dublin poor-house, runs south-east until it is near the Delaware, then turns and runs parallel with the latter, and finally enters it not far north of the mouth of the Wissinoming.

ELECTIONS IN 1879.

In 1879 general elections will be held in the city of Philadelphia as follows:

For city and ward officers, on Tuesday, February 18th. To be elected: Members of councils, assessors, election officers, school directors, etc.

Last day for payment of taxes, January 18th.

Last day for naturalization, January 18th.

For county and State officers, on Tuesday, November 4th. To be elected: City Treasurer, Register of Wills, Sheriff and State Treasurer.

Last days for extra assessment, September 3d and 4th.

Last day for payment of taxes, October 4th.

Last day for naturalization, October 4th.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

VOTING ON AGE.—Every male citizen between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years

may vote without being assessed. He must previously have resided in the State one year, and in the election district (or division) where he offers to vote for at least two months before the election. If his name is not on the registry of voters, he must make affidavit, if a native citizen, as to his birthplace and residence in the district for two months, and in the State for one year, except in case he had been a resident and removed therefrom and again returned, when six months' residence will be sufficient. If he is not native born, but the son of a citizen naturalized during the son's minority, he must also produce proof of his father's naturalization, of which the naturalization certificate will be the best evidence.

A NATURAL-BORN CITIZEN over twenty-two years of age must have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid one month before the election. He must have resided in the State one year, or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months immediately preceding the election. He must have resided in the election district where he offers to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. If his name is not upon the registry list, he must produce at least one qualified voter of the district or division to prove his residence by affidavit, and himself make affidavit to the facts upon which he claims a right to vote, also that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein. Proof of payment of taxes must be made by producing the tax receipt, or by affidavit that it has been lost, destroyed or was never received.

A NATURALIZED CITIZEN must have the same qualifications as to residence in the State and district, assessment and payment of taxes, as a native-born citizen. He must have been naturalized one month before the election. If his name is not on the registry list, he must prove his residence by the testimony of a citizen of the district or division, and himself state by affidavit when and where and by what court he was naturalized, and produce his naturalization certificate for examination. On challenge, he may be also required, even when his name is upon the registry list, to produce a naturalization certificate, unless he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

No person can be an election officer who holds, or *within two months* has held, any office or appointment under the Federal or State government, or under any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust, in any city, except justices of the peace, aldermen, notaries public and persons in the military service of the State.

Men are so constituted that everybody undertakes what he sees another successful in, whether he has aptitude for it or not.

We can mock at the fury of the elements, for they are less terrible than the passions of the heart; at the devastations of the awful skies, for they are less than the wrath of man.

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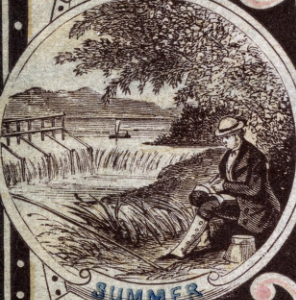
OPENED JUNE 29th 1867.

CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA



PUBLIC LEDGER

1882



ALMANAC



**GEO. W. CHILDS.
PUBLISHER**

**CHESTNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA**

ISLANDS IN THE DELAWARE AND SCHUYLKILL RIVERS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF PHILADELPHIA.

Aharommuny, situate on the Delaware River, below the mouth of the Schuylkill, on the east of Minquas Island. It was conveyed at an early period to Peter Cock.

Aquikanasra or *Aquikanasara*, an island of considerable size, laid down on Lindstrom's map of 1654 as immediately opposite the ground afterward occupied by the old city of Philadelphia. It was either in front of the present city of Camden or was the ground upon which that city is built, and must have been joined so fast to the mainland that at present no traces of it exist.

Beaver was situate in the Schuylkill River below the present Gray's Ferry, and was of small extent.

Boon's. See *Newesingh*.

Chambers' Neck. See *Vocum's*.

Drufwe Eyland, *lle des Raisins* and *Grape Island*—so called by Lindstrom, and *Greenwich Island* at a more recent period—was at the extreme south-east corner of that part of the city east of the Schuylkill bounded by the Back Channel, Delaware River and Hollander's Creek. A considerable portion of it was opposite League Island. This island is now all fast-land, and a part of the First Ward of the city.

Gibbet—sometimes called *Gallows*—was situate in the Delaware River, north-east of Mud Island and south-east of Little Mud Island. It is laid down on old maps, but has been utterly obliterated, no trace of it now remaining.

Grape. See *Drufwe*.

Greenwich. See *Drufwe*.

Hog, called by the Indians *Quistconck*, and by Lindstrom *Keyser Eyland* or *lle des Empereurs*, lying at the upper end of Tinicum Island, opposite Andrew Boone's Creek, and east of the mouth of Bow Creek. It was bought by Ernest Cook of the Indian proprietor in 1680.

Keyser. See *Hog*.

League, situate in the Delaware River, stretching eastward from the mouth of the Schuylkill, is laid down upon Lindstrom's map of 1654 in size nearly as large as it is at present. It has no name assigned to it. This island was granted in 1699 to the London Company, which ten years afterward conveyed it to Thomas Fairman. It was simply called in that deed an island, but in the deed of 1671 it was called League Island. It is supposed that its present name was given it because it contained about one league of land.

Little Mud, in the Delaware River, is between Mud Island and the mouth of the Schuylkill.

Long, in the Schuylkill, opposite Sweet Briar Mansion.

Manasock, at the south end of that part of the city between the Delaware and Schuylkill fronting on the Schuylkill and extending as far as the west point of League Island, bounded by the Schuylkill, the Back Channel and Hollander's Creek.

Mud, situate in the Delaware in front of a portion of State Island, and between Hog Island and the mouth of the Schuylkill. It appears on Lindstrom's map without name. In the beginning of January, 1762, after war was declared between England and Spain, the Assembly of Pennsylvania made an appropriation of five thousand pounds for the erection of a fort on Mud Island, to be mounted with twenty cannon. The fortification was called Mud Fort, and it remained one

of the defences of the Delaware at the breaking out of the Revolution. It was defended in 1777 by Lieut.-Col. Samuel Smith, Maj. Simeon Thayer and other commanders against the British fleets and batteries erected at the mouth of the Schuylkill, from September 27 to November 10. Two hundred and forty-three guns were brought to bear against the work, which was defended at the time when the garrison was strongest by not more than three hundred men. The bombardment was terrific; two hundred and fifty men were killed and wounded. The palisades, block-houses, parapets and other works were knocked down and the guns disabled by the enemy's attack. Maj. Thayer set fire to the barracks and ruins, and with fifty men safely crossed the Delaware to Red Bank on the night of November 16. The fort was afterward rebuilt and named Mifflin, in honor of Gen. Thomas Mifflin, officer of the Revolution and governor of Pennsylvania.

Musk-Rat, in the Schuylkill, near the eastern shore, opposite Sedgely Point.

Newesingh, or *Navisink*—so called by the Indians and Minquas, *Boon's* by the Dutch and Swedes, *Province* by the English before the Revolution, and *State* by the Americans after that time—a piece of cripple meadow and marshland surrounded by water, bounded by the Schuylkill River, Booke or Bow Creek, Minquas Creek and Church Creek. It was granted in 1669 by the Dutch governor Peter Stuyvesant of New York to Peter Cock, confirmed to him in 1681 by Gov. Lovelace of New York, and reconfirmed by Penn after his arrival. The western abutment of Penrose Ferry bridge is on this island. It was the place upon which the first pest-house, or hospital for the treatment of pestilential diseases, was erected by the province of Pennsylvania, from which it received the name Province Island. After the State government was formed it was called State Island, for the same reason.

Peters', in the Schuylkill River, above the present Reading railroad bridge, opposite the Belmont estate. It was so named after the Peters family, the owners of that plantation.

Petty's. See *Shakamaxon*.

Poor, situate on the west side of the Delaware River and on the north side of Tumanaraming or Gunner's Run, near the eastern line of Shakamaxon. It was surveyed for Peter Neilson May 3, 1680, and contained two hundred acres. It is now part of the fast-land of Port Richmond.

Province. See *Newesingh*.

Quistconck. See *Hog*.

Sayamensing, in the Schuylkill, near the mouth of that river, between Mulberrykill and Sayamensingkill, granted by Gov. Lovelace in 1671 to Laers Petersen. It contained three hundred acres. It is north of Schuylkill Island, and bounded by the Schuylkill River, Minquas Creek and the branch of Boon's or Church Creek which flows into the Schuylkill.

Schuylkill, at the intersection of Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, on the west bank. It was formed by the Schuylkill on the east, the Delaware on the south-east, Minquas Creek on the west, and a branch of Keyser's Creek flowing into the Schuylkill on the north.

Shakamaxon, in the Delaware River, opposite the portion of the city formerly known as Kensington, was patented by that name for a portion of it by Thomas Fairman in 1684. It was afterward known as Petty's Island—a name

derived from John Petty, who was owner between 1740 and 1750, and advertised about that time that he wanted to go to England and had the island for sale. It contained sixty or seventy acres, with a house and barn, and was ploughed fit to raise tobacco. In later years it has been called Treaty Island, from its proximity to the supposed locality of Penn's treaty with the Indians.

Smith's. See *Windmill*.

State. See *Newsingh*.

Treaty. See *Shakamaxon*.

Windmill, or Smith's, was formed from two banks or shoals which are laid down upon Holmes' map, 1683-85, one opposite Spruce and Pine streets, the other down below South. They were probably nothing more than mud banks, but were gradually united, and rose above high water. In 1746, John Harding, a miller, took possession and built upon it a wharf and windmill costing six hundred pounds. Harding died before the mill could be put into operation, and his administrators—one of whom was his own son—in June, 1749, conveyed it to George Allen, who in the same year conveyed it to William Brown; the latter occupied the mill. It seems that there was difficulty about the title. Harding had none, but when Brown bought the property Richard Peters, secretary of the province, assured him that the proprietaries would grant him the wharf and as much ground as was necessary for the purpose of that construction. It was twelve years before this promise was fulfilled, but Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton granted the whole island in 1749 to Brown on a lease of ninety-nine years, at an annual rent of one shilling sterling. Windmill Island, according to Scull & Heap's map of 1750, and Clarkson & Biddle's map of 1752, was considerably south of the present locality known as Smith's Island. The windmill and wharf were opposite a point between Spruce and Pine streets. The island extended southerly, inclining to the east, nearly to Christian street, and there was a small island on the south. Independent of the island, there was north of it a mud bank, which extended from a point above Spruce street to one not far below Chestnut. This was covered at high tide.

Yokum and Chambers' Neck rose from a marsh on the west side of the Schuylkill River just above Inckhornskill or creek, which ran into the Schuylkill on the west side of the bend and north of Penrose Ferry. It is now dry and fast-land.

ANCIENT FERRIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Austin's Ferry, north side of Arch street, was established before 1762. It was a place to take passage to Cooper's Point and other parts of New Jersey.

Crooked Billet Ferry, on the Delaware River—a place of resort for vessels from Burlington, Bristol, Trenton, Wilmington, New Castle, etc., from an early period in the history of the city—was situated on the first wharf above Chestnut street. It was here that Benjamin Franklin lodged when he first came to Philadelphia from Boston, in 1723.

Jones' Ferry, from the east to the west bank of the Schuylkill, above Pencoyd, and opposite the present town of Manayunk, is marked upon Hill's map of 1808. Its situation is shown at this time by a bridge.

Mendenhall's Ferry, on the Schuylkill, was at the ford reaching from the end of the Ford road, in the West Park south of Mount Prospect, or Chamounix, to the steamboat landing at the lane which runs to the Ridge road, between North and South Laurel Hill cemeteries. One Mendenhall kept the ferry-tavern on the west shore for some years after 1800, and the place was at one time a fashionable resort for pleasure-parties and for persons who indulged in the favorite repast "catfish and coffee."

Middle Ferry was established over the Schuylkill at High street almost from the foundation of the city. One Philip England seems to have been stationed there, but did not discharge his duties satisfactorily. In May, 1685, the council ordered him "to expedite a sufficient ferry-boat for horses and cattle to pass to and fro over the Scholkill, also to make the way on both sides easy and passable, both for horses and man, to Loe-water mark, otherwise ye Council will take care to dispose of it to such as will perform ye same."

Old Ferry Slip, on the Delaware River, a little below Arch street, was a very ancient ferry. It was kept by Rawle & Peale in 1762.

Rope Ferry—so called for many years after the commencement of the present century, and sometimes *Penrose's Ferry*—was when it was established known as *Province Island Ferry*, and after the Revolution as *State Island Ferry*. It crossed the Schuylkill from the lower part of the Neck to Province island, just about where the present Penrose Ferry bridge is built. Province island was purchased for public use by the Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1743, and a "pest-house," or hospital for emigrant and quarantine service, built there. The ferry was a necessary convenience as soon as the Lazaretto buildings were finished. Penrose was the keeper of the ferry-tavern at the beginning of the present century. The name *Rope Ferry* was given because a stout rope or chain was stretched across the river, by means of which the ferry-boat—a sort of scow—was drawn over. When vessels passed up or down the river the rope was lowered and sunk in the water, so that the craft passed over it.

The Lower Ferry seems to have been established before 1696, and was called *Benjamin Chambers' Ferry*. In the latter year a road was ordered to be laid out from that ferry to come into the southernmost street of the town of Philadelphia. This is the street now known as Gray's Ferry Road.

The Upper Ferry, established on the Schuylkill at a short distance above the upper boundary of the city. It was set up by William Powell in 1692 at the request of the grand jury. But Philip England, who kept the middle ferry, made complaint to the governor and council, which declared that the grand jury had no right to authorize him to set up such a ferry. William Powell then carried on the business in the name of Nathaniel Mullinax, who with Powell was brought before council. Both of them were then ordered to desist and threatened with imprisonment. But, there being great remonstrances from the people who were accommodated by the ferry, it was agreed that the boat should remain, and that the travelers might transport themselves across the ferry, they paying no toll. This trouble was subsequently ended by the proprietary taking possession of the ferry right, and issuing licenses to the ferry-masters.

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OPENED JUNE 20th 1867.

CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA