such as Schoeneck and Hanover; by the English, names such as Bath and Northampton; and by the Welsh and Cornish slate workers, Bangor and Delabole.

6. Names based on characteristic appearance or location.—Some place names call attention to a prominent characteristic feature, such as the following: Plainfield, Drylands, Mud Run, Offset Knob, Wind Gap and Blue Mountain.

7. Names based on the occupations of the inhabitants.—Such names as Filetown, Slatefield, Smoketown, Aluta and Farmersville illustrate a common custom of naming settlements on the basis of the occupations of the residents.

8. Fantastic names with little significance.—In a few cases names with little significance appear on our maps, such as Grand Central, Glendon, etc.

It is not possible to quote all the authorities for the explanation of the place names which follow in alphabetical order. They have been compiled from local histories, travel books, newspapers, and from individuals. Particular credit should be given, however, to three important sources of information. They are as follows:


ESPENSTEAD, A. HOWRY, Pennsylvania Place Names, 375 pp., State College, 1925.

PLACE NAMES

Ackerman Lake; family name.

Ackermansville; for John Ackerman, an early settler who purchased 600 acres in that section.

Albrecht's Brunn; see Christian Spring.

Alburtin's Ferry; see Myers Ferry.

Allegheny Creek; from the Indian term "Allegeni," meaning a "fair or beautiful stream." Also spelled Allegany.

Allen Township; for William Allen, the founder of Allentown and President Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province. Was first called Mill Creek Township. Erected on June 10, 1745; at that time a part of Bucks County.

Alpha; named because of its location near the quarries of the Alpha Slate Manufacturing Co.