be called ‘Brandy-Hook.’” Even earlier was called Stone Church after
the old stone church erected in 1794. At one time it was called
Nelligsville for Nicholas Nellig who erected a mill there about 1800.

**Chapman or Chapman Quarries;** for William Chapman who developed
the slate quarries of the region.

**Charles Hartzells Ferry;** see Myers Ferry.

**Cherry Hill;** so named because of the abundance of cherry trees in the
vicinity.

**Cherryville;** named from an old lane bordered by about one hundred cherry
trees.

**Chestnut Hill;** the chestnut trees once present furnish the name. A small
settlement just north of the hill has been given the same name.

**Chickentown;** between Bath and Bethlehem. Name probably suggested by
the poultry farms of the neighborhood.

**Christian Spring;** translation of “Christiansbrunn.” Named for a son of
Count Zinzendorf. Was first called Albrecht’s Brunn for John Andrew
Albrecht, one of the first group to settle there. The Indians called the
place “Notamattink” or “Noamattunk,” which see.

**Christine’s Hill;** family name.

**Chubbsville;** see Point Phillip(s).

**Church Hill;** for a church on the hill.

**Churchville;** for a church erected there in 1811.

**Clearfield;** evidently named by early settlers because of absence of trees.

**Clyde;** named for the Clyde family that owned the land where the station
was located when the railroad was built.

**Cobus or Cobus’s Creek;** a shortened form for Jacoby (Jacobus) Creek,
which see.

**Coffeetown;** on 1830 map is called Dimers, later Diemers then Deemer, a
family name. Explanation for present name not obtained.

**Columbia Station;** see Portland.

**Creigs Settlement;** see Irish Settlement.

**Cru(i)shanks;** see Shimerstville.

**Currie’s Ferry;** a ferry across the Lehigh near present site of Freemensburg.
Was operated by John Currie.

**Danielsville;** named for the Daniels family, early residents.

**Dannoversville;** named for the Danner family, first residents of the place.

**Deckers Ferry;** ferry across the Delaware River at Slateford established by
George Deckert.

**Delahole;** for Delahole, Cornwall, England, where slate has long been quarried.
Was first called Schmalzstadt (“schmalz” means hard) probably
because farmers of the region did their own butchering. A post office
at the place in 1874 was designated Blue Mountain Post Office.

**Delaware River;** called by the Delawares “Lenapewiehtuck;” i.e., “the
river of the Lenape.” Also “Kirhannu” (in Minis Delaware Giehtianne)
signifying “the main stream” in its section. The Dutch who were the
first Europeans to sail up the Delaware named it in contradistinction
from the North River, Zuydt or South River. They also called it Nassau
and Prince Hendrick’s River. The Swedes later called it Swenaska
(Swedes) River. It takes its present name from Lord De La Ware
(Warr), Governor of Virginia, who “passed the Capes” in 1610.

**Delaware Water Gap;** so named because of the water gap cut through Blue
Mountain by the Delaware River. The Indians called the Gap Pahuc-
qualong (Pahaqualong, Pachoquelin, Pahaqualing) signifying “a moun-
tain with a hole (or gap) in it.”

**Delps (Delpsburg);** for the Delps family, early residents. East Bangor was
also originally called Delps or Delpsburg for Andrew Delps.