

But where the river runs close to the firm land,<sup>14</sup> the land is high but not very convenient for use.<sup>15</sup> At this place there also grows a great quantity of spruce trees, but in this country these spruce trees are endowed with a different and a more delightful and sweet fragrance than those in Sweden, so that a sick [person] may recover his health through it.<sup>16</sup> At this place three large kills or creeks extend into the country, on the sides [covered] with brushwood and valleys.<sup>17</sup> Beyond this it is again safe to pass through in the river with vessels which draw from 10 to 11 feet of water.

From Hackomene Hacking to Tekoke, where<sup>18</sup> those from New Holland in the time of Governor Sir Johan Printz built a fortress, Fort Nassau by name,<sup>18a</sup> from which place the Hollanders were expelled by Governor Printz and the said fort [was] afterwards totally destroyed and ruined by the

<sup>14</sup> That is: where the river runs along the bank without intervening mudflats or shallows.

<sup>15</sup> Not convenient for cultivation.

<sup>16</sup> By living in the spruce forest. The "sweet fragrance" of the forests in America are often mentioned in the early Swedish records.

<sup>17</sup> *På denna orth löpe och tree store kijlar eller åer inn i landet, å sydorne medh kruppebuskar och dalar.*

<sup>18</sup> *Tekoke*, the land above Little Timber Creek, up to and including the banks of Newton Creek, or possibly it is the name of Newton Creek, main Branch. This would place Fort Nassau above Timber Creek at Gloucester. But De Vries says that he "sailed before the little fort named Fort Nassau", and then "we weighed anchor, and came before Timber Kill." This seems to indicate that Timber Kill was above the Fort. See Myers, *Narratives*, 18-19.

<sup>18a</sup> Lindeström begins to write about the condition of the country from *Hackomenehackien* to *Tekoke*, but through his desire to insert a statement about Fort Nassau, he forgets his object and the beginning of his sentence.

Indians.<sup>19</sup> Here the land is unfavorable.<sup>20</sup> Much spruce forest grows there. Yet the forest there in the country does not grow so thick, but very tall and thick trees, standing far apart from one another, as if they were planted. Here the river again begins to get a good depth. Further on from Tekoke to Quinkoringh<sup>21</sup> there is a large point, yet beautiful flat and level land, but entirely inconvenient for reaching the shore with vessels, on account of the shallow water, which is caused by an island, which lies in about the middle of the river entirely covered with reeds.

Further up the river from Quinkoringh to Rankokes Kill<sup>22</sup> is a stony and mountain-like country, yet not to be understood as such mountains as exist in Sweden, but earth or sand mountains, hills or mounds. But where there are some rocks under these hills, as are found in some but not in many places, it is not unlikely that they are mostly inclined by nature to [contain] minerals,<sup>23</sup> as at Meckansio, "a high mountain in the Lenappian or savage [dialect]," situated at Meckansio Sippo.<sup>24</sup> There is found a rock under and along the water, where there is good silver ore. And directly facing that mountain along the edge of the river, the

<sup>19</sup> Not strictly correct, see Johnson, *Swedish Settlements*, I, 445, 447.

<sup>20</sup> For agricultural purposes.

<sup>21</sup> *Quinkoringh* (on the map *Quincorening*), Cooper Creek, above Camden, N. J.

<sup>22</sup> *Rankokes Kill* (on the map *Roncoques Kyl*), Rancocas Creek, dividing Cinnaminson and Beverly Townships.

<sup>23</sup> *Inclinerade of naturen till metaller.*

<sup>24</sup> *Meckansio Sippo* (on the map *Mechansio Sippus*), perhaps the small creek just above Bordentown, N. J.



A few days thereafter the savage came again with a piece as large as a couple of fists, which the said governor tested and which was found to be very good gold. [He] really obtained a considerable quantity from it, which he made into gold rings and bracelets. [He] promised the savage many more presents if he would show our men, whom the Governor would send with him, where the mountain is situated. This the savage promised, but asked for a few days' delay, saying he had no time for it on this occasion, but would come again some days later, at a time agreed upon. Then the governor again gave him something. When now the said savage returned to the other savages and began to boast before the other savages about the presents he had received, the others insisted upon knowing why [he had received them]. Hence he finally informed them of it. With this the savages killed this savage on the spot in the presence of their own sachem or chief, so that this place should not become known to us, thinking that it would tend to their ruin. Thus the road to this mountain remains hidden from us to the present day.<sup>28</sup>

I will now return to my narrative, about the said tract between Quinkoringh and Rankokes Kill, which was somewhat discussed above; [and it is to be stated that] this place contains several creeks, remarkably rich in all kinds of fish. There it is also safe to navigate the river with large vessels, the deepest water running along the west bank. Yet unfortunately at one place there are

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<sup>28</sup> Stories about the existence of gold mines were often circulated among the early settlers in America.

## RANCOQUES KIJL (L.).

*Rancoques, Rankokwes*, was an Indian tribe living on the creek, hence, the name of the stream; (the name of the village on the creek was written *Ramcock* (Evelin), possibly a mistake for *Ran-kocking*. Perhaps the word is from the stem meaning kinsman (*langoma, rankoma*, Br., 60), + *eke*, plenty, + *kijl*, creek, hence, "the creek where there are many kinsmen." The name of the tribe would then mean kinsmen.

1. Rancocas Creek, N. J.

## RAM-APUCK, LAMAU-APUCHK, etc.,

"the slanting rock." *Remowa, lamowo*, slanting (Zr., 175; Br., 60), + *apuchk-* (*pemapuchk*), rock (Zr., 160; Br., 111).

1. Romopack, now Ramapo, N. J.

SAK-UNK, SAK-ONK (Heck., *Names*, 357).

*Sakuwit, sakwihillak*, mouth of a creek or river (Zr., 126; Br., 124), + *unk*, at, hence, signifying "at the mouth of the creek." This name was then erroneously applied to the creek itself by the Whites.

1. Saucon Creek (called Brown Creek by Weiser, 1748), Northampton County, Pa.
2. Sacony Creek, Berks County, Pa.
3. Sakunk, Sacconk, etc., an Indian village at the junction of Beaver Creek with Ohio River, in Beaver County, Pa. Fort McIntosh was erected there in 1778. (Henry, *Names*.)

## SAKWEK-HANNE, SAUKWEK-HANNE,

"the two mouthed stream." For derivation, see *Sak-unk*. (*Sak-wek*, pl.)