

# Berrywine Plantations

301 INC.

13601 Glisans Mill Road

Mt. Airy Maryland 21771

Telephone 662-8687

Petition to establish a viticultural area in Maryland to be known as:

Linganore Valley

Valley

The Linganore area is in the southeast corner of Frederick county in the state of Maryland.

A. The Linganore name is applied to an area of about 77 square miles drained by a network of streams feeding into the major waterway known as the Linganore Creek and encompassing parts of Frederick and Carroll counties. This area also contains Linganore High School, and Lake Linganore, a modern community built about an artificial lake formed by the Linganore Creek, and some of its tributaries. (see pages from phone book) The Linganore Basin is also recognised by the Frederick County Engineers as a unique drainage area. The name Linganore is also applied to a major soil type found in the area known as Linganore Manor.

The name Linganore has been freely used in <sup>sharf's</sup> ~~Williams~~ "History of Frederick County" and has origins before 1780. The name <sup>Western Maryland</sup> Linganore is indian in origin, although its exact meaning has been lost. Folk lore indicates the name is that of an indian chief, meaning left ear. Other derivations indicate that it is a word derived from Delaware and Alagonquin languages, meaning melting copiously in the spring. We believe the latter is more logical, since the many small streams and tributaries of the Linganore carry much water from the sharply sloping land, to flood lowlands easily in the spring thaw. The name is also found in old court settlements and in land acquisitions of the area.

B. I am enclosing the following U.S.G.S. maps which contain the Linganore Creek and its tributaries. The boundaries can be found on the following which are all 7.5 minute series:

1. Damascus Quadrangle, Maryland.
2. Libertytown Quadrangle, Maryland.

Western Maryland's Oldest Winery

appropriate maps con't.

3. Union Bridge Quadrangle, Maryland.
4. Walkersville Quadrangle, Maryland.
5. Winfield Quadrangle, Maryland.

This area is enclosed by a ridge line to the East, North, and West. The ridge line is not as distinct to the south and west, where there is a break in the western ridge, allowing the waters of the Linganore to escape, and drain into the Monocacy River, a tributary of the Potomac River. In some cases an important county or state road follows the ridge line, but these roads should not be misconstrued as the area boundary.

C. The U.S.G.S. maps indicate that the Linganore <sup>Valley</sup> area is the first western piedmont area, coming up from the coastal plain, which rises to a height of about 800 feet at the eastern edge of the Linganore <sup>Valley</sup> area. The coastal plain area has higher temperatures, and humidities than the peidmont, as evidenced on the growing degree day map inclosed.

The soil of the Linganore area is uniquely all of the same character, being Manor soils, with the exception of the small area of lowland at the mouth of the Linganore where it empties into the Monocacy River. A major portion of the land in the area is that known as Linganore Manor. Manor is a 2 to 8 foot deep gravelly loam containing much silt, and small specs of mica. It is excessively drained, and tends to be drouthy in years of low rainfall. This topsoil is underlain with shale bedrock, which tens to have a high water table. The soil types found in the area are found nowhere else in the county, except for small outcroppings that stretch across ridge lines.

The natural Ph of the soils in the area is ideal for the growing of grapes, being between 5.1 and 6.5.

The Linganore area, as evidenced from the maps, contains hills from 800 feet elevation to valleys of less than 400 feet. Thus the growing of grapes is quite site specific, depending on elevation and slope to avoid spring frosts, and wet feet due to shallow topsoil and a high water table.

*John P. Bell*

## C. con't.

The lower land at the western end of the region combined with the slopes of the area open the region to the prevailing westerly winds which constantly wash the vineyards with clean air, thus assisting in the control of diseases.

There is only one 38 acre vineyard in the area, and numerous small vineyards, all under 1 acre used by the owners for private purposes. Fruit growing is not the forte of the area, but many of the areas dairy farms do have their own fruit trees, grown successively for the owners private benefit,

Fruits of the area are Apples, peaches, sweet and sour cherries, plumbs, elderberries, and brambles.

D. The specific boundaries of the viticultural area, known as <sup>Valley</sup> ~~THE~~ Linganore, are as follows:

East Boundary: The east boundary of the Linganore region is the Parrs Ridge, with elevation from 760 to 880 feet containing Manor soil to the west, within the Linganore, and other soil types to the east on the coastal plain side of Parrs Ridge.

North Boundary: The north line of the region is not quite as distinctive, but may be followed on the U.S.G.S. maps as indicated with elevations between 580 and 860 feet, with land outside the area being flatter and of different soil type.

South Boundary: The south ridge line varies from 240 feet where the gap in the western ridge allows the Linganore waters to escape into the Monocacy, to 840 feet at the eastern edge of the south ridge. Again land to the south of the south boundary, is smoother and flatter, and of a still different soil type.

West Boundary: The western boundary varies from 240 feet, where the Linganore escapes from the valley into the Monocacy, to a high point of 725. Outside the western boundary, the land slopes gently to meet the banks of the Monocacy River, and does not have the sharply rolling character of the terrain contained inside the Linganore area. Outside the western boundary the soils change to sandstone and limestone mix and you have left the constant Manor soils which make the region so unique.

# Berrywine Plantations

INC.

Box 247 - Route 4

Mt. Airy, Maryland 21771

Telephone 829-2297

Narrative for boundaries for the Linganore Valley:

From a starting point at the western gateway where the Linganore Creek empties into the Monocacy River proceed SE to a point of about 420 ft at Bartonsville. east on Bartonsville Road to a hill of 500 ft. South to hill of 620 ft halfway between the 500 ft point and the intersection of Bartonsville road and Reich's Ford Road. East from this point to a hill 560 feet in elevation just west of Mussetter Road. East across Mussetter Road and South Hyatt Road to a 620 foot hill. North to a point on Rt. 144 at an elevation of 583 ft. East on Rt. 144 to intersection with Old New Market Rd. elevation about 540 ft. Northeast across Rt. 75 to hill directly east of intersection of Old New Market Rd. and Rt. 75 elevation 560 ft. then proceed ESE to 565 ft elevation. Northeast cross Detrick Road to north hill of above 600 feet in elevation. Proceed ESE to a point of 700 ft halfway between Jesse Smith RD. and Woodville Rd. Head ESE through 764 ft hill cross Woodville Rd. and Sydney Rd. in a straight line to a hill of 793 Ft. ESE to a point of 844 ft at the southeast end of MT. Airy. East from this point to Rt. 27. East boundary is Ridge Road or Rt. 27 which runs the top of Parrs Ridge north to the intersection of Rt. 27 and Rt. 26 at Taylorsville. North from this point of intersection to a hill of 850 ft. which is the north point of the eastern boundary of the Linganore Valley. For the north boundary proceed west to hill at 790 ft. north to elevation of 860 ft. northwest to northhill with elevation of 800 ft. Southwest from this point to hill above 760 ft. Northwest to 730 ft elev. Proceed NW across Oak Orchard Rd. east of Oak Orchard to hill of about 760 ft. From this hill head NW across RT. 31 south of Toll rd. to a point 720 ft. SW to a 700ft. point on Toll Rd. north of Oak Orchard. West across Mc Kinstrys Mill Rd. to a point of 600 ft in elevation. West across Clemsonville Rd. to hill in elevation of 580 ft just east of Oldfield. From there proceed NW of Oldfield to a 642 foot point in elevation then SW to intersection of Coppermine Rd. and Bess Clemson rd. From here travel west on coppermine road to intersection with Rt. 75 elevation 620 ft. This point is the west end of the north boundary. For the west

boundary head south on Rt. 75 approx. 2500 feet to point of 640 ft elevation WSW 2000 ft to 620 ft hill, south to an elevation of 626 ft NNW of Libertytown. Head SW cross Rt. 550 approx 2700 ft from its intersection with Rt.26. West approx. 4000 ft to a hill of 725 ft. Southwest across Daysville road to hill of approx. 640 ft elev. South from this point to Rt. 26 1000 ft west of Kemp Rd. West on Rt.26 to intersection with Old Liberty Road, Between Mt. Pleasant and Chestnut Grove. SW to hill of 640 ft, S 3000 ft to another hill of 640 ft, SW cross Mc Keig Rd. to hill of approx 660 ft. SW to intersection of Dance Hall Rd and Gas House Pike elevation 485 ft. SW to 500 ft hill SW across Linganore Rd. to another 500 ft point Nw 1,000 ft to a hill of approx 440 ft head west to small knoll of approx 360 ft. Sw to 323 ft point then returning to the mouth of the Linganore Creek.

# Berrywine Plantations

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13601 Glisans Mill Road

Mt. Airy Maryland 21771

Telephone 662-8687

*Recd  
12/8/81*

Mr. J. R. Whitley, ATF Specialist  
Department of the Treasury  
BATF  
Washington, D.C. 20226

Dear Mr. Whitley,

Thank you for returning the maps and giving us additional guidance in preparing the narrative and redefining the boundaries of our viticultural area. We hope the enclosed narrative and maps meet the requirements of your program.

Sincerely yours,



Jack Aellen

President  
Berrywine Plantations, Inc.

Western Maryland's Oldest Winery

# Berrywine Plantations

INC.

13601 Glisans Mill Road

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Narrative description of the proposed "Linganore Valley " viticultural area.

From the starting point at the confluence of the Linganore Creek and the Monacacy River...

1. Proceed south southeast in a straight line for 5,000 feet more or less to the intersection of two light duty roads west of Bartonsville, approximately 1,000 feet south southwest of Interstate Highway 70;
2. Then east southeast for 15,375 feet more or less to the intersection of Mussetter Road with latitude line 39 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds;
3. Then east northeast for 8,125 feet more or less to the intersection of Mill Road with Highway 144;
4. Then easterly along Highway 144 to its intersection with Highway 27, approximately midway between Ridgeville and Parrsville;
5. Then northeasterly along Highway 27 to its intersection with Highway 26 at Taylorsville;
6. Then northerly in a straight line for 2,750 feet more or less to a point on a hill identified as having an elevation of 850 feet;
7. Then northwest for 21,000 feet more or less to Highway 31 at its intersection with latitude line 39 degrees 30 minutes;
8. Then west along latitude line 39 degrees 30 minutes for 15,750 feet more or less to its intersection with Coppermine Road;
9. Then westerly along Coppermine Road to its intersection with longitude line 77 degrees 15 minutes;
10. Then south in a straight line along longitude line 77 degrees 15 minutes for 4,250 feet more or less to its intersection with latitude line 39 degrees 30 minutes;
11. Then southwest for 46,750 feet more or less to the point of beginning.

**Western Maryland's Oldest Winery**

# Berrywine Plantations

INC.

13601 Glisans Mill Road

Mt. Airy Maryland 21771

Telephone 662-8687

July 30, 1982

Chief, Research and Regulations Branch

BATF Room 6237

Federal Building


1200 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20226

Gentlemen,

I would like to request that the name I have selected for my viticulture area, be changed from Linganore Valley, to Linganore.

Sincerely,

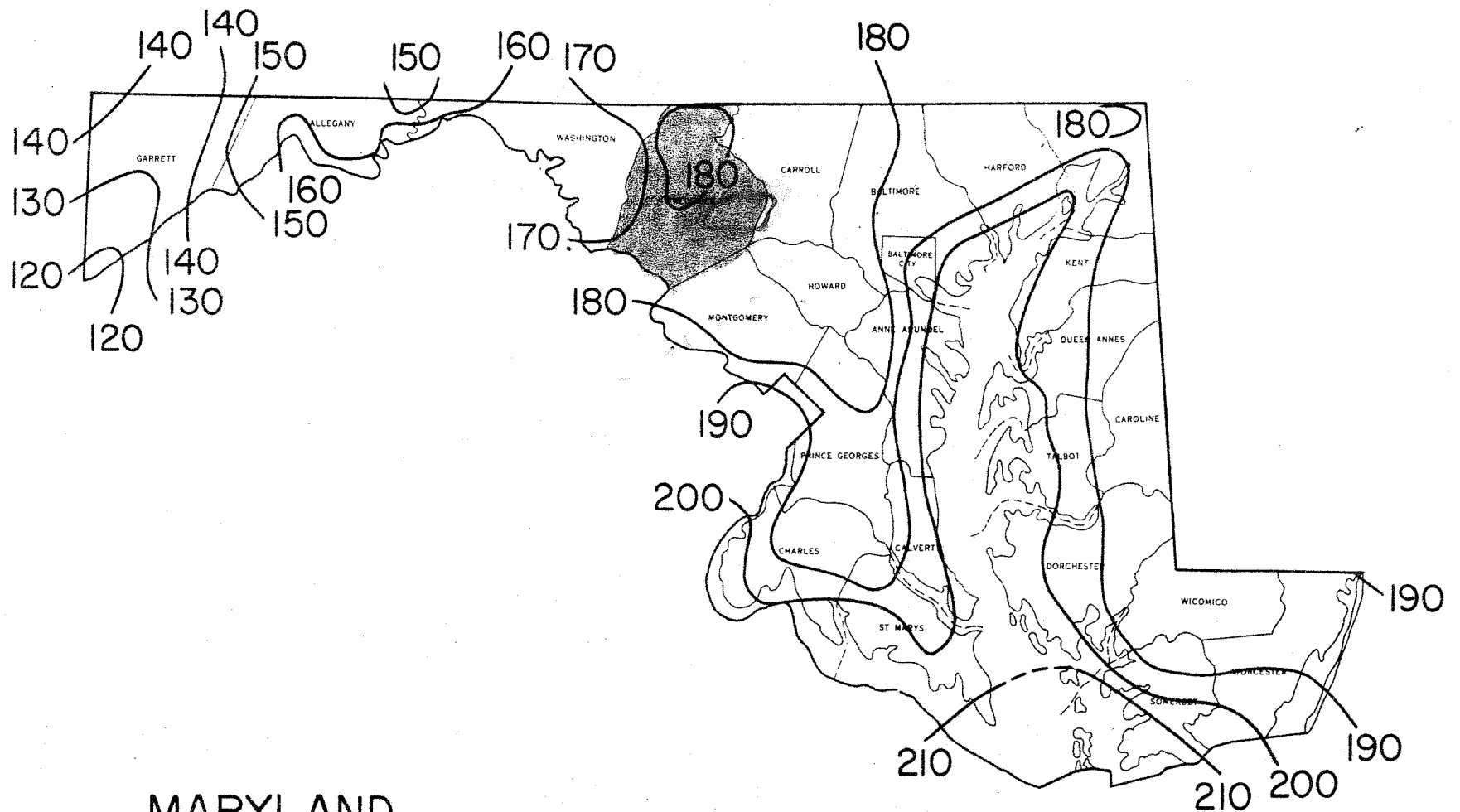


Jack Aellen

President

Western Maryland's Oldest Winery

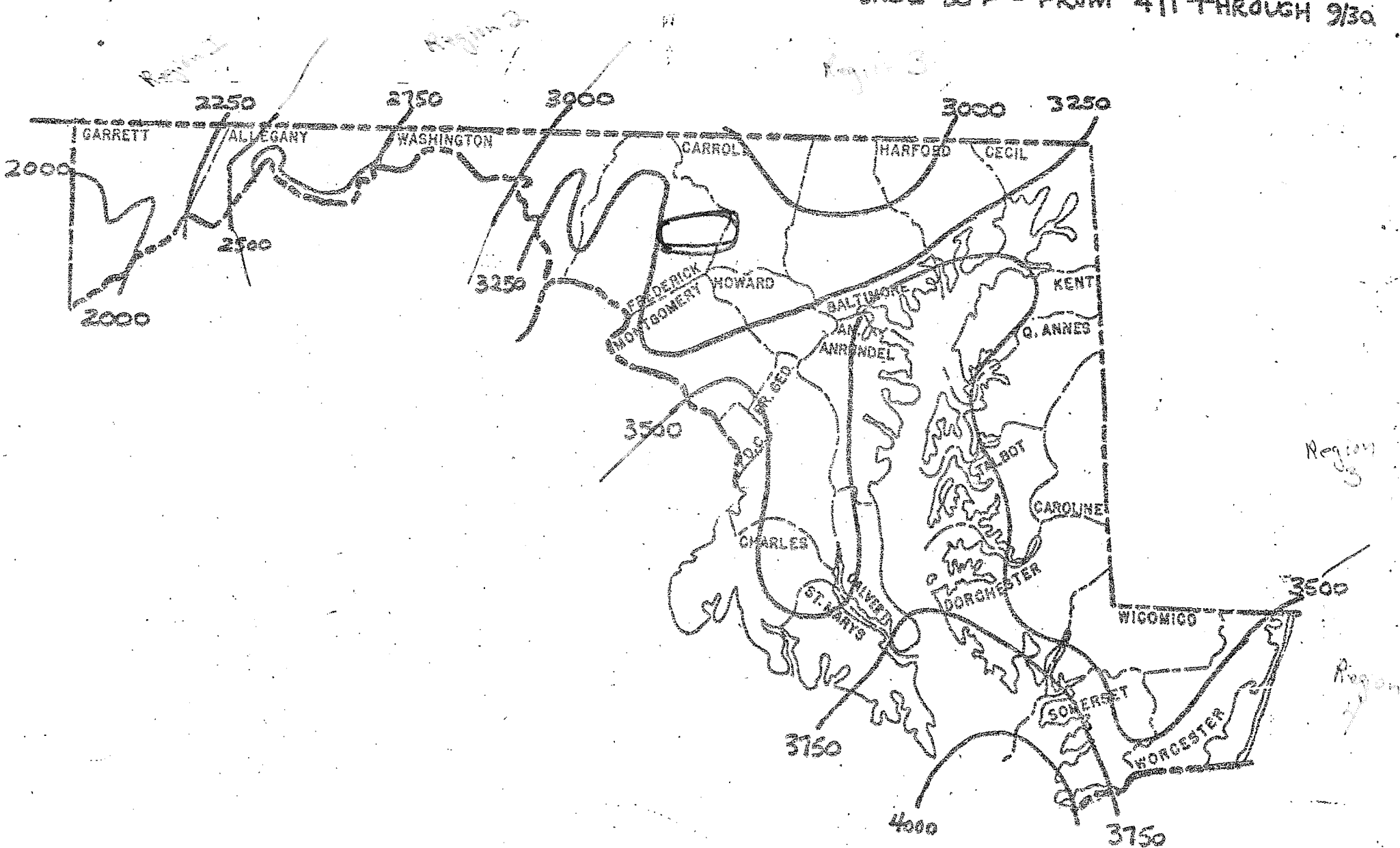


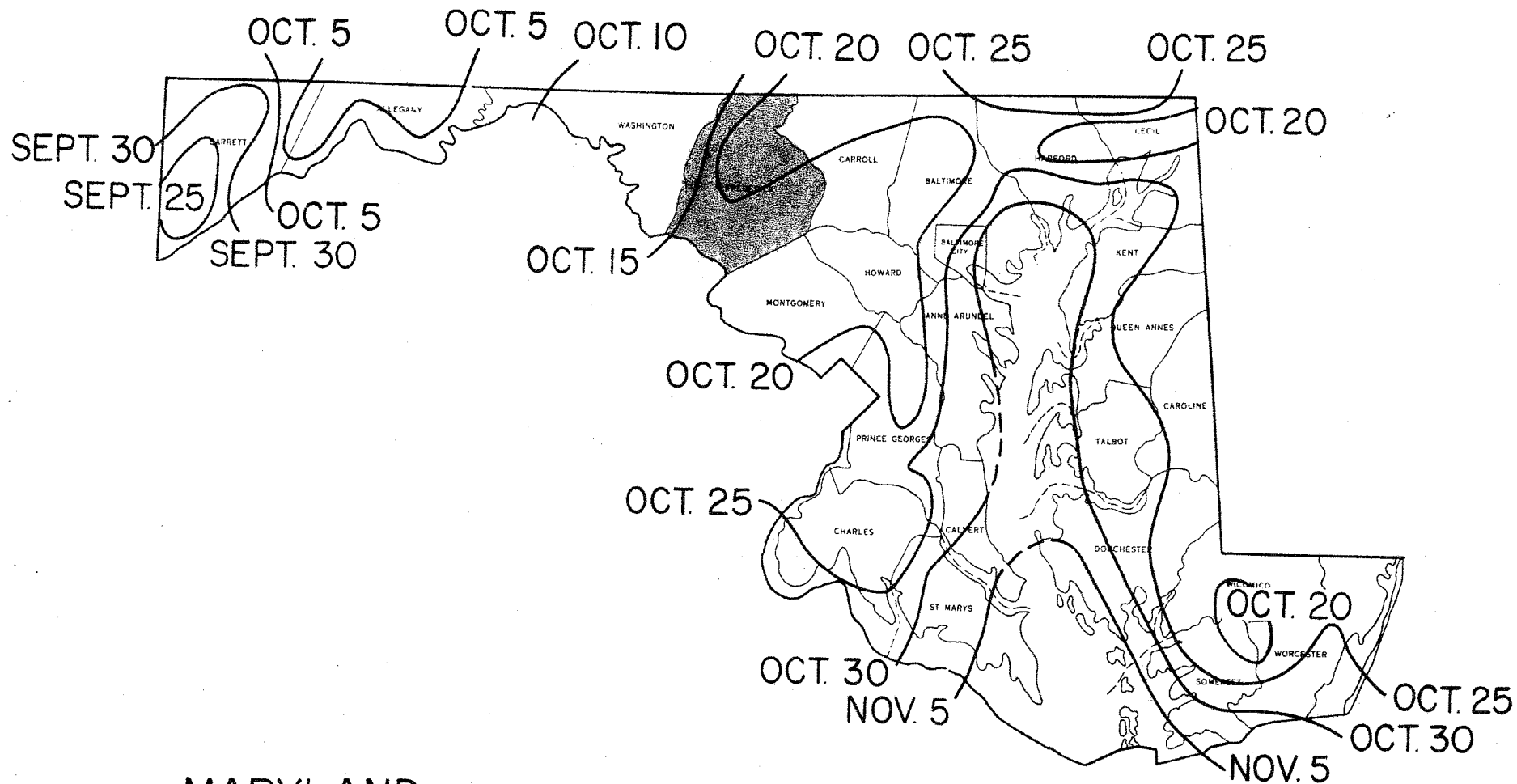


## MARYLAND

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS  
WITHOUT KILLING FROST

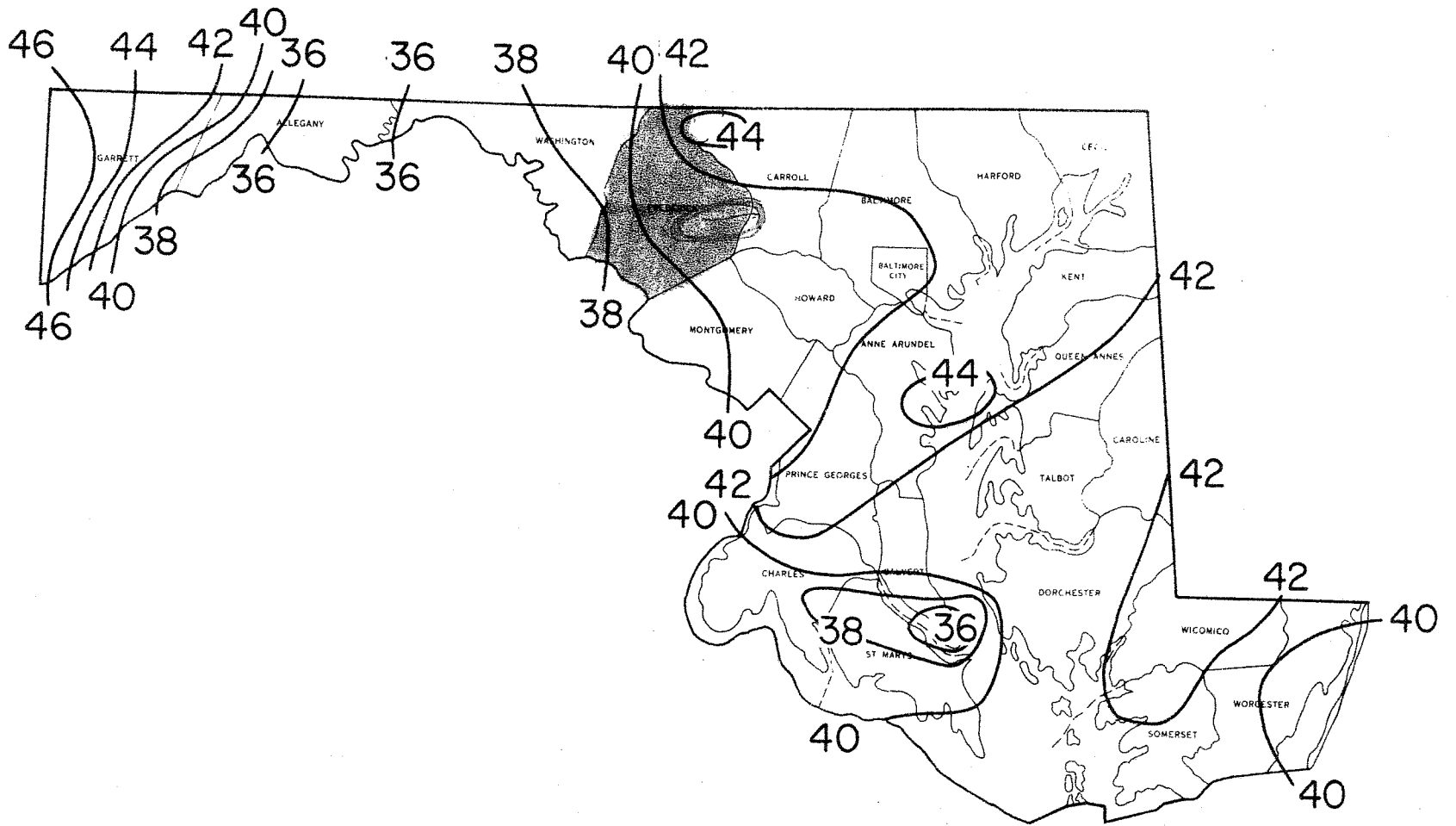
# TOTAL SUMMATION OF GROWING DEGREE DAYS - BASE 50°F - FROM 4/1 THROUGH 9/30



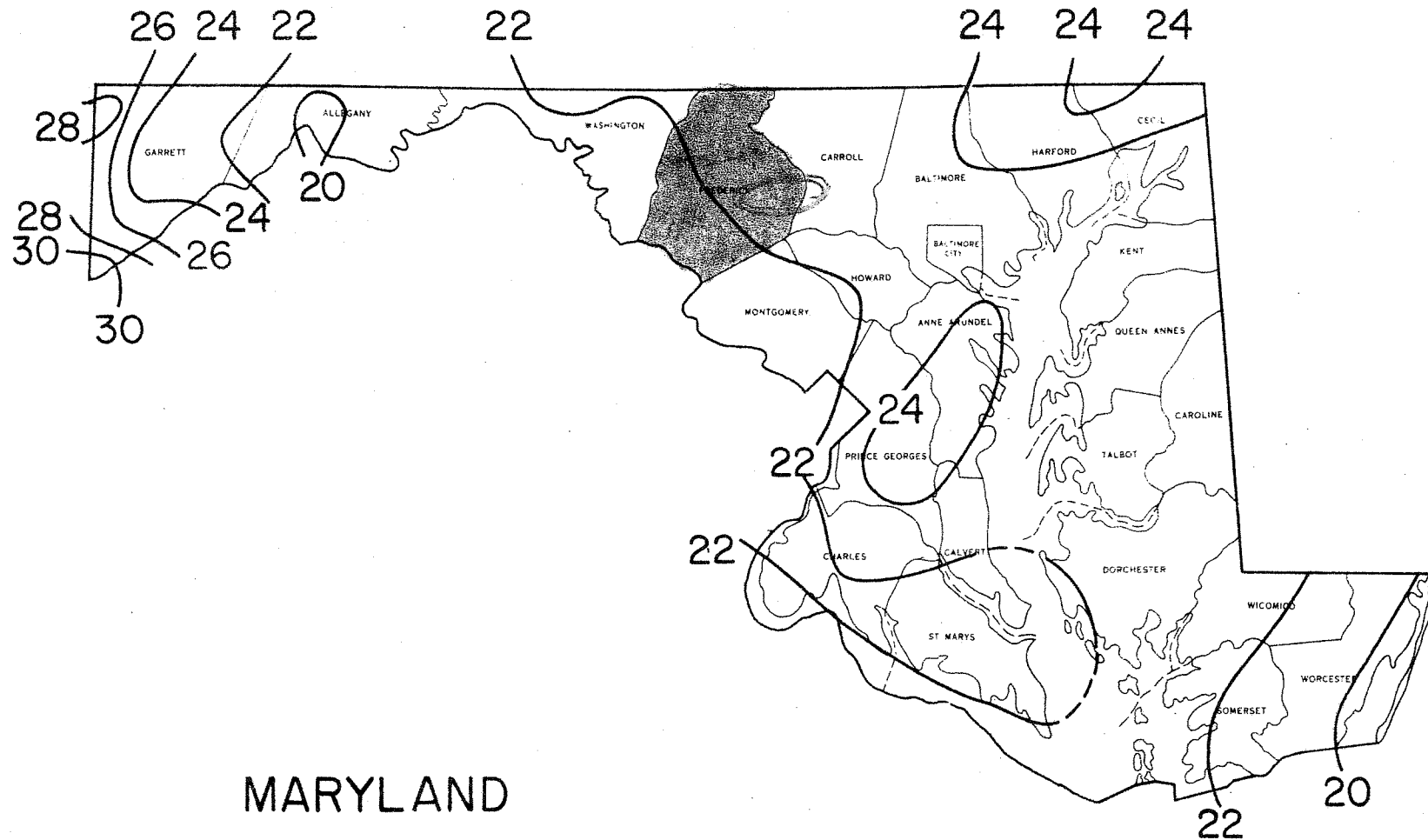


MARYLAND

AVERAGE DATES OF FIRST  
KILLING FROST IN FALL

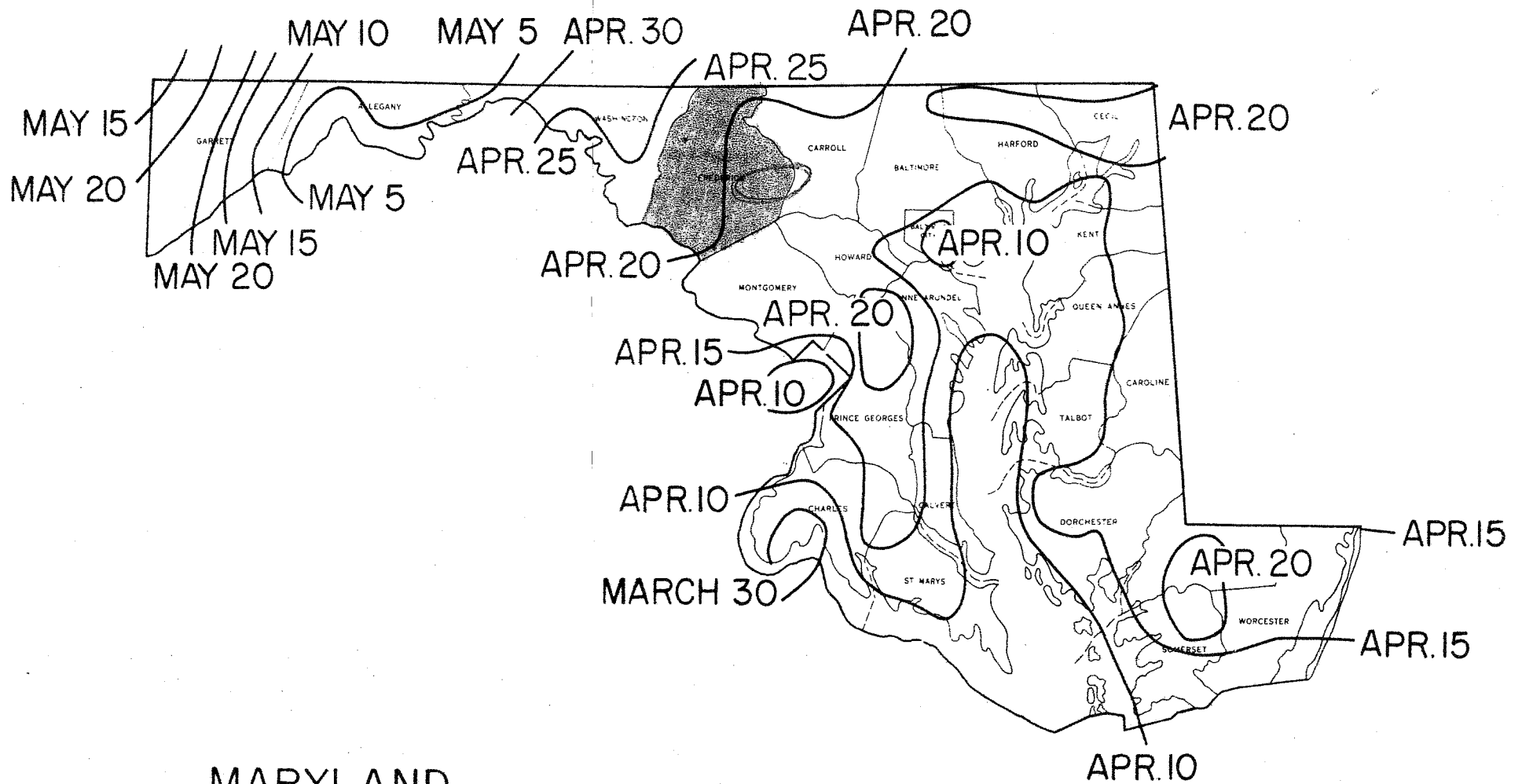


MARYLAND  
 AVERAGE ANNUAL  
 PRECIPITATION (INCHES)



MARYLAND

AVERAGE WARM-SEASON  
 PRECIPITATION (INCHES)  
 (APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, INCLUSIVE)



MARYLAND

AVERAGE DATES OF LAST  
KILLING FROST IN SPRING

*Pacaty, Pocketty*) come from the same region as *Brockatonorton* has been fashioned by the folk into a semblance of the surnames *Brock* and *Norton*. Mrs. Helen Torrence,<sup>72</sup> however, mindful of the form *Boycertnorton*, and the possibility<sup>73</sup> that Giovanni de Verrazano may have visited Maryland in 1521, thought that the present name may be a folk disguise for *Boca de Norte*, 'Mouth of (the) North.' This is very unlikely for three reasons: (1) Nowhere in his account<sup>74</sup> does Verrazano speak of bestowing a name; (2) The Italian for 'Mouth of the North' would be *Bocca del Nord*; (3) This Worcester County area has so many undisputed Indian names that an exception other than English would be improbable.<sup>75</sup>

#### \*CONEY ISLAND AND \*JOHOLLOW

\**Coney Island*, a 1755-57<sup>76</sup> spelling variant of \**Canoy Island*, and \**Johollow* from \**Conejohela*,<sup>77</sup> denote HEATER'S ISLAND in the Potomac River, Frederick County, and a place in what was historically northeastern Maryland, respectively. The 1737 and 1751 spellings<sup>78</sup> of the island's name were *Canoy*, from the Piscataway Indians, who were known as 'Conoois or Pascattaways.'<sup>79</sup> It seems likely that the spelling *Coney* is the result of folk analogy to *coney* (*cony*), a synonym for 'rabbit,' 'hare.' That this word was so used by the colonists is shown by *Coney Island*, N. Y., *Coney Island*, Bermuda, and the estate, 'Coney Warren,' mentioned on a Maryland land survey of 1696.<sup>80</sup> \**Johollow*—evidently a folk analogy to "Joe Hollow"—

<sup>72</sup> Clayton Torrence, *Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland* . . . (Richmond . . . 1935), p. 74, note 15.

<sup>73</sup> The Eleventh *Britannica* (HVI), 19, 476, describes Verrazano's voyage as " . . . ill-recorded and disputed . . ."; Albert Bushnell Hart (ed., *Commonwealth History of Massachusetts* (New York, 1927), I, 137) thought that he was perhaps in either Buzzards Bay or Narragansett Bay, though there was a possibility that his haven was Boston Bay; Lewis and Loomie (*The Spanish Jesuit Mission in Virginia* [Chapel Hill, 1953], pp. 5-6) declare that "It has been vigorously disputed whether Giovanni da Verrazano's landfall and exploration in 1524 were north or south of the Chesapeake, but recent studies have practically established his exploration from Florida to Cape Breton." Under any circumstances, it would appear that he missed and makes no mention of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

<sup>74</sup> Hakluyt's *Collection of the Early Voyages, Travels and Discoveries of the English Nation*. A New Edition, with Additions. (London, 1830), III, 357-364.

<sup>75</sup> Since writing this paragraph, I have determined that *Brockatonorton* is related to \**Bocoolawonauke*, the name of the 'Fire Nation.' See BROCKATONORTON in the Dictionary.

<sup>76</sup> North America 1755 Evans; Maryland 1757 Kitchin.

<sup>77</sup> William B. Marye, "The Old Indian Road," *MHM*, XV (1920), 375; *Archives*, XL, 308 (1739): Conijachola [Index: Conococheague Creek (Conijachola), 308].

<sup>78</sup> Virginia 1737 Mayo; Virginia and Maryland 1751 Fry and Jefferson.

<sup>79</sup> William B. Marye, "Patowmack Above Ye Inhabitants' a Commentary on the Subject of an Old Map," *MHM*, XXX (1935), 6.

appears in 1737 as *Conijachola*.<sup>82</sup> William Marye<sup>83</sup> speaks of *Conejohola* as a corrupt form, and Donchoo,<sup>84</sup> identifying the place as Thomas Cresap's Susquehanna home in 1730, spells it *Conejohela*. Today it appears as Canajoharie, New York creek and town.<sup>85</sup>

#### \*HUNGER RIVER AND LINGANORE CREEK

Each of these names was subjected, first, to the speech habit of closing a final open syllable with *r*, and, second, to folk etymology. The earlier forms were *Honga*<sup>86</sup> and *Linganoa*,<sup>87</sup> but, as with \**Sinegar* (*Seneca*),<sup>88</sup> \**Shanandore* (*Shenandoah*),<sup>89</sup> and \**Connewangu*<sup>90</sup> for *Conowingo*, an intrusive *r* became attached and later led to etiological meanings. Though in six spellings, from 1649 to 1678,<sup>91</sup> the Honga River is found as \**Hunger* (*Hungor*), its real identity is probably Indian and it apparently has nothing whatever to do with English *hunger*. And though *Linganore*, if it were an authentic form, could be from the German *Linke ohr* ('left ear'), any derivation based on *Linganore* must be wrong, because not it but *Linganoa* is the original word. The name, however, can almost boast an etiological story when T. J. C. Williams<sup>91</sup> declares: ". . . [it] gets its name, which means 'Left ear,' from an Indian chief who lived upon its banks."

#### PORT TOBACCO

This name of a Southern Maryland river, creek, post office and railroad station is the folk rendition and survival of an Indian word which, though of somewhat uncertain origin,<sup>92</sup> has nothing whatever to do with either 'pot' or 'tobacco.' It has been variously spelled *Potapaco* (1608), *Patobanos*

<sup>82</sup> *Cotton*, II, 124.

<sup>83</sup> William B. Marye, "The Old Indian Road," *MHM*, XV (1920), 375.

<sup>84</sup> *Loc. cit.*

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 375.

<sup>86</sup> *Donchoo*, pp. 33-34.

<sup>87</sup> *r = l*. The variation of *l* and *r* suggests, among several things, that the name may have been in joint use by Indian speakers of both an *l*-dialect and an *r*-dialect.

<sup>88</sup> Maryland 1841 Lucas.

<sup>89</sup> William B. Marye, *op. cit.*, 367-68.

<sup>90</sup> Virginia 1737 Mayo.

<sup>91</sup> Marye, *op. cit.*, 378, 382-83.

<sup>92</sup> *MHM*, VI (1911), 71; C. C. Hall (ed.), *Narratives of Early Maryland 1653-1684* (N. Y., 1925), p. 403.

<sup>93</sup> *History of Frederick County* (L. R. Titsworth, 1910), I, 326.

<sup>94</sup> Clayton Colman Hall, ed., *op. cit.*, p. 136, states that the name is said to be from the Indian *Pota-bago* 'tobacco leaves'; but Boyd (p. 39) gives the different—but more acceptable—translation, 'a bay or a cove.'

<sup>95</sup> See the accompanying Glossary, and Ethel Roby Hayden's "Port Tobacco Lost Town of Maryland," *MHM*, XL: 4, pp. 261-76.







1810, and became a part of a line a few years later, which was created in 1829. We give a list of the names on the circuit from 1829 to 1881:

- 1829, D. E. Reese, Sr.; 1829, F. Stier, J. Hanson; 1831, L. D. Bertson; 1832, L. Webster, C. W. Jacobs; 1833, W. Sexsmith; 1834, J. Varden, H. Doyle; 1835, H. Doyle, J. W. Keiser; A. A. Lipscomb; 1836, J. S. Reese, W. J. Patton; 1838, E. Henkle; 1839-40, G. D. Hamilton; 1840, B. Appleby; 1841, J. S. Reese, J. T. Ward; 1842, J. R. Reese, J. Elderdieck, P. L. Wilson; 1843, J. S. Reese, S. L. Rowleigh; 1844, W. Collier, J. L. McLean, J. D. Brooks; 1845, P. L. Wilson, J. K. Nichols; 1847, J. Morgan, T. D. Valiant; 1848, W. Roby; 1849, D. E. Reese; 1850, T. L. McLean; 1851, H. P. Jordan, J. Roberts; 1852, H. J. Day; 1853, T. M. Wilson; 1854, J. A. McFadden; 1855, F. Schwentzell; 1856, N. S. Greenaway; 1857, J. T. Ward, J. T. Murray. In 1860 Liberty Circuit was created, consisting of Liberty, Johnsville, Woodsborough, and Walkersville. 1860, H. C. Cushing; 1862, J. T. Ward; 1864, D. A. Sherman; 1866, D. W. Bates; 1869, F. Swentzell; 1873, E. R. McGregor; 1874, J. Roberts; 1876, J. R. Nicholls; 1877, J. R. Nicholls; 1880, J. M. Brown.

**Ladiesburg** was so called because some sixty years ago its population comprised seven ladies and only one gentleman. The happy individual was Samuel Birely, who died in 1877, aged eighty-three years. The post-office was established in 1830.

It contains two dry-goods stores, one millinery-shop, one hay and straw-packing establishment, a shoe and blacksmith-shop, Adams Express office; and a water station on the Frederick Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It lies fourteen miles north of Frederick, within two miles of the Monocacy River, and near the Carroll County line. The surrounding country is agricultural in character. There are two churches, the Reformed and the Lutheran. The Winebrencarians have a congregation about a mile distant. A few Catholics are scattered throughout the neighborhood. The Dunkers, or German Baptists, are in large numbers a few miles south and east of the place. The location of the village is elevated and surrounded by hills, which are called the "Fox Mountains," or "Fox Hills." These hills are dotted with springs of the purest water, which seem to be inexhaustible. This portion of the county is believed to have been a favorite spot with the Indians. The descendants of the pioneers who lived there a century ago speak of reminiscences related by their ancestors, in which reference is made to large numbers of Indian graves formerly seen on the surrounding hills. Arrow heads of stone

yards in diameter in the widest portion. The plain and surrounding hills resemble an immense amphitheatre. Near Claysville lava has been found in large quantities, which was evidently thrown out by a volcanic eruption many centuries ago.

On Nov. 16, 1826, John Evey had a saw-mill and marble quarry at Beaver Creek, then rented by Joseph Emmett, Jr. In June, 1777, Jacob Myers completed a wire-mill near Little Pipe Creek.

Dr. J. J. Leggett is the resident physician.

School-teachers in the district for term ending April 15, 1881:

- School No. 1, 34 pupils, Luta O. Marks; No. 2, 84 pupils, D. E. Hammen; Jennie Booker (assistant); No. 3, 32 pupils, W. Emma Norris; No. 4, 22 pupils, N. M. Rice; No. 5, 28 pupils, Annie E. Kinzer; No. 6, 57 pupils, Martha J. Ecker; No. 7, 39 pupils, Alma O. Thomas.

**WOODVILLE DISTRICT, No. 18.**

Woodville, or Election District No. 18, was established according to an act of the Legislature adopted April 1, 1872, out of portions of New Market (No. 9) and Liberty (No. 8). Its boundaries were designated, to wit: "Commencing at the junction of the Buffalo road and Talbot's Branch; thence running with said branch to the crossing of the Unionville and Linganore public road; thence with said road to the old Annapolis road; thence with said Annapolis road to the intersection of the New Market road; thence with said road to Forest Grove school-house; thence with a straight line to the reservoir on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad known as No. 13; thence to the tobacco-house on the Kemptown road formerly owned by Brook Buckstone; thence with the Kemptown road to Penn's shop on the Buffalo road; thence with the Buffalo road to the place of beginning." The territory comprising this district as it now stands was settled in part as early as 1710. It is situated in the southeast portion of the county, and is bounded by Carroll and Montgomery Counties and New Market and Liberty Districts. Among the first settlers may be mentioned the Clarys, Owens, Griffiths, Shipleys, Pooles, Vansants, Kimmeis, and Lawrences. One of the first surveys was "Mead," granted to one of the Clarys about 1717. Judge Samuel Chase owned a large tract of land, on which he built a two-story house in which he came during the summer. It

Frederick, and near the source of Bush Creek. This is the last plane on the railroad from the east, and in the early days of the road the cars were pulled by horses to the summit and then "braked" down the grade. The railroad company has a large engine-house and two engines to help east-bound freight-trains over the planes, and have a coal-shute for coal-ing all engines on main stem First Division. The engine-house is two and a quarter miles east of this place. Two hundred tons of coal are daily loaded from the shutes into passing engines. B. G. Shipley is assistant superintendent of trains, and William R. Dorsey has charge of the coal-shute, which is worked with only six men. A. M. D. Mullinix is postmaster. P. G. M. Griffith keeps a general store, and Frank Bartholow operates a tannery.

Ridgeville is mostly in Carroll County, being divided from the Woodville District by the Buffalo road.

Woodville is three miles from Mount Airy, sixteen from Frederick, and thirty-three from Baltimore. F. S. Clary is merchant and postmaster; Dr. Richard S. Appington, physician; J. W. Condon, undertaker; J. Franklin, blacksmith; J. W. Harrison, J. H. Runkles, carpenters; E. Wilson, miller.

Linganore village is seven miles from Mount Airy. The postmaster is Thornton Poole, who married a daughter of the well-known Dr. Beall Owens, and who is the merchant of the place. Moses Douty and Samuel Reifsnyder are millers.

Sidney Grove Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Linganore, was organized in 1768. Its pastors have been:

- 1868, Rev. W. A. McDonald; 1870, J. T. Maxwell; 1871, A. Q. Flaherty; 1873, David Bush; 1876, W. R. Stringer; 1879, M. G. Balthis.

West Falls is three miles from Mount Airy, twenty from Frederick, and forty from Baltimore. The Methodist Episcopal Church belongs to the Unionville circuit. J. C. Douty is postmaster, and J. F. Hood assistant. The avocations embrace Dr. W. H. Gray, physician; J. F. Hood, merchant; J. A. Gray, miller; J. Rinchart, F. W. Gertrab, J. H. De-sand, carpenters; H. Demmitt, wheelwright; C. Bear, D. Bear, J. Butler, L. J. T. Dorsey, blacksmiths.

**Parr's Springs.**—At this noted resort the four counties of Frederick, Montgomery, Howard, and Carroll converge.

**Mount Airy.**—This place is in Carroll County, but is a large shipping station for Woodville District. The railroad grade from Plane No. 4 to this point is eighty-three feet to the mile.

**LINGANORE DISTRICT, No. 19.**

Linganore, or Election District No. 19, was laid out and established out of part of Liberty District (No. 8) by an act of General Assembly of March 29, 1878. Its boundaries were designated as follows: "Beginning at a white-oak tree at the intersection of the Copper-mine road with the Johnsville District line, running thence south to the spring-house of Henry Carter, thence with Spring Branch to New Liberty road, thence south to the bend in the public road west of the dwelling-house of William H. Baker, thence with said public road until it intersects the Woodville District line, thence with said line to the Carroll County line, thence with said Carroll County line until it intersects Johnsville District line, thence with said line to the place of beginning." This district was settled previous to 1752, and among the early families were those of Dudderars, Gaithers, Nailis, Nicodemuses, Lugenbeels, Pearres, Eusors, Nussbaums, Devilbisses, Hammonds, Sappingtons, Bakers, Eekers. William Gaither came from Montgomery County and settled here at a very early period. His son William by his wife, a Mrs. Davis (née Howard), married a Miss Dorsey, and their son, John Gaither, is still living, one of the substantial men of the district.

**Unionville.**—This pretty village lies on the Liberty road, two miles east of Liberty and five from New Windsor, Carroll Co. The merchants are H. Lindsey and Norris & Urner. S. J. Norris is the postmaster. The physicians are Drs. G. R. Sappington and M. Whitkill. H. Brenneisen is the justice of the peace. The various industries are represented by P. Beach, J. C. Gilbert, shoemakers; Charles Brenneisen, painter; Brenneisen & Bro., photographers; J. E. Brenneisen, wagon-maker; B. Buckingham, J. Douty, blacksmiths; E. D. Danner, huckster; J. W. Evey, J. Whitehill, B. F. Nicodemus, millers; G. P. Gosnell, harness-maker; D. Hartsock,

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The Origin and Meaning  
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of *Kittamaquindi*. I conclude that the totem of the Piscataway gens was the beaver, and that the 'old great beaver' was the emperor himself.<sup>1</sup>

#### KLONDIKE ['klan,daik]

A coal mining village in the George's Creek locality of Allegany County (*Gazetteer Md.* 1941).

The name was given early in the present century by the Klondike Mining Company. It is Athapascan and quite foreign to Maryland. Cf. Alaska, W. Va.

\*KUS: flu: (\*KUSKARAWAOK [village], \*KUSKARAWAOKS [region])

Former designations of the Nanticoke River and its watershed (Virginia 1608 Smith).

#### Previous Opinions

About the Kuskarawaoks (Cuscarawaoks) found here in 1608, Smith had commented: ". . . where is made so much Rawranoke or white beads, . . ." Tooker, referring to Smith's comment, concludes (*Algonquian Series*, IX, 1901): "With this evidence . . ., the name resolves itself into the constituent parts *cusca* - *rawran* - *oke*." This means (Tooker) 'A place of making white beads.'

#### Commentary

Tooker apparently relates his first element, *cusca*-, to Delaware *qisch* (*kisch*). But this stem is from PA \**kīci* 'completed action,' and an original PA long *ī* could not become a short *ī*. The second element, *rawran*, contains an *n* which does not appear in *Kuskarawaok*. The final element, *-oke* 'place' or 'country,' is not supported by correct analysis.

#### Conclusion

I think it is more accurate to analyze \**Kuskarawaok* as \**kacki-lāl-ahw-āwaki* 'They are expert at smoothing them' (i.e., sea shells for wampum). The component stems are (1) PA \**kāki*- '(to) be able, expert, successful'; (2) PA \**-lāl*- '(to) smooth, stroke, rub, caress'; (3) PA \**-ahw*- 'alternate motion, as in walking, filing, paddling, polishing'; (4) PA \**-āwaki* 'they - them' (third person plural ending denoting animate object and animate subject). In the Maryland name, PA \**-lāl*- appears as *-rar-*, and *-arahw-* contracts to *-raw-*. The *-āwaki* appears as *-aok*, with the *w* so weakly sounded that the English did not hear it.

<sup>1</sup> Reminiscent of the historic Brent sisters. *Archives* (IV, 559, for 1637, 1650) has: "Kittamaquind (Kitomaquind), Mary Brent (Indian)."

#### LINGANORE ['liŋgə ,noor]

(1) A creek that enters the Monocacy River below Hughes Ford, Frederick County; (2) a village on that creek (*USGS*, Frederick, 1909, Mt. Airy, 1909); and (3) several caves (Linganore Shelter Caves).

*Linganoa Creek* (*MHM*, XV, 394-95, for 1724); *Linganore* (Md. 1794 Griffith); *Linganore C.* (Md. 1834 Tanner); *Linganore Cr., P. O.* (Md. 1866 Martenet).

#### Previous Opinions

T. J. C. Williams states<sup>1</sup> that *Linganore* means 'left ear,' from the name of an Indian chief who lived on its banks. Apparently it was fancied that the name contains German *linke(n)* and *ohr* 'left ear.' This is evidently folklore.

#### Conclusion

*Linganore* may be related to Delaware *linkten* 'it melts' (*B & A*, 64).<sup>2</sup> The Cree cognate is *tikk* (*Lacombe*, 617); in Ojibwa and Algonkin it is *nig*. These forms point to a PA \**θenk*. The full early form of *Linganore* could then have been *Link-anwi-wi* 'It melts (copiously) in springtime.' The component stems mean (1) *link-* (PA \**θenk*) 'melt'; (2) *-anwi-*, inanimate copula referring to natural phenomena (here 'springtime'); (3) *-wi*, third singular inanimate ending. To produce modern *Linganore*, the final *-wi*, like most Algonquian verb endings, would disappear; the remaining *-wi-* (of *-anwi-*) would become *-oa*.

#### LITTLE ALLEGANY MOUNTAIN

North of Jennings Run and west of Willis Creek, Allegany County (*Gazetteer Md.* 1904; *USGS*, Frostburg, 1908). *Allegheny* (*Gazetteer Md.* 1941).

See ALLEGHENY.

#### LITTLE ANNEMESSEX

A tributary of Tangier Sound, Somerset County (*USGS*, Crisfield, 1903). Sixth *USGB* forbids the spelling ". . . Little Annemessic."

See ANNEMESSEX.

<sup>1</sup> *History of Frederick County*, I, 326. He cites Scharf's *Western Maryland*.

<sup>2</sup> From PA \**θenketāwi* 'It melts by heat.'