

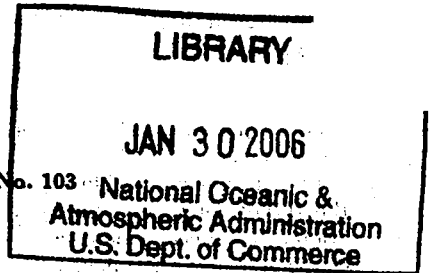
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E. LESTER JONES, Director

GEOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY OF
THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF
THE UNITED STATES

BY

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PREFACE

The present work is doubtless the first Gazetteer of the West-Indian possessions newly acquired by our Government from Denmark. The attempt has been made to compile in one alphabetical list all known geographical names which have been or are now applied to features and places in the Virgin Islands of the United States, and to accompany each entry with such geographical information as may render the publication useful, interesting, and valuable to cartographers, navigators, surveyors, tourists, physiographers, statisticians, editors, historians, educators, administrators, and others engaged in scientific or commercial enterprises.

Fundamentally, the work is based on the results of the recently completed topographic and cadastral surveys undertaken by the Coast and Geodetic Survey at the request of the Navy Department, comprising a copious collection of original triangulation records, topographic fieldsheets, descriptive reports, photographs, blue prints, letters, and miscellaneous data existing only in MS. form and not accessible to the public outside the archives of this bureau.

To supplement and interpret this aggregation of field and office material, the author, as representative of the Survey on the U. S. Geographic Board, has gradually collected many early and rare maps and texts, in Danish, French, German, Dutch, Spanish, and other languages. All the material named has been diligently examined, compared, and critically edited.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey thus finds itself in possession of a wealth of information concerning the region in question, such as has not hitherto been assembled and is not likely to be hereafter duplicated. Much of it being in request by those interested, the obligation is felt to issue the entire compendium as another original contribution of this bureau to scientific knowledge.

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GEOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

By JAMES W. MCGUIRE

INTRODUCTION

SKETCH OF EARLY CARTOGRAPHY

The earliest map of St. Croix, now possessed by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is a copy of the old French map engraved by Lapointe in 1671, entitled "*L'Isle de Ste. Croix, située à 18 degr. 48 minutes de lat. Septentrionale. Gouvernée depuis 12 Ans par Monsieur du Bois.*" The "plantages" (estates), abandoned 25 years later, together with the original names of the coastal features, and their known or conjectural location, are herein listed.

Gerard van Keulen at Amsterdam, Holland, revised and reprinted Lapointe's map with French names and Dutch notes. Van Keulen also in 1719 published an original chart of St. Thomas, in Dutch throughout; and this, notwithstanding disproportional drawing, exhibits a surprising amount of valid information, including the authentic spelling of many otherwise perplexing place names which have come down to our time. His charts are contained in Voogt's *Zeefakkell*, part 4.

British cartographers are represented, 20 years later, by C. Mortimer of London, who compiled, from surveys by Joseph Atkinson and others, his "*Hydrographical Chart of the Virgin Islands.*"

About 1750 Dutch surveyors completed a cadastral survey of St. Thomas, each sheet being about a foot square and showing an estate of about 150 acres. The set is believed to be in private possession at Copenhagen.

The first reliable chorographic map of St. Croix, exhibiting the subdivisions into quarters and estates, which have continued with little change until the present time, is the "*Tilforladelig Kort over Eylandet St. Croix,*" drawn by I. M. Beck, and engraved by O. H. de Lode at Copenhagen in 1754. The tracts are properly numbered, the proprietors' names added in legible script, and each proprietor's holdings distinctively hand tinted. The Library of Congress has a prized original; this bureau a clear photographic reproduction.

"*Le Petit Atlas Maritime*" was published in 5 volumes by Jacques Nicolas Bellin at Paris in 1764. Volume 1 contains "*Carte des Isles de Vierges,*" with maps of St. Croix and St. Thomas, showing the early French place names.

Paul Küffner of Nuremberg in 1767 engraved German maps of St. Thomas "*mit den mehresten Plantagen*" (with most of the plantations), and of St. Croix "*mit den Namen der Plantagen die beständig sind*" (with the names of the still existent plantations); most of the Eastend estates having been meanwhile abandoned. Both of Küffner's maps are in Oldendorp's *Missions-Geschichte*, and are so cited.

Charts of the Virgin Islands, from English and Danish sources, were published in 1775 and subsequently by the English cartographer, Thomas Jefferys. Successive revisions appear in Purdy, Dessiou & Jefferys' West-India Atlas, published by J. Whittle and R. H. Laurie, London, 1816-18.

Between 1780 and 1799 Peter Lotharius Oxholm, the accomplished cartographer, later a general and governor of the islands, surveyed and mapped St. John and St. Croix. His drawings were engraved by G. L. Angelo at Copenhagen. The planters had already christened their estates with the fanciful names which have since been perpetuated. Laurie & Whittle, the London map publishers, printed an English edition of Oxholm's St. Croix, noteworthy as having been reproduced by chart makers for 120 years, until replaced by the recent work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

In St. Thomas Colonial Council Hall, there hung, supposedly from Oxholm's time till the American annexation, a very large framed map of the island. A photographic copy was made by Henry Hassel, of St. Kitts, and this re-photographed for the writer by the courtesy of Mr. Axel Holst, of St. Thomas. The original is now lost.

The first original nautical chart of merit was that compiled by Capt. L. I. Rohde in 1822, showing a hydrographic survey of the south side of St. Thomas. Prof. H. B. Hornbeck's survey, made in 1835-1839, engraved at the Danish Søkartarkiv in 1846, superseded older maps of St. Thomas.

In 1851, Lieut. G. B. Lawrance, surveyor and cartographer, in command of H. M. S. *Scorpion*, made a thorough and comprehensive survey of all the waters adjacent to the islands, with incidental topography and panoramic sketches. This survey became the basis for subsequent Admiralty charts. The Coast and Geodetic Survey possesses facsimiles of the original drawings.

In latter years, the Danish training ship *Ingolf* was accustomed to make hydrographic surveys on her biennial practice cruises, supplementing the compilations on British Admiralty Charts, from which the Danish, French, Spanish, and American charts derive most of their hydrography, while their topography and nomenclature are largely taken from the "mother maps" above named.

Secondary maps in books of history and travel, geographical descriptions, treatises on geology, botany, and other sciences, and in missionary atlases, owe their value to the critical scholarship of the compilers.

It is rather remarkable that nearly all the maps of these islands in the best atlases represented conditions as they existed at the close of the eighteenth century. Excellent as the work had been in its day, portions were erroneous or obsolete, while many place names now in constant use had never gained publication.

RECENT TOPOGRAPHIC AND CADASTRAL SURVEY

Immediately after the annexation of the Danish West Indies, the prime necessity for a complete cadastral survey was obvious. The Coast and Geodetic Survey, on account of the well-known refinement and accuracy of its methods, was selected to undertake the important task. Less than five months after the inauguration of the first American governor, Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, he addressed the following letter to the Navy Department:

NAVAL GOVERNMENT, THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, ST. THOMAS, 8 August, 1917.

From: Governor.

To: Secretary of the Navy (operations).

Subject: Survey of the Virgin Islands.

1. An accurate survey of these islands is one of the important needs at the present time, and it is recommended that the Coast and Geodetic Survey be requested to undertake this work at as early a date as practicable.

2. In view of the comparatively small area to be surveyed, it would not be a matter of much additional labor to undertake a survey of the boundaries of the various estates and plantations and an accurate survey of the town streets, and it is recommended that arrangements be made with the Coast and Geodetic Survey along these lines.

3. The local government is without funds or facilities to undertake this survey.

(Signed) JAMES H. OLIVER.

All necessary preliminaries having been satisfactorily arranged, on January 24, 1918, the Superintendent (now Director), Col. E. Lester Jones, ordered Lieut. O. W. Swainson, junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, as chief of party, to proceed to St. Thomas, consult with the naval government, and undertake a complete detailed topographic survey on a scale of 1:10,000. A triangulation scheme was extended from points already established on Culebra, Vieques, and Savana Islands, to cover St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, and by arrangement with the Crown representative, to the nearest British Virgin Islands, for future determination of the international boundary. Base lines were measured on St. Thomas and St. Croix. Magnetic observations were taken on St. Thomas, St. Croix, and Vieques. Fourteen plane-table sheets were surveyed and plotted between 1918 and 1921, the last two sheets by Lieut. Eoline R. Hand, hydrographic and geodetic engineer. Estate boundaries on St. Croix were nearly all recovered and delimited. Provision was made for subsequent hydrographic and wire-drag surveys, already approaching completion.

PROBLEMS IN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

The topographic sheets and other field records, particularly the descriptive reports, contained, amid their abundance of geographic information, lists of unpublished place names; some newly proposed, others locally used, but of dubious orthography; still others, published with contradictory spellings; not to speak of different names for the same feature. Cartographers were confronted with all sorts of quandaries.

These diversified cases were referred to the author, as a member of the United States Geographic Board, for investigation and report, in connection with the review of the field records, the editing of the Porto Rico and Virgin Islands Coast Pilot, the verification of maps and charts in the drafting section, and frequent requests for consultation on special cartographic problems, coming from other branches of the service and other departments.

Scientific and linguistic research, in compliance with these various requirements, was carried on desultorily for two or three years, amid other pressing duties, the wealth of carded data steadily accumulating. Interviews were held with well-informed residents of the islands, and a voluminous correspondence conducted. During 1922 duplicate questionnaires, with lists of numbered names, were sent to the governor of the islands and to several noted scholars.¹ A constant quest was maintained for original authorities and source

¹ Letters of inquiry, in 10 instances accompanied by compendious lists of names and sets of annotated maps, in 4 instances by facsimile copies of the manuscript, in 4 instances by printer's galley proofs, were addressed to the following gentlemen: The Governor General of the Virgin Islands of the United States; Wm. S. Zane, government secretary; Axel Holst and Leroy Nolte, Drs. V. A. Christensen and James B. Nies, Prof. Daniel R. Nase, Judge C. G. Thiele, all of St. Thomas; Rev. George F. Penn, Emmaus, St. John; Frans P. Lund, Department of Agriculture, and Rev. Daniel E. Wiseman, Washington, D. C., long-time residents of the islands; Dr. Waldemar Westergaard, Stockholm, Sweden; Rear Admiral Lloyd H. Chandler and Capt. Frederic B. Bassett, hydrographers, Capt. D. W. Knox, office of Naval Intelligence, United States Navy; Charles S. Sloane, late geographer, Bureau of the Census; Frank Bond, chairman, and James McCormick, secretary, United States Geographic Board; many others mentioned in special notices. For the large amount of valuable information and critical revision vouchsafed by all contributors, the Coast and Geodetic Survey tenders its grateful thanks.

maps, as yielding the most satisfactory conclusions. The vast resources of the Library of Congress, the Hydrographic Office, the Public Library, the War College, and other establishments, together with the assistance of individual collaborators, were obligingly proffered and freely utilized. After scanning the reports of the Danish Søkortarkiv, it was decided that such still unpublished information as might be obtained from Copenhagen would probably be meager in value, while prohibitive as to expense. The high-piled MSS. in the Rigsarkiv (State archives) must await another Krarup. All worth while authorities are believed to have been fully culled.

PARTICIPATION BY THE UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

It is the function of the United States Geographic Board to establish uniform usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography throughout the executive departments of the Government, and particularly upon the maps and charts issued by the various departments and bureaus. All unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments are to be referred to the board and its decisions to be accepted by them as the standard authority in such matters. The board has the additional duty of determining, changing, and fixing place names within the United States and insular possessions, and all names suggested for any place by any officer or employee of the Government are required to be referred to said board for its approval before publication.

Since the board does not attempt the impossible task of passing on the myriads of names published by other competent authority or the vaster number in local use, the field for gazetteers of particular regions is left unoccupied. The late secretary of the board and others urged the publication of our entire collection of Virgin Islands names, to serve as a standard of reference, the nucleus of a future geographic encyclopedia of this region.

No funds for publication were available, however, until March, 1924, when the MS. was rapidly typed, and two weeks later, April 2, 1924, exhibited at the monthly meeting of the board, with a cordial invitation for constructive criticism; marked sheets, later replaced by cards, being filed for that purpose with the secretary.

All names herein, whether of major or minor importance, not otherwise sufficiently established, e. g., by prior publication or local use, have been referred to the United States Geographic Board for action, accompanied with ample data; and decisions were obtained on all dubious cases of any moment. The just-issued "Index to the Fifth Report and Supplement (1920-23) of the United States Geographic Board, 1924," lists 225 names, adopted or rejected agreeably to data and recommendations prepared by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, for entry in the present work. Pursuant to a motion adopted April 2, 1924, a special meeting was called in June, to consider all remaining cases affecting this work, and requiring decision.

A certain number of relatively unimportant "last-moment" questions, such as assigning the name of a mill to its hill, an estate to its bay, etc., being obviously implied in any case, were canceled, in the absence of further action by the board during the few weeks remaining ere the close of the fiscal year. However, every established name discoverable as the result of exhaustive research will be found herein, with citations of competent authorities.

SPECIAL APPLICATION OF GEOGRAPHIC BOARD RULES

In regard to names published by recognized authority, or in good local use, it is necessary only to conform to the established policy and guiding principles

enunciated by the Geographic Board (see its Fifth Report, pp. 11-22); which, in so far as applicable to the present work, may be thus summarized:

"The possessive form should be avoided, whenever it can be done without destroying the euphony of the name or changing its descriptive application." The nominative singular should be accorded preference. Citing possessive or plural forms when found does not imply their approval. Yet the rule is sometimes carried too far and should be set aside whenever the possessive indicates actual ownership or is otherwise essential to the grammatical construction, in which event substitution of the plural is a solecism.

"Discontinue the use of hyphens in connecting parts of names" and "simplify names consisting of more than one word by their combination into one word." This bureau strongly commends simplification. The ideal in geographical nomenclature is a single name for a single feature. When the elements of a compound name are monosyllabic, the above rule is applied with ease. In this region the names generally are found to have been already consolidated into one word, by the peculiarity of the Danish idiom, which favors even the joining of the specific proper name with its "generic appellative" (featural term), these, however, being regularly separated by the English idiom. Hence, decomposing at times is not only requisite, but may preserve a useful distinction. E. g., English "Cane Bay," Danish "Canebay," employed indiscriminately for a body of water and an estate; but under the rule cited and interpretative resolutions, these two features have been distinguished in the order named. However, the board itself has not always been consistent, and this work can not pretend to superiority in that respect, but yields much to custom.

"It is desirable to avoid the use of diacritic characters." Religiously observed, in English or anglicized names; but, in those retaining their foreign identity, mutilation obscures both the name and its meaning. Danish "O" and "Ø" are distinct letters of the alphabet, with different sounds, as are the Spanish "N" and "Ñ."

"Geographic names, like personal names, should not be translated." Infractions have been frequent and lamentable, producing a monotonous iteration of commonplace names, whereas their retention in the original language used by discoverers or residents would have preserved at once historic associations and even more useful geographic distinctions. Only when there is involved a slight change of form, with none in meaning, would it be pedantic not to use the vernacular. E. g., "Lemon" (not "Limon"), "Whitesand" (not "Hvide Sand").

FORM AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE NOTICES

In recording the names in this work certain minor departures have been made from previous custom. When the proper name can not retain its specific application if deprived of its generic term, this last is construed to be an inseparable part of the name, which, therefore, is given in full, just as it would appear on the map. E. g., "St. Thomas Harbor;" not "St. Thomas; Harbor;" "Water Island;" not "Water; Island." On the other hand, when the name can stand alone, with its generic term implied or understood, the latter is relegated to be the first word in the description. E. g., "St. Croix; Island;" "Maho; Quarter;" "Mafolie; Estate."

The abundance of alternative names and variant spellings in a polyglot community is disconcerting; and, in the descriptions, association must guide the choice of names to be mentioned. Special effort was made to clear up con-

fusion by assembling all the synonyms after the adopted name; with copious cross references to supply additional information in regard to each alternative.

The alphabetic arrangement is determined, not by the first word alone, but by the order of letters in the entire name as far as the terminating semicolon. This secures the sequence of names, identically lettered, though differently compounded; of which there are many instances.

The Danish vowels Æ and Ø , though in that language at the end of the alphabet, are here entered with A and O, where the English reader would naturally look for them.

In capitalization and compounding in the text, the author has deferred to present departmental usage.

The estates on St. Thomas and St. John were nearly all established during the eighteenth century; therefore, may be accepted as of equal antiquity. A few still flourish; some have been abandoned within the memory of those now living; some are in ruins, interesting or vanishing; others are but a tradition, verging on oblivion. But they remain equal, in not having been superseded, and in leaving to otherwise unnoted hills the heritage of their names. Even where the object has perished, the name survives, for the spot.

In a region of old European culture such as this, with its history, traditions, and ruins, it becomes a mooted question whether or not any name ought to be classified as entirely obsolete. The probability of its use on a modern English map, while the readiest test, can not be relied on too implicitly. In many cases no two persons of good judgment would be likely to agree. Names indicted as obsolete, therefore, are not necessarily to be discarded.

TERMS REFERRING TO THE ESTATES

The word "plantage" occurs constantly on early maps in several languages, in histories, and in the public judicial records, as a portion of the name of the original estates. E. g., "John de Windt's Plantage" later was known as "Bethlehem Estate." "Plantage" is used regularly with the name of the original patentee, proprietor, or planter. After some hesitation, it seemed well to leave it unchanged, when thus used.

"Plantagegrund" (plural "Plantagegrunde") was and is the official term applied to the estate tracts, herein usually referred to simply as "tracts" or by number. They were designated by serial numbers, beginning with "1," and running consecutively ("boustrophedon," back and forth) through each of the quarters. Each tract measured 2,000 by 3,000 Danish feet (equivalent to 2,059.378 by 3,089.067 English feet) in extent; or, in area, 150 Danish acres, each 100 alen square, covering 40,000 Danish square feet, and equivalent to slightly more than 146.04 English acres, each covering 43,560 English square feet. See note under "St. Croix."

The "Plantegegrunde" (estate tracts) were disposed of in units, multiples, or submultiples, to colonists, whose family names in many instances are still associated with the present estates. The consideration for the ground in each case was merely an annual rental of one turkey, deliverable to the governor for his annual public banquet.

The English term "plantation" never gained vogue. The early "plantages" came to be known instead as "estates," which term is now used exclusively.

"Estate," however, has a twofold sense: First, as signifying the land belonging to the plantation; second, the "manse" or plantation house, in St. Croix called "Estate house," or "the great house," each with its environing "estate-village."

Care was taken so to word the context as to indicate clearly the sense in which each of the foregoing terms was employed.

DEFINITIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

A systematic scheme was adopted for the arrangement and wording of the definitions of the various classes of names. The design was to state the essential characteristics and dimensions of each feature, giving a comprehensive description with the utmost conciseness compatible with clearness, and locating each place with such definiteness as would enable the cartographer to inscribe the name in its appropriate place, with full assurance. Acknowledgment is made for valuable suggestions contained in several papers in the "Atti" of the International Congress of Geography, held at Rome in 1913.

Altitudes of hills in feet are from the recent determinations by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Geographic positions, from the same source, being fresh and available information of potential value to surveyors and geographers, are noted for absolute location.^{1a} For the convenience of mariners, the widths of bays between their named entrance points are stated in yards rather than meters, as first intended. Areas of all the islands, cays, and larger rocks are expressed in English square measure, from the author's computations with a Coradi planimeter.

Changes of the estates at various periods are noted, to an extent sufficient to enable the geographer to account for apparent discrepancies between maps of different dates. The condensed notes on names and limits of estates at different periods will be found sufficient to reconstruct same by the aid of Oxholm's maps.

Due mention is made of outstanding geographical, historical, or scenic facts, for which certain places happen to be celebrated.

The origin and meaning of the names, their successive changes of form and application, are accounted for, along with the variant spellings, alternatives, and linguistic equivalents, each of these serving also as a cross reference to its separate entry in the alphabetic arrangement, where may be found additional information concerning the origin and use of that special name.

Citations of authorities, in the original notes very abundant, have been curtailed to a minimum; retaining only the earliest, least accessible, or most authentic references. When all agree, any is superfluous.

The descriptive text often represents phraseology interwoven and amalgamated from the most diverse sources in half a dozen languages, with all available fresh material. The best early map of St. Thomas was in Holland Dutch, the language also of the colonists of St. John; though the original survey of the latter was in Danish, as was that of St. Croix, first settled by the French, who wrote much on Caribbean history; the most comprehensive geographical descriptions are in German and Danish; the most satisfactory hydrographic descriptions in English and Spanish; Government reports and maps again in Danish; all combined into a coherent whole by the aid of the recent American survey.

A number of scholars, specialists, and officials have called or written, to express their lively interest in the work; among whom should be mentioned the historian, Dr. Waldemar Westergaard; Mr. Frans Lund, who personally revised all doubtful names; Mr. Axel Holst, a constant and valued correspondent;

^{1a} According to the nature and purpose of the original records, seconds are stated sometimes in arc, sometimes in meters, sometimes both; and the exigencies of final preparation rendered it impracticable to produce uniformity in all cases. Desired conversions can readily be made with an ordinary slide rule; setting 1,845 meters equal to 60'' difference of latitude for all the islands; 1,762 meters equal to 60'' difference of longitude for St. Thomas and St. John, 1,788 meters same for St. Croix.

several other local scholars, to whom personal acknowledgment is made under particular entries; and the late President Warren G. Harding in personal letters.

Every human production has some inevitable shortcomings, and it is too much to hope this shall prove an exception. Being the first attempt of the kind in this field, as well as a first edition, occasional errors doubtless have escaped detection, despite painstaking scrutiny. Nevertheless, it is believed by those whose opinion merits respect that the present "special publication" presents in condensed form a sufficient amount of geographic information to render it useful to any student of the science or the region. The work is therefore offered as a modest contribution to scientific knowledge.

THE AUTHOR.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND BRIEF REFERENCES

<i>A. C. S.</i>	Anecdota Cartographica Septentrionalia.
<i>Am. Hist. Rev.</i>	American Historical Review.
<i>Annal. f. Hydr.</i>	Annalen für Hydrographie und Mar. Meteor.
<i>Ar.</i>	Arrowsmith.
<i>Asp.</i>	Aspinall.
<i>Austin.</i>	Geogr. and Hist. Description.
<i>B.</i>	Bay.
<i>B. A.</i>	British Admiralty, Chart No. —.
<i>Bates</i>	C. A., W. I. and S. A. in Stanford.
<i>Beck</i>	Beck's Map (Tilforladelig Kort) of St. Croix.
<i>Bellin, B.</i>	Bellin's Petit Maritime Atlas.
<i>Bergsoe</i>	Bergsoe's Statistik.
<i>Børgesen</i>	Børgesen's Map of Danish West Indies.
<i>Bp.</i>	Blueprint.
<i>B. T.</i>	Botanisk Tidsskrift.
<i>Calisch</i>	Dutch and English Dictionary.
<i>Cassagnac</i>	Voyage aux Antilles.
<i>Cens.</i>	Census Bureau, Reports, Maps.
<i>Cent.</i>	Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia, or Atlas.
<i>Ch.</i>	Chart; esp. of C. & G. S.
<i>Congr. Intern. Geogr.</i>	International Congress of Geography.
<i>Curtis</i>	U. S. and Foreign Powers.
<i>C. P.</i>	Coast Pilot; for Porto Rico and Virgin Islands.
<i>C. & G. S.</i>	U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
<i>C. & L.</i>	Carey & Lea's Atlas.
<i>D.</i>	Holland-Dutch.
<i>Dan.</i>	Danish; Danish Chart No. —.
<i>Day</i>	Cruise of Scythian.
<i>D. B. L.</i>	Dansk Biografisk Lexikon.
<i>DeB.</i>	DeBooy's writings.
<i>DeB. & F.</i>	DeBooy & Faris.
<i>Deckert</i>	Pol.-Geogr. Betrachtungen.
<i>Der</i>	Derrotero de las Antillas.
<i>De Rochefort</i>	Histoire Naturelle.
<i>Dewitz</i>	"In Danisch Westindien."
<i>Dict.</i>	Dictionary.
<i>D. R.</i>	Descriptive Report.
<i>Du Tertre</i>	Histoire des Antilles.
<i>E., ENE., ESE</i>	East, Eastnortheast, Eastsoutheast, -ern.
<i>Eggers</i>	(1) Flora of St. Croix; (2) Videnskabelige Meddelelser.
<i>Elberling</i>	De Danske-Vestindiske Øer.
<i>Eng.</i>	English.
<i>Fischer</i>	Om Dansk Vestindien.
<i>Fr.</i>	French; French Chart No. —.
<i>G. B.</i>	U. S. Geographic Board, Decision of.
<i>Geogr. Zeitschr.</i>	Geographische Zeitschrift.
<i>G. P.</i>	Geographic Position: N. latitude, W. longitude.
<i>Griffn</i>	L. C. Booklist on Danish W. I.
<i>H.</i>	Hydrographic.
<i>Haagensen</i>	Beskrivelse over St. Croix.
<i>Hill, R. T. Hill</i>	Cuba and Porto Rico.
<i>H. O.</i>	Hydrographic Office, U. S. N.
<i>Holst</i>	Axel Holst, banker, St. Thomas.
<i>Hornbeck</i>	Hornbeck's map of St. Thomas.
<i>Høst</i>	Høst's Efterretninger.
<i>Hovey</i>	Letters from W. I.
<i>I.</i>	Imray; Island.

<i>J</i>	Johnston.
<i>J. & E</i>	Jordan & Evermann.
<i>K</i>	Gerard van Keulen.
<i>Keller</i>	Colonization.
<i>Knox</i>	Historical Account.
<i>L</i>	Lapointe's French map of St. Croix.
<i>Labat</i>	Nouveaux Voyage.
<i>Larsen</i>	Dansk-Engelsk Ordbog.
<i>Lassen</i>	Momenter af Vestindiens Geografi.
<i>Lawätz</i>	Brödremenighedens-Mission.
<i>Lawrance</i>	Scorpion Survey.
<i>Ledru</i>	Voyage aux Iles.
<i>LeGras</i>	Mer des Antilles.
<i>Lenneq-Coster</i>	Aanteekeningen.
<i>L. H. S.</i>	Lighthouse Service.
<i>Lip</i>	Lippincott's Gazeteer.
<i>Low</i>	Lowenörn's Beretning.
<i>Ltb</i>	Lightbourn's Directory.
<i>Ltr</i>	Letter.
<i>Lund</i>	Frans Lund.
<i>L. & W</i>	Laurie & Whittle.
<i>MacFarlane</i>	On Vegetation of V. I.
<i>Millspaugh</i>	Flora of St. Croix.
<i>M. H. S.</i>	Moravian Historical Society.
<i>Morris</i>	History of Colonization.
<i>Mort</i>	Mortimer's Chart.
<i>Mt</i>	Mount, Mountain.
<i>Murray</i>	Oxford Dictionary.
<i>N., NE., NW</i>	North, Northeast, Northwest, -ern.
<i>NNE., NNW</i>	Northnortheast, Northnorthwest.
<i>Ober</i>	In the Wake of Columbus.
<i>Oersted</i>	Danske Vestindiske Øer.
<i>Old</i>	Oldendorp's Mission-Geschichte, with Küffner's maps.
<i>O. R.</i>	Original Records of Coast and Geodetic Survey fieldwork.
<i>Oxholm</i>	Oxholm's map of St. Croix or St. John, as applicable.
<i>P. D. J.</i>	Purdy, Dessiou & Jeffery's West-India Atlas.
<i>Pl</i>	Plantage, Plantation.
<i>P. O.</i>	U. S. Postal Guide, Postroute Map of P. R. and V. Is.
<i>P. R.</i>	Porto Rico.
<i>Pt</i>	Point.
<i>Quin</i>	Quin's Building of an Island.
<i>Raynal</i>	History of East and West Indies.
<i>R. & L.</i>	Reinhardt og Lütken.
<i>Reclus</i>	Universal Geography.
<i>Reichel</i>	Missions-Atlas.
<i>Rk</i>	Rock.
<i>R.-McN</i>	Rand-McNally's Atlas.
<i>Rohde</i>	Chart, Sydside af Øen St. Thomas.
<i>Rosing</i>	Engelsk-Dansk Ordbog.
<i>S. G. T.</i>	Smithsonian Geographic Tables.
<i>Scherzer</i>	Die Westindischen Inseln.
<i>Scorpion</i>	B. A. Survey, by Lieut. Lawrance.
<i>Seward</i>	Diplomatic History.
<i>Sloane</i>	Voyage to Islands, etc.
<i>Smith</i>	Winter in St. Croix.
<i>Southey</i>	Chronological History of W. I.
<i>S., SE. SW</i>	South, Southeast, Southwest, -ern.
<i>SSE., SSW</i>	Southsoutheast, Southsouthwest, -ern.
<i>Sp</i>	Spanish.
<i>St</i>	Saint.
<i>St. C</i>	Saint Croix Island.
<i>Stenzel</i>	Die Insel St. Thomas.
<i>St. J., or S. J.</i>	Saint John Island.
<i>Stoddard</i>	Cruising among Caribbees.
<i>St. T., or S. T.</i>	Saint Thomas Island.
<i>Stieler</i>	Stieler's Atlas.
<i>Swan</i>	Bp. Map of St. Thomas.

<i>T</i>	Topographic Fieldsheet No. —.
<i>Taylor</i>	Leaflets from Danish W. I.
<i>Thaarup</i>	Udførlig Statistik.
<i>Tooke</i>	Danish Colonial Fiscal System.
<i>Trollope</i>	West Indies and Spanish Main.
<i>Udtog</i>	Fuldstændigt Udtog.
<i>U. S. A</i>	United States of America.
<i>U. S. N</i>	United States Navy.
<i>V. Is</i>	Virgin Islands.
<i>V. M</i>	Videnskabelige Meddelelser.
<i>Voogl</i>	Zeefakkel.
<i>W., WNW., WSW</i> ..	West, Westnorthwest, Westsouthwest, -ern.
<i>Walloe</i>	St. Thomas Almanack.
<i>Webster</i>	International Dictionary.
<i>West</i>	Bidrag til Beskrivelse over St. Croix (Dan.); or, Bey- träge zur Beschreibung von St. Croix (Ger.).
<i>Westergaard</i>	Danish West Indies under Company Rule.
<i>Wharton</i>	Digest of International Law.
<i>W. I</i>	West Indies.
<i>W. I. P</i>	West-India Pilot, by B. A.
<i>Z., Zabriskie</i>	Virgin Is. of U. S. A.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Virgin Islands; Group, in its entirety consisting of about 100 small islands and cays with many outcropping rock ledges, in the West Indies, west of Anegada Passage, at the northeast turn of the Caribbean Sea, which the islands named there divide from the Atlantic Ocean. St. Croix being geographically not included, the Virgin Islands properly so called occupy a space about 100 miles long by 20 miles wide, ranging between latitudes $18^{\circ} 05'$ and $18^{\circ} 46'$ north, and between longitudes $64^{\circ} 12'$ and $65^{\circ} 38'$ west. The total area is given as 465 square miles. On account of the small size of the islands, they are classed with the Leeward chain of the Caribbee Islands; although they form a geographical unit with Porto Rico, which is counted with the Greater Antilles. Porto Rico, Vieques and Culebra, St. Thomas and St. John, and the British Virgin Islands to Anegada, inclusive, all rise out of the sea from a great shelf, denominated "Virgin Bank," extending through $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of longitude, the rim rising sheer from depths of hundreds or thousands of fathoms to depths of only 15 or 20 fathoms. Between the Virgin Bank and St. Croix, only 40 miles south, is a trough with depths of 2 or 3 miles. Exposure to the Atlantic swell and the ramifications of the tidal waves generate extraordinary phenomena, rolling billows often lashing the shore in calm weather.

Virgin Bank is 85 miles long, from 24 to 32 miles wide, and extends eastward with a northerly trend from Porto Rico to beyond Anegada. North of the bank the Atlantic Ocean bed plunges in a steep declivity for 100 miles to the trough of the Porto Rico ravine, nearly 600 miles long, and with a deep at the western end of 4,660 fathoms. On the east the bank ends at Anegada Passage, 55 miles wide, leading into Caribbee Basin, the western portion of which is known as St. Croix Deep, with a maximum reported depth of 3,452 fathoms. Between these vast abysses a mighty submarine mountain rises steeply; till, within a few hundred fathoms of the surface, it is crowned by an almost perpendicular cliff, the brow of which is the rim of a mesalike submerged plateau. This plateau is the Virgin Bank. The face of the cliff is girdled by the 100-fathom curve; depths along the brow range normally between 28 and 34 fathoms; but, especially along its southern edge a coral reef parapet has been built up to a least ascertained depth of 11 fathoms. This parapet, though only about 200 yards wide, stretches from the easternmost point of the bank southwestward unbroken for 55 miles and less continuously to Vieques.

Geologically the Virgin Islands are of volcanic formation; the limestone, serpentine, and igneous outcrops, with coral accretions, resting on a mass of hard, bluish granite porphyry. St. Thomas Harbor is an ancient crater.

Hill insists that the foundation rocks are Paleozoic, covered by great masses of Cretaceous and Tertiary conglomerate and clay, derived from the now vanished geologic Atlantis; these masses in turn veneered by the mantle of oceanic chalky-white limestones; these last fringed by an attenuated border of coral-reef rock. The older rocks described are penetrated by dikes of ancient volcanic material.

The vegetation of the Virgin Islands is naturally divisible into six regional and generic sections, viz: marine algæ and seaweed; shore plants; thicket (Krat); forest (Skov); stream plants; and finally, cultivated plants.

Many of the islands are rocky or sandy and barren. Less than a third of the group is under cultivation. The products include sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, malze, vegetables, fruits, ginger, pimento, turmeric, indigo, cotton, tobacco, bay oil, and salt. Guinea grass flourishes on the hillsides, affording excellent pasturage. Forests, though few, contain mahogany, nut, and other useful trees.¹ The coast waters teem with numerous species of food fish. Total population, about 40,000.

The climate is warm, equable, agreeable, healthful, characterized by two wet and two dry seasons. The North Atlantic trade wind blows steadily from north-northeast for three-fourths of the year, the breeze becoming brisk about 4 o'clock each morning and afternoon. One hundred and thirty destructive hurricanes are recorded, with wind velocity as high as 150 miles an hour. The islands lie directly in the mean track of hurricanes. These occur most frequently between August and October. Earth tremors are frequent, but never severe.

The group was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage. November 14, 1493, he anchored at the entrance of the bay just west of Saltriver Point, St. Croix, to obtain fresh water, and had a skirmish with the natives, who called the island Agay.

The long line of bold hilltops northward, as they emerged over the horizon, would convey the impression of innumerable little islands, while "the long procession of white, surf-beaten fringing reefs appears to have suggested a fanciful resemblance to the 11,000 British maidens of the St. Ursula legend." Hence the Spanish name "Las Islas de las Vírgenes," or simply "Las Vírgenes"; French, "Les Vierges" or "Iles des Vierges"; Danish, "Jomfrugerne"; German, "Jungfern-Inseln." The names of the three larger islands were bestowed by Columbus himself. The smaller cays were named by the buccaneers.

The view of the islands from shipboard is most picturesque. The sky line, broken by multitudinous dry gullies and little coves, reminded Kingsley of the Auvergne Mountains: "Their water line has been exposed to the gnawing of the sea at the present level, and everywhere the cliffs are freshly broken, toppling down in dust and boulders, and leaving detached stacks and skerries. Most beautiful meanwhile are the winding channels of blue water, like landlocked lakes, which part the Virgins from each other; and beautiful the white triangular sails of the canoe-rigged craft, which beat up and down them through strong currents and cockling seas. The clear air, the still, soft outline, the rich yet delicate coloring, stir up a sense of purity and freshness, and peace and cheerfulness, such as is stirred up by certain views of the Mediterranean and its shores."

The northeast half of the group has belonged to the British since 1666, when they colonized Tortola. The other larger islands are Anegada, Virgin Gorda, Jost Vandyke, Peter, Norman, Cooper, Ginger, Salt, Beef, Camanoë, Guano, Great Thatch, Great Tobago, etc.; altogether about 32; area, 58

¹ Fruits are abundant, often growing spontaneously, such as cashew, cherry, cocoa, calabash, lime, mespel, muriria, pineapple, tamarind. The following plants are worthy of note: Jasmine, avocado, mamey, eugenia, soursoap, waterlemon, mango, custardapple, guava, umbrellatree, indigoberry, rockmyrtle, edenwood, seagrape, banana, opuntia, orange, keneps; among other productions.

square miles; population (1915), 6,112. The British Virgin Islands form one of the five presidencies of the Leeward Islands colony.

All the remainder of the group belongs to the United States. The former Spanish Virgin Islands were acquired in 1898, the former Danish Virgin Islands in 1917. The demarcation line between the British and American sections runs from the north between Little Tobago and Little Hans Lollok; thence through the Narrows between Great Thatch and St. John; thence around east end of St. John, through Flanagan Passage between Flanagan Island and Pelican Island, and south to the open sea.

Virgin Passage separates the former Danish Virgin Islands, including St. Thomas and St. John, with 62 smaller cays, from the former Spanish Virgin Islands on the west, including Culebra and Vieques, administratively attached to Porto Rico.

Virgin Islands of the United States: An arbitrary administrative name, replacing the former designation, "Dansk Vestindien" (Danish West Indies), or "de Dansk-vestindiske Øer" (the Danish West-India Islands). The name thus excludes certain of the Virgin Islands also belonging to the United States, but acquired from Spain with Porto Rico in 1898; while on the other hand, the name includes St. Croix to the south, though this last is geographically no part of the Virgin Islands group.

The Virgin Islands of the United States, thus defined, extend through 44° 30' of latitude, from Southwest Point, St. Croix, latitude 17° 40' 32.5', to the northern extremity of Pelican Cay, latitude 18° 25' 02.4'; and through 32° 21' of longitude from East Point, St. Croix, longitude 64° 33' 56.2'', to west end of Sail Rock, longitude 65° 06' 17.2''.

Areas, carefully computed by the author in 1922, taking over 500 readings directly from the recent detailed topographic surveys, gave the following summarized results: St. Thomas, 27.12 square miles; St. John, 19.18 square miles; 62 adjacent cays (area of each cay being recorded in this work under the respective name), total, 4.38 square miles; St. Croix, 81.93 square miles; 3 adjacent cays, 0.31 square mile; total, 132.92 square miles. The areas of all the islands and cays in detail, expressed in (English) acres, will be found assembled in the Appendices.

For 245 years, Danish was the official language, but never the current vernacular (Omgangssproget), this being an English patois. The blacks also use a Dutch-Creole dialect, containing many mutilated Spanish and French words, besides absorptions as diverse as Danish from North Europe and Bantu from West Africa.

For 50 years, the United States contemplated the acquisition of the Danish West Indies. The considerations involved were strategic, political, and commercial; the safeguarding of the Monroe Doctrine, by preventing any strong power from establishing sovereignty over the so-called "Keystone of the Antilles"; as well as securing to our country the control of the Caribbean Sea, and the Atlantic approach to the Panama Canal. Negotiations looking to the cession were inaugurated in 1865-1867, resumed in 1901-1903; finally a treaty was ratified by Denmark, December 22, 1916, by the United States, January 16, 1917, and proclaimed January 25, 1917. Purchase price, \$25,000,000; noteworthy as the largest sum ever paid by our Government for any territorial acquisition, while the area annexed is the smallest.³ St. Croix, which had the distinction of being the

³ Cost per acre \$295, as against 2 cents for Alaska, 27 cents for the Philippines, and \$85.83 for the Canal Zone.

earliest foreign port to salute the flag of the young American Republic, now enjoys the protection of that same flag, and is the easternmost outpost over which it floats.*

Under an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1917, known as the Organic Act, all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the islands were vested in a Governor, appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate; and all laws, in so far as compatible with the changed sovereignty, as set forth in the Danish code of laws dated April 6, 1906, were continued in force and effect until Congress shall provide otherwise. Tax and customs laws were likewise to remain in effect. Danish citizens residing in the islands at the time the treaty was entered into were permitted to retain their Danish citizenship by making declaration before a court of record to preserve such citizenship, in default of which they were held to have renounced it, and to have accepted citizenship in the United States.

March 31, 1917, the Dannebrog was lowered, and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted. Commander Edwin T. Pollock, of U. S. S. *Hancock*, read the proclamation of President Wilson, and took formal possession of the territory, announcing that it would thereafter be known as the "Virgin Islands of the United States of America."

June, 1917, naval government letterheads bore the legend; "The Virgin Islands of the United States." September, 1919, the Acting Secretary of the Navy referred to the islands in official correspondence by the same designation. April, 1922, the Acting Chief of Naval Operations stated that the governor's proper title is, "Governor, Virgin Islands of the United States." Navy Department usage was thus established. The Statesman's Yearbook, as well as the Geographic Board Index of Decisions, 1924, conform to this usage.

Between December 24, 1917, and January 12, 1918, a census taken by the United States showed the total population of the 6 inhabited islands, viz, St. Thomas, Hassel Island, Water Island, Lovango Cay, St. John, St. Croix, and Protestant Cay, to be 26,051; of whom 1922 (7% per cent) were white. Density, 196 persons to 1 square mile.

The population in 1828 had been 46,000; in 1841, 41,000; in 1890, 32,000.

Education free and school attendance compulsory between ages of 7 and 15, under school law of July 1, 1921. Ninety-one teachers and 2,681 pupils are enrolled in the 21 public schools, 2 night schools, and 3 junior high schools; attendance 88.8 per cent; 14 good private schools.

The islands are administered by Navy officers, appointed by the President, with the designation, "Governor of the Virgin Islands (of the United States), and Commandant of the Naval Station, St. Thomas, V. I." The Governor's cabinet is composed of the Government Secretary and the heads of the six departments of Health, Judiciary, Public Works, Education, Supply, and Police and Fire, located at St. Thomas, and represented at Christiansted by a Dispatching Secretary.

The American governors to date have been: Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, 1917-1919; Rear Admiral J. N. Oman, 1920-21; Rear Admiral

* A letter written by Mr. Kelly to Vice Admiral Young, October 27, 1776, and inclosed in a communication dated March 14, 1777, from Lord George Germain to Suffolk, mentions the departure from St. Croix of an unnamed American schooner with a cargo of powder, and adds: "But my astonishment was great to find such a commerce countenanced by government here. The vessel went out under American colours, saluted the fort, and had the compliment returned, the same as if she had been an English or Danish ship."—Bancroft MSS., Am. Hist. Rev. 8 (1902-3), p. 691.

S. E. Kittelle, 1922; Capt. Henry H. Hough, 1923, and Capt. Philip Williams, U. S. N., 1924-25.

Administratively, the islands are divided into two municipalities, the legislative functions of each being vested in a colonial council, viz., (1) St. Thomas and St. John, including 62 adjacent cays, with a council of 15 members, 11 of whom are elected and 4 appointed; (2) St. Croix, including 3 adjacent cays, with a council of 18 members, 13 being elected and 5 appointed. Tenure, 4 years. Suffrage qualifications: Unblemished character, 5 years' residence, age 25, annual income of \$300. Each municipality has also a judge and government attorney. The three principal islands are further subdivided into quarters, to which the cays are attached; and the quarters into estates. Four hundred and thirty farms are under cultivation, occupying 69,892 acres.

For lists of the quarters and for historical sketches of the several islands, see the respective entries.

The Quebec Steamship Co. maintains a regular fortnightly passenger and freight service from New York to St. Thomas and St. Croix. The Clyde Steamship Co. (Raporel Line) operates a semimonthly freight service from New York to St. Thomas, St. Croix, and the Leeward Islands. The New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co. and the Red "D" line operate regular service from New York to San Juan, P. R., whence schooner service may be had to ports in the Virgin Islands. Each municipality has a post office and a cable office and telephone systems. The naval station, St. Thomas, operates a powerful radio station.

GAZETTEER OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

NOTE.—Boldface type denotes geographic names approved by official adoption, modern local use, or authoritative publication, with cross reference to permissible alternatives. Italic type denotes rejected, doubtful, foreign, or probably obsolete forms.

Adelphi; Estate, where the shore road ascends a spur of Hawk Hill, north of Brewers Bay, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ mile northeast of Black Point, near western limit of Southside Quarter, St. Thomas. Adelphi overlooks a little bay, 350 yards wide, being the western cove of Brewers Bay, immediately east of Black Point.—Map 3240; Lawrance.

Adjett; Estate 36 in Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix; forming a point or acute projection hooked around the eastern end of Jack Bay; in 1754 the property of Samuel Adjett, owner also of tracts 24 and 35; tract, 35, on shore east of point, belonging to Frank Adjett. Estates now abandoned.—Beck.

Adlerberge, German name of Mt. Eagle, St. Croix.—Deckert.

Adrian; Estate, on Centerline Road, in Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John. G. P.: lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 34.9''$ (1074 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 46' 04.7''$ (138 m.). Many old ruins, including once prosperous sugar factory equipped with unique steam engine and cane crusher. Just northeast a large grove of Guava trees grows uncultivated.—Oxholm; De Booy and Faris; T. 3772, D. R., photographs.

Adventure; Estate, comprising tracts 34d and 35 in Prince Quarter, St. Croix. Patrimony of heirs of Thomas Lake, jr., in 1754; in 1799, 35a (E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 35) constituted Patience Estate; while 35b (W. $\frac{1}{2}$) was then known as Pleasant Prospect, and both are still shown on most maps, though since merged into Adventure; to which Paradise was also attached.—*Scorpion* (1856).

Adventure Gut; large watercourse ("stor Vandlob" in Eggers' description); rising at Hardlabor; watering Plessen, Groveplace, and Lower Love, on a southeasterly course; turning eastward across Adventure Estate, the stream discharges into Jealousy Gut, in Prince Quarter, St. Croix.

Adventure Hill; 220 feet high, rising sheer behind Adventure Estate house (manse); flat summit surmounted by Adventure Mill; charming view suggesting name of old "Pleasant Prospect" Estate; in Prince Quarter, St. Croix.

Adventure Hill; 220 feet high, just north of Bethlehem New Works, on tract 25, King Quarter, St. Croix.—Dewitz. Better named, Bethlehem Hill.

Agay; Aboriginal name of St. Croix Island; obtained by Christopher Columbus, who on November 14, 1493, approached St. Croix from the southward, and is said to have entered Saltriver Bay for fresh water.—Peter Martyr, *litera* 147, dec. 1, liber, 11; De Booy and Faris, *Indian Notes and Monographs*, v. 1, No. 1, p. 17. Otherwise spelled "Ayay".—Dewitz and others.

Aguada; Spanish meaning "watering place"; Danish equivalent, "Vandfylde"; applied especially to the cove called by Rohde, "Vandfyldings-Stedet"; St. Thomas. An immemorial resort of mariners; thus described in the Spanish *Derrotero*: "At the first little beach (Playita) of Perseverance Bay west of Black Point (Punta Negra), a rivulet (Arroyuelo) discharges,

- springing up on the skirt (Falda) of a hill (Cerro) of some height." By the *Scorpion* survey, this rivulet, called "Mountain Stream," is shown as flowing from Hawk Hill down a ravine just north of Adelphi Ridge.
- Agua Salada, Roca del*; Spanish name of Saltwater Money Rock.—Derrotero.
- Ajak Peak*; Reported as local name of Ajax Peak, St. John.—T. 3772.
- Ajax Peak*; 1,009 feet high, lat. 18° 21' 31" (943 m.), long. 64° 43' 36" (1,069 m.); summit of Coralberg Ridge, 960 yards south of Annaberg Point, and north-northwest from Carolina, on boundary between Maho and Coral Bay Quarters, St. John. Emendation of Ajak Peak.
- Akers Have*; Danish, meaning "Aker's Garden", locality in St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Alais*; old French Estate ("plantage"), in 1671 situated at cove near Ham Bluff, St. Croix.—Lapointe.
- Alderhville*; Estate, on small irregular tract, at northeast corner of Hermon Hill, ½ mile west of Christansted, St. Croix. From Danish, "Alder" (old age), and "Hvile" (repose). Also spelled "Alder's Hvile" or "Alders-hville"; transformed into "Alders Villa".—Map 3242.
- Alders Hvile*; Danish variant of "Alderhville", St. Croix.—Quin.
- Aldershvile*; Same as Alderhville Estate, St. Croix.—Zabriskie; Lund.
- Alders Villa*; English metamorphosis of Danish "Alders Hvile"; in sound, indistinguishable; in meaning, totally distinct.—H. O. 1423, 1058.
- Allandale*; Estate, 10, in Prince Quarter; near source of Mint Gut, St. Croix.—Quin. Same as Allendale, or "Bog of Allen"; originally, August Penthy's Plantage.—Beck. In 1856 joined to Old Pye in Bushby Plantation.
- Allendale*; Variant spelling of Allandale, St. Croix.—Dewitz.
- All-for-the-Better*; Estate, 19, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix. In 1754, belonged to Johann Hendrik Diedrichs, settler also of Buck Island. Mill on 220-foot bench, westerly spur of Seven Hills.
- Altona*; Estate, 1 and 6, Eastend Quarter A; occupying peninsular tracts immediately east of Christiansted, south of Altona Lagoon, St. Croix.
- Altona*; Estate, adjoining western suburbs of St. Thomas City, in Southside Quarter, St. Thomas.
- Altona and Velgunst*; Altona Estate, St. Thomas.—Reichel.
- Altona Lagoon*; Shallow inlet, 1 mile long, entrance depth 2 feet, opening on east side of Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix. Also called Christiansted Lagoon, Shoy Lagoon, and "the" Lagoon.—Map 3242.
- Altonia*; Same as Altona, St. Thomas.—Z.
- Amalienborg*; Official Danish name of Charlotte Amalia, now St. Thomas, seat of government in the former Danish West Indies. This name used very early; as witness Høst's "Efterretninger om Øen Sanct Thomas og dens Gouverneur, optagne paa Landet, fra 1769 indtil 1776," describing St. Thomas City: "The eastern end was formerly named Amalienburg or Charlotte Amalie, and the western Di Brandenborgeri; now it is called by the Creoles, De Dorp or Taphys; . . . but Europeans say simply, Byen (the City)." Until the American purchase in 1917, the name Amalienborg is found frequently and uniformly occurring in Søkortarkivet and other Danish official publications.
- Amalienburg*; Dutch form of Amalienborg; so spelled by Høst; "Burg" in Dutch and German, "Borg" in the Scandinavian languages, meaning, "city or citadel;" hence, "Citadel of Amalia." See Charlotte Amalia, St. Thomas, etc.
- America Hill*; 526 feet high, lat. 18° 21' 20.64" (636 m.), long. 64° 45' 01.65" (48 m.); 520 yards south of America Point, Maho Quarter, St. John. Called American Hill on Dan. 80.

- America Hill**; Estate on summit so-called, overlooking Cinnamon Bay and Maho Bay, St. John, with a fine view of St. Thomas Island on the west, Tortola and other islands on the north. Baytrees grow uncultivated. "Red House," noted on B. A. 2452; also on Sp. 250, legend "Casa Roja en el Cerro de America."
- America Hill Trail**; Short cut over brushy hills from America Point south to Centerline Road near Rustenberg, St. John.
- American Hill**; Same as America Hill.—Dan. 80.
- America Point**; Bold rounded cliff, 70 feet high, between Cinnamon Bay and Maho Bay, St. John.—C. P.
- Andrieu**; French Estate, shown on map engraved by *Lapointe* (1671), as near Smithfield, St. Croix.
- Andrin**; Seventeenth century French Estate, near present Hambay Estate village, St. Croix.—*Lapointe*.
- Anguilla**; Estate, on 39-foot knoll northwest of Krause Lagoon, and south of Annaberg Hill, in tracts 32a and 33a, old Turnbull or Thornbull Estate. 1,220 yards south of Anguilla is an angle of main shore, with mangrove salient, defining Krause Lagoon on west, King Quarter, south coast of St. Croix. In 1851, the Tinting sugar plantations embraced Anguilla, Annaberg, Spanishtown, and Blessing.
- Anguilla Pond**; Alternative name of Krause Lagoon, St. Croix.—*Eggers*.
- Annaberg**; Estate, King Quarter, St. Croix, occupying south $\frac{2}{3}$ of tract 28, and south $\frac{2}{3}$ of east $\frac{1}{2}$ of 27 (i. e., 27b); $\frac{3}{4}$ mile northwest of Krause Lagoon. Two hills of over 100 feet elevation rise on Estate; the higher, Annaberg Hill, 117 feet. Property of "Obrist. Lieut. Krause" (1754), who also owned Caramaw Hall, Krause Lagoon, and Krause Peninsula. Attached to Anguilla.—*Scorpion*.
- Annaberg**; Hill, 117 feet high, on Estate to which it gives name, i. e., "Anna Hill;" 1,350 yards northwest of shore of Krause Lagoon, St. Croix.
- Annaberg**; Estate, Mill, and Moravian School, between Smith Bay and Leinster Bay, in Maho Bay Quarter, northern shore of St. John Island.—*Dewitz*; BA. 2452. Rarely spelled Anneberg. G. P. of Mill: lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 53.86''$ (1,656 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 43' 47.68''$ (1,400 m.).
- Annaberg Point**; Curving bluff, rising to 96-foot knoll, 350 yards northeast of Annaberg Mill, on northern shore of St. John Island.—*C. P.* See Masonic Point and Brim Bay. Several authors associate this spot with a tragic legend, disputed by *Westergaard*; which recounts that, after the slave revolt of 1733 and massacre of the white population, the blacks held possession for six months, but were hunted through the forest, and the 300 survivors were here rounded up in 1734 by 400 French troops from Martinique. After a feast, the slaves shot one another, destroyed their guns, and the remnant in despair leaped off this bluff.
- Annahope**; Same as Anna's Hope, St. Croix, q. v.—Dan. 80.
- Annaly**; Annaly Estate, Northside A Quarter, St. Croix—*P. D. J.*; *Dewitz*.
- Annaly**; Estate, with extensive settlement, at source of Gut between Annaly Hill and Oxford Hill, at junction of 5 Roads, viz., *Creguis*, *Springgarden*, *Bodkin*, *Annaly S.*, and *Oxford*. Danish "Ly" means "shelter"; as if "Anna Lee." Also spelled, *Annally*. Tracts 18 and 7, Northside A, St. Croix, property (1754) of *Nicholas Tuite*; tracts 29 and 19, of *Laurence Bodkin*, extending down Annaly Gut to Annaly Bay on north coast, St. Croix.
- Annaly Bay**; 175 yards wide, about long. $64^{\circ} 51'$, Northside Quarter, St. Croix.—Map 3242.

- Annaly Gut**; Streambed running down over $\frac{3}{4}$ mile northward from Annaly Hill to Annaly Bay, St. Croix.
- Annaly Hill**; 702 feet high, at northeast of Annaly Estate, on Bodkin Road along watershed between north and south coasts of St. Croix.
- Annaly School**; On Oxford Road, at foot of Oxford Ridge, west edge of Annaly Estate, St. Croix.
- Anna Point**; East end of Mary Peninsula, St. John; 80 yards northwest of southeast end of cliff. O. R. 73708-75. Geographic position: latitude $18^{\circ} 22' 18.54''$ (508.5 m.), $64^{\circ} 44' 01.93''$ (56.7 M.).
- Annashaab**; Danish name of Anna's Hope Estate, St. Croix, q. v.—Lund.
- Anna's Hope**; Estate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Fort Louise Augusta, shown by Oxholm as comprising south $\frac{1}{2}$ of tracts 45 (Darby Plantage) and 46 (part of Punnett Plantage); now merged into Shoy's Estate, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.
- Anna's Hope**; Estate, tract 8 in Company Quarter, with east $\frac{1}{2}$ of 36 in Queen Quarter, St. Croix; Joseph & Peter Robinson's Plantage, 2 miles southwest of Christiansted.—Dewitz; H. O. 1423. Annahope on Danish Chart 80. Danish, "Annashaab." See Nancy's Hope.
- Anna's Hope Gut**; Rivulet, either same as Grange Gut, or a northside affluent at Anna's Hope Mill, St. Croix. Misprinted, "Armas Hope Gut."—Eggers. Danish, Annahaab Bæk.
- Anna's Retreat**; Same as Tutu Estate, St. Thomas, q. v.—Hornbeck; B. A. 2452; Reichel; Dewitz; etc., use both alternatives conjointly: "Anna's Retreat oder Tutu" (Anna's Retreat or Tutu). Spanish, "Hacienda del Retro de Ana."
- Anna de Wints Bay**; Same as Reine Anne or Bolongo Bay, St. Thomas.—K.
- Anneberg**; Annaberg Estate, q. v.—Danish Chart 80.
- Annedewindsbay**; Bolongo Bay, q. v., St. Thomas.—Fuldstændigt Udtoq.
- Anne-Dewints-Bay**; Bolongo Bay, St. Thomas.—Høst. Spelled Annedewints-bay, by Oldendorp, p. 45. Named for Anna de Wint.
- Anse à Galet**; French, signifying "Gravel Cove"; same as Halfpenny Bay, south coast of Company Quarter, St. Croix.—Lapointe.
- Anse à Galet**; Old French name of Butler Bay, St. Croix; meaning "Gravel" or "Pebble" Cove.
- Anse à la Vieille**; French, "Old-Woman's Cove"; 250 yards wide, between bluff points about longitude $64^{\circ} 50' 1125$ M., north coast of Northside A Quarter, St. Croix. Called on H. O. 1423, "Wills Bay"; but fieldsheet T. 3798 places "Wells Bay" (doubtless same) $\frac{3}{4}$ mile eastward, at Markø's Sweet-bottom Estate. See "Lavielle Bay."
- Anse aux Herbes**; Old French name, meaning "Grass Cove," applied to bight on south shore of Westend Quarter, St. Croix, .1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of Long Point.—Lapointe; K.
- Anse aux Prunes**; French, "Cove of Plums," Cocoplum Bay, Icaco Bay, or Prune Bay, on north coast of Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix, east of Pull Point.—Lapointe.
- Anse Beau Regard**; French, "Cove (of the) Fair Outlook."—Lapointe (1671) and Van Keulen (1719). Modernized as Beauregard Bay, q. v., St. Croix.
- Anse de Babil**; French, "Cove of Chatter."—Lapointe. Babil Bay, St. Croix, q. v. Breid Bay located here by H. O. 1423, but $\frac{3}{8}$ mile east by C. & G. S.
- Anse de Galais**; Old French name of Manchenil Bay, south coast of St. Croix.—Lapointe.
- Anse de la Chenaye**; Chenay Bay, St. Croix, q. v. French, Chênaie; Danish, Eglund; English, Oakgrove.

- Anse de la Lande*; French, "Cove of the Moor (Heath)," applied to bay on north coast, Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix. From description, probably Yellowcliff (Gulklip) Bay at Cotton Valley; possibly, Hodge Bay west of Pow Point.
- Anse de la Maison du Camp*; French, "Camphouse Cove," east of Fort Louise Augusta, or on outside of Scotch Bank, St. Croix.—MS. legend. Obsolete. Van Keulen has, "Anse de la Me. Camp," just east of "Point du Poids" (Weight), or Punnett Point, opposite Green Bay.
- Anse de la Pointe Rouge*; Old French name, meaning "Cove of the Red Point," applied to a small indentation south of Pointe Rouge, on the shore of Bates' Sprat-Hall Estate, probably Sprat Hole.—Lapointe; K.
- Anse de Lestan*; Old French, probably for "Anse de l'Étang," meaning "Cove of the Pond," since Lapointe's map shows a large Pond behind the beach; at or near Breid Bay, St. Croix, q. v.
- Anse de l'Estang*; French, "Bay of the Pond"; answering to Great Pond Bay, south coast, Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix.—Lapointe. Spanish, "Ensenada del Estanque Grande."
- Anse de Sable Fin*; French, "Fine-sand Cove," same as Rod Bay, South coast Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix.
- Anse de Saint Jean*; French, as engraved, "A. S. Iean," Cove of St. John, or St. John Bay; probably same as Cooper Bay, Prince Quarter, St. Croix. Manuscript legend on copy of Laurie & Whittle's map erroneously identifies Saint-Jean Bay with King Bay.
- Anse des Bois Jaunes*; French, "Yellow-wood Cove," just back of which lay "Estang doux," (sweet or fresh-water pond); bight in vicinity of King Bay or Manning Bay, Prince Quarter, St. Croix.
- Anse des Burgots*; French, perhaps for "Anse des Burgaux," now Robin Bay, at Cottongrove, south coast of Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix.
- Anse des Dunes*; French "Dune Bay," old name of indentation on south coast of Eastend of St. Croix, west of Cape Cudejarre; apparently, Jack Bay.
- Anse des Lambis*; Old French name of Spring Bay, on south coast of St. Croix.—Lapointe.
- Anse des Partuviers*; Old French name of Tague Bay, north coast, Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix.—K. A corruption of "Palétuviers" (black mangroves).—Labat, tome II, chap. X. Spelled "Paretuvier" by De Rochefort, p. 100.
- Anse des Pipes*; Old French name of Goodhope Bay, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.
- Anse des Plumes*; Old French name, meaning "Cove of the Feathers," or "Plume Bay"; as engraved, "Anse des Phimes," (meaningless); applied to bight on south shore of Westend Quarter, St. Croix, about 2 miles east of Southwest Point, probably White's Bay.
- Anse du Batteau*; French, "Boat Cove," probably same as Turner Hole, possibly Grapetree Bay, south coast, Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix.—Lapointe.
- Anse du Bois Abattu*; Old French name meaning "Cove of Fallen Timber" or perhaps "Cutwood Bay," immediately NW. of Pointe Espagnole (now Long Point), south coast of St. Croix. Same as Long-Point or Ruan Bay.
- Anse du Corps-de-Garde*; Old French name meaning "Guardhouse Cove," applied to bight on south shore of Westend Quarter, St. Croix. Just west of Hope Estate is a water supply and a 24-foot knoll suitable for a lookout; but H. O. 1428 shows "Battery" 1 mile westward, on tract 10.
- Anse du Galet*; French annotation on L. & W. map of St. Croix, applying to Manchenil or Halfpenny Bay. Compare "Anse a Galet" and "Anse de Galais."

- Anse du Milord*; French, applied in seventeenth century to Fareham Bay, south coast, Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix.
- Anse du Milord*; Old French name, meaning "Lord's Cove," applied to landing on shore of Westend Road, at or near Frederiksted.
- Anse du Nord*; Old French name, meaning "North Cove," applied to bight on west coast of St. Croix, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northeast of Sandy Point.
- Anse du Poids*; French, "Cove of the Weight," or "Weight Bay," now called Punnett Bay, north coast, Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix.
- Anse du Sud*; Old French name of indentation $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles northeast of Southwest Point, St. Croix. Means "South Bay." May be called "Camporico Bay," being adjacent to Camporico Estate; or "Wade Bay," from original proprietor.
- Anse Martel*; French, meaning "Hammer Cove," but probably named for Plantage "Martel" on its eastern shore; 300 yards south-southwest of Shoy Point, north coast, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix. Revived as Martel Bay, q. v.
- Arnesen*; In 1856 the following St. Croix estates had been united under the ownership of H. L. Arnesen, viz: Sight, Sally's Fancy, Petronella, and Lowry Hill, in Eastend Quarter; besides Hermon Hill in Company Quarter, and Beck Grove in Westend Quarter.—*Scorpion* survey.
- Arons*; Plantage, old estate 1 mile northeast of Brewers Bay, St. Thomas.—Old.
- Antillerhavet*; Danish, "the Antillean Sea", i. e., Caribbean.—Lassen.
- Arrecife Johnson*; Spanish name of Johnson Reef, off northwest shore of St. John.—Der., p. 294.
- Arrecife, la Bahia o Ensenada del*; Spanish equivalent of Reef Bay, St. John.—Der., p. 273.
- Atkins*; Estate 14, Queen (Dronning) Quarter, St. Croix. Property of Charles Atkins (1754).—Beck. For over a century, a windmill has been shown north of 500-foot hill.—L. & W.; T. 3799.
- Aubert*; French Estate, shown on map engraved by Lapointe (1671), as not far from Cornhill, St. Croix.
- Awango Island*; Lovango Cay, q. v.—Bellin, I, 77.
- Ayay*; Same as Agay, Indian name of St. Croix.—Old, p. 16.
- Baasend*; Dutch-Creole, "Boss-End" (Capital "end"); by a striking instance of false etymology, substituted for "Bassin" (Basin; that is Harbor), current name for Christiansted, capital and harbor of St. Croix; as "Westend" is the current name of Frederiksted.—Lund.
- Baas Gut*; Valley extending from Calvary Bay 1,200 yards northeast to steep gradient near Bethany, whence a high-level ravine continues 1,400 yards farther, under name of "Jinny Gut"; Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John.—Eggers. Same as Bass Gut.
- Babli Bay*; Same as "Anse de Babilie," St. Croix.
- Backefall Bay*; Deep cove, 400 yards wide between Krabbepan Point and Lucas Point, forming eastern portion of Fortuna Bay, or Fortuna Bay proper, Westend Quarter, south shore, St. Thomas.—Hornbeck. Derivable from either Danish "Bæke" (beck, mountain brook, Dutch "Beek") or "Bakke" (hill), compounded with "Falde" (fall, cascade); hence, "Hillbrook-fall"; spelling emendable accordingly. In eighteenth century, also called "Crab Bay" (French, "Baye des Crabes"), or "Crabpond Bay" (Dutch, "Krabbepan Bay"). No present indication of a "crabpond." Northwest of bayhead lies a deep narrow savana with a coconut-grove.
- Bahia Botanica*; Spanish name of Botany Bay, St. Thomas.—Sp. 250.
- Bahia Burdeos*; Spanish form of Bordeaux Bay, St. Thomas.—Sp. 250.

- Bahia Canela Chica*; Spanish, "Little Cinnamon Bay," now Durloe Bay, St. John.
- Bahia de Gran Krum*; Spanish form of (Great) Krum Bay, St. Thomas.—Der.
- Bahia del Agua*; Spanish equivalent of Water Bay, St. Thomas.—Sp. 250.
- Bahia de la Canela*; Spanish name of Cinnamon Bay, St. John.—Sp. 250.
- Bahia del Coral*; Spanish form of Coral Bay, St. John.—Der.
- Bahia del Corsario*; Spanish, "Corsair Bay," same as Privateer Bay, St. John.
- Bahia de los Franceses*; Spanish, "Bay of the Frenchmen," French Bay, St. Thomas.
- Bahia de Manzanillos*; Spanish equivalent of Manchenil Bay, St. Croix.
- Bahia de Mao Chica*; Spanish, "Little Maho Bay," now Maho Bay, St. John.
- Bahia de Santiago*; Spanish name for St. James Bay, St. Thomas.—Der.
- Bahia Dionisio*; Spanish, name of Denis Bay, St. John.—Sp. 250.
- Bahia Grande de la Cruz*; Spanish, "Great Bay of the Cross," i. e., "Great Cross" or "Great Cruz" Bay, now Calvary Bay, St. John.—Der.
- Bahia Grande del Norte*; Spanish, "Great Bay of the North," or "Great North-side Bay," now Magens Bay, St. Thomas.—Der.
- Bahia Larga*; Spanish for Long Bay, St. Thomas.—Sp. 250; Der.
- Bahia Leinster*; Leinster Bay, taken as identical with Brim Bay, rather than with its southeastern arm, Leinster Bay proper.—Der.
- Bahia Pequeña de la Cruz*; Spanish, "Little Bay of the Cross," i. e., Little Cruz Bay, now simply Cruz Bay, St. John.—Der.
- Bahia Perseverancia*; Spanish form of Perseverance Bay, St. Thomas.—Der.
- Bahia Primavera*; Spanish equivalent of Spring Bay, St. Thomas.—Sp. 250.
- Bahia Redonda*; Spanish for Round Bay, St. John.—Der.
- Bahia Zunge*; Spanish name of Sunsi Bay, St. Thomas.—Sp. 250.
- Baie Drif*; French form of Druif Bay, Water Island, St. Thomas.—Fr. 2312.
- Baie Francaise*; French Bay, St. Thomas.—French Chart 2312.
- Baie Longue*; Long Bay, St. Thomas.—French Chart 2312.
- Baie Sand*; French for "Sand Bay"; same as Coki Bay, St. Thomas.—French Chart 2312.
- Bajel*; Spanish spelling of Baxel, early name of Whistling Cay.—Sp. 250.
- Bajo del Aguila*; Spanish name of Eagle Shoal, St. John.—Der., p. 272.
- Bajo de la Punta*; Spanish name of Point Knoll, St. Thomas.—Der., p. 279.
- Isajos de Frederik*; Frederik Knoll.—Der., p. 280.
- Baker Bay**; Crescentic bight, 300 yards wide, on south side of Coki Point neck, opening into Water Bay, Eastend Quarter, St. Thomas.
- Ballast Island**; Islet near westernmost shore of St. Thomas Harbor; area 63 square rods.
- Banana Bay**; Shallow bight, 240 yards wide, just southeast of Banana Point, at north end of Water Island. French equivalent, "Baie de la Banane."
- Banana Point**; Low, rocky, north extremity of Water Island. French, "Pointe de la Banane." Called by Van Keulen, "Sand Punt"; but not to be confused with the present Sandy Point, just west.
- Banc de Gregerie*; French name of Gregerie Bank, St. Thomas.—Fr. 2312.
- Banco de Rhode*; Spanish name of Rohde Bank, St. Thomas.—Der.
- Banco Escocés*; Spanish name of Scotch Reef or Bank, St. Croix.—Der.
- Baracouta Shoal*; Barracuda Ground, Christiansted Harbor entrance, St. Croix.—St. Thomas Almanack, 1878, p. 50.
- Barensbay*; Barents Bay, St. Thomas.—Høst.
- Barents Bay**; Open bight, a few hundred yards wide, midway between Westend Point and David Point, Westend Quarter, St. Thomas. Named on Van Keulen's map (1719), "Willem Barentses Bay"; rendered by Bellin (1764) "Baye de Guillaume Barents." William Barents, according to Wester-

- gaard**, p. 170, was a well-to-do Dutch planter of St. Thomas, who led the relief party to St. John, during the slave revolt of 1733. Another Willem Barentz was a Dutch navigator, who died in 1597. Local skippers call this "Pulbedam Bay"; and the Coast Survey field party (1918) renamed it "Regis Bay"; rejected because 5 miles from Regis Point, hence confusing. Geographic Board has approved original name, "Barents Bay."
- Barentz Bay**; Same as Barents Bay, St. Thomas.
- Barnspot**; Estate, old Ferrall Plantage, tract 21, on which are ruins of a manse and mill, in King Quarter, St. Croix. Same as Barnspot, Barnspool.—Oxholm. Now merged with old Moir Plantage, adjacent tracts 30 and 31 in Queen (Dronning) Quarter, on which is the present Estate-village; while the name has been corrupted to Barrenspot.
- Barnspool**; Estate 21, King (Kongens) Quarter, St. Croix, 2 miles north of Krause Point on south coast. Same as Barnspot, etc.—P. D. J.; L. & W.
- Barnspot**; Estate, tract 21 in King Quarter, or 30 and 31 in Queen Quarter, or both.—H. O. 1423. See: Barnspot, Barnspool, Barrenspot.
- Baron Bluff**; Sea-front of triple spurs of 395-foot hill on Clairmont Estate, Northside B Quarter, St. Croix; on north coast, 5½ miles east of Ham Bluff.—C. P.; Map 3242. Also written, Baron's Bluff. See: "Pointe de la Rivière Salée."
- Baron's Bluff**; Baron Bluff, St. Croix, q. v.—H. O. 1423.
- Barracouta Ground**; Same as Barracuda Ground or Shoal, St. Croix.—H. O. 2090, 1058.
- Barracouta-Grund**; Danish, Barracuda Ground. Shown on Danish Chart 219 (1907), and Hansen's Chart (1869), with legends, "Tildels-tørt" (partly dry), and "Steen og Koral" (rock and coral).
- Barracuda Ground**; Eastern end of Long Reef, Christiansted Harbor entrance, St. Croix. So called, because frequented by Barracuda, a voracious pikelike seafish of the genus *Sphyrana*, of which the species encountered in these waters are, the Becuna, Guaguanche, Picudilla, and Spet.—Jordan & Evermann. Also spelled, Barracouta or Baracouta; also described as a Shoal.
- Barranca Blanca**; Spanish name of White Cliff, on south shore of St. John—Der.
- Barrel-of-Beef**; Rock cluster, bare 2 feet, 415 yards from shore, 1,210 yards SE. of Muhlenfels Point Lighthouse; east angle of Triangle Rocks.—T. 3771; C. P., p. 126.
- Barren Spot**; Estate in St. Croix. See: Barrenspot.—Dewitz; Zabriskie; Quin.
- Barrenspot**; Estate, comprising tract 30, on which are the present mills, Estatehouse, and village, with N.½ of tract 31, together constituting old Plantage of "Alex. Moir's Arvinger" (heirs), in Queen (Dronningens) Quarter, St. Croix; united to tract 21 (Plantage of Math. Ferral or Ferall) in King (Kongens) Quarter, on which are the ruins of the original Barnspot Estate; also spelled, Barnspool, Barnspot, etc.—T. 3838; L. & W.; P. D. J.
- Barrett**; Estate in Great Northside Quarter, St. Thomas, on west of Lerkenlund; boundary located 12 meters west of G. P. "Mort." Sometimes spelled, Baret.
- Bass Gut**; Same as Baas Gut, St. John.—T. 3779.
- Base Hill**; Summit ¾ mile SE. of Leinster Bay, St. John.—H. O. 3903.
- Basehill**; Same as Base Hill.—Dan. 265.
- Basse End**; Same as Bassin.—R. T. Hill.
- Bassin**; Colloquial substitute name for Christiansted, St. Croix. In French, Dutch, and Danish, "Bassin," signifies "Basin, Dock, Harbor." With

Danish article, "Bassinnet." Frederiksted being known, in the same way, as "Westend," the Creoles distinguish Christiansted, the Capital, as "Baasend," i. e., Baas End, meaning, "Chief End;" a striking instance of false etymology.

Bassin des Caraïbes; French name of the Caribbee Basin, at the northeastern corner of the Caribbean Sea; inclosed by the Virgin Group, Sombbrero, Anguilla, St. Martin, Saba, and St. Croix.—Carte Générale Bathymétrique. Western portion called "St. Croix Deep." (See H. O. 1002.)

Bassinnet; Danish, "the Basin," referring to Christiansted, St. Croix.—Udtog, p. 20. See "Bassin."

Bassin Harbour; Same as Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix.—St. Thomas Almanack, 1878, p. 51.

Bateau Bay; Turner Hole, or less probably Grapetree Bay, St. Croix. See "Anse du Bateau."

Battery Bay; Properly, Battery Beach, St. John, q. v.—Ox.

Battery Beach; Slight bight, 240 yards long, north of Battery Point, on west side of Hurricane Hole entrance, St. John. Called, by Oxholm and on H. O. 2086, "Battery Bay"; a misnomer, as the indentation is imperceptible, the water shoaly and beset with rocks awash.

Battery Point; Rocky angle between two beaches SE. of Fortberg Hill, west side of Hurricane Hole entrance, St. John. G. P. $18^{\circ} 20' 39.51''$ (1,215 m.), $64^{\circ} 42' 10.69''$ (314 m.)

Baudouins Gut; Place where *Petaloma mouriri* grows, St. Croix.—West, p. 212.

Bazel Kay; Whistling Cay, q. v.—Purdy-Dessiou-Jefferys' West India Atlas, No. 18. Perhaps from Dutch "Baksel," (batch of rolls, baking of pottery); to which a boulder pile would bear a fancied resemblance.

Baye Crawl; Coral Bay, St. John, q. v.—Bellin, I-77.

Baye Cunnil; Cinnamon or Caneel Bay, St. John, q. v.—Bellin.

Baye de Cornelis Tallard; Old French name of Tallard Bay, now Santa Maria Bay, St. Thomas.—Bellin.

Baye de Grigri; French name of Grigri or Gregerie Bay, St. Thomas.—Bellin, No. 78.

Baye de Guillaume Barents; French, "Bay of William Barents," now Barents Bay, St. Thomas.—Bellin.

Baye de Hondrik; Hendrik Bay, St. Thomas.—Bellin, I, 78.

Baye de Jean Krameurs; Brewers Bay, St. Thomas.—Bellin.

Baye de la Reine Anne; French, "Bay of the Queen Anne"; name by which Annedewint Bay, now called Bolongo Bay, St. Thomas, was known to early French mariners.—Bellin.

Baye de L'est; Old French name of the indentation called by the Dutch, "Oostent Bay," and by the Danes "Ostende Bay," that is, Eastend Bay; best identified with Smith Bay, perhaps including Water Bay, Eastend Quarter, St. Thomas. By some, identified with Saint John Bay, q. v.—Bellin, I-78.

Baye de Moschiete; Mosquito Bay, St. Thomas, q. v.—Bellin, I-78.

Baye de Nattpan; Nattepan Bay, St. Thomas.—Bellin, I-78.

Baye de Sable; French name of Sandy Bay, just southwest of Botany Bay, St. Thomas.—Bellin, I-78.

Baye des Crabes; Old French name of Backefall or Krabbepan Bay, St. Thomas.—Bellin.

Baye de Yerse; Jersey Bay, St. Thomas.—Bellin I, 78.

Baye du Bois; Same as Botany Bay, St. Thomas.—Bellin, I, 78.

Baye du Nord; Early French name for Magens Bay, St. Thomas, q. v.—Bellin.

- Beaching Spit**; Gravel spit on east shore of Borck Creek, Hurricane Hole, St. John. "Makes a splendid place for beaching a launch or sloop, as the land drops sharply just off the spit."—Descriptive Report, T. 3783, p. 6.
- Beauregard Bay**; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, on north side of long narrow peninsula enclosing Altona Lagoon, St. Croix.—Map 3242. Named "Anse Beau regard" on earliest French maps.—Lapointe (1671); Van Keulen (1719). Revived, there being no recent name.
- Beck Grove**; Estate, comprising tracts 28 and 27b in Westend Quarter, and 9a in Prince Quarter, St. Croix. The mill is in 9b, Prince Quarter. Also called Becks Plantage, Beck's Grove. Estatehouse in Cane Valley, with spring 260 yards above, and road leading southeast to Centerline Road. Guavas grow wild.
- Beckman's**; Estate 31, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix; formerly Plantage of Herman Helm's widow, now called Sally's Fancy.—Oxholm.
- Becks Grove**; same as Beck Grove, St. Croix.—Oxholm; L. & W.
- Bee Hill**; 623 feet high, peak of short ridge on backbone of Eastend, St. Croix, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile southeast of Cotton Valley ruins.
- Beeston Hill**; Estate, comprising most of tract 6 and portion of 33, in Company Quarter, St. Croix; on brow of most-easterly bench of Bulowminde Hill; Estatehouse on 330-foot hill, 1 mile west-southwest of Christiansted.—Dan. 80; H. O. 1058, 1423; Z. Originally, Bidsted; sometimes, Boston. Property of Cornelius Kortrik.—Beck; Oldendorp.
- Belier, Cap du**; French name of Ram Head, St. John, q. v.—Bellin, I, 77.
- Belle Vue**; Bellevue Estate, St. Croix.—L. & W.; Dewitz.
- Bellevue**; Estate on ridge in tract 35, Company Quarter, St. Croix. Mill near summit of Bellevue Hill; Estate house, NE. at 220-foot elevation, nearer roads.—H. O. 1423. Formerly also, Belle Vue; erroneously, Bellbue.
- Bellevue**; Estatehouse and landing, near beach of cove 140 yards wide, on east shore of St. Thomas Harbor, opposite Rupert Rock, and 330 yards north-northwest of Bellevue or Lisenlund Hill.—Lawrance.
- Bellevue Hill**; 314 feet high, 840 yards SE. of Havensight Point, and 220 yards NE. of shore of St. Thomas Harbor entrance.—BA. 2183; Fr. 2312. French name, meaning "beautiful view." Also called, "Lisenlund Hill," from Estate.
- Bellevue Hill**; 466 feet high, knob at NE. bend of small ridge, mill site, $\frac{7}{8}$ mile SW. of N. shore of St. Croix at Little Princess.
- Belvedere**; Estate, tract 23, Northside Quarter B, $\frac{5}{8}$ mile from north coast, St. Croix.—Dewitz; H. O. 1423. Joined to Lavallee (1851), as Rotha sugar plantation.—*Scorpion*.
- Belvidere**; Same as Belvedere.—L. & W.
- Benders**; Place mentioned in association with Bovoni, St. Thomas; doubtless, same as Benner.—Aspinall.
- Benner**; Estate, near north cove of Jersey Bay, Redhook Quarter, St. Thomas.—Map 3240. *Scorpion* survey locates buildings of "Benner's" on brow of hill northwest of cove.
- Benner Bay**; Cove fringed by mangrove, north inlet of Jersey Bay, St. Thomas. From adjacent estate.
- Benner Hill**; 536 feet high, lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 49.51''$ (1,522 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 51' 34.55''$ (1,015 m); 77 yards northwest of Vessup Bay, Redhook Quarter, St. Thomas. Name assigned by C. & G. S. field party, from Benner Estate, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southwest, though other hills intervene.—T. 3778a; O. R. 73713-I.
- Bergantin**; Sail Rock in Virgin Passage. Spanish, "El Bergantin."—P. D. J.
- Bergantin or Caravalla**; Sail Rock in Virgin Passage.—Arrowsmith, (1842).

Bergantin or *Carvel* or *Sail Rock*; See under *Sail Rock*.—P. D. J.'s W. I. Atlas, No. 18.

Berg Hill; 295 feet high, middle of three prominent hills in rear of St. Thomas.—Map 3240. Also called Judge Berg's Hill.—C. P., pp. 124-7; Dan. 265. Known among sailors as "MaIntop."

Beston Hill; Variant of *Beeston Hill*, St. Croix.—T. 3799.

Bethania or **Bethany**; Moravian mission church and school, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile due east of Cruz Bay, St. John. One of the two Moravian missionary centers on St. John; the other being at Emmaus. So spelled by Oxholm, Zabriskie, etc.; *Bethanien*, according to Dewitz; *Bethany*, on C. & G. S. Map 3241.—T. 3779 D. R. "Moravians," on British chart 2452.

Bethanien; Same as *Bethania* or *Bethany*.—Dewitz.

Bethany or **Bethania**; see latter entry.—T. 3779 D. R.; Map 3241.

Bethel; Old Estate or Mission, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile westsouthwest of New Herrnhut, New Quarter, St. Thomas.—Old.

Bethesda; Estate on southeast side of road northeast of Fortuna Estate and near Fortuna Hill. Not far from 766-foot summit, Westend Quarter, St. Thomas.—Holst.

Bethesda Hill; 766 feet high, 580 yards northeast of Fortuna Hill, Westend Quarter, St. Thomas.—Map 3240; Lund.

Bethlehem; Large Estate, comprising over 1,100 acres, including all of tracts 15, 16, 25, 26, 34, and west half of adjacent tracts on east, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, King Quarter, St. Croix. Patented to John de Windt; hence called by Oldendorp, "John de Wint Plantage." Traversed from N. to S. by Bethlehem and Fairplain Creeks. Crossed by Centerline and Southside Roads. Large sugar mill and village in northern portion, at "Old Work." *Scorpion* survey reported De Forrest owner of Old and New Bethlehem and Fairplain.

Bethlehem; Bethlehem New Work, St. Croix.—Dewitz.

Bethlehem; Bethlehem Old Work. St. Croix.—Dewitz.

Bethlehem Bæk; Danish, "Bæk" signifying "Beck, mountain-brook." Same as Bethlehem Gut, St. Croix, especially upper course.—Z.

Bethlehem Creek; Sources on south slope of Mount Eagle; course south-southeast, chiefly through Bethlehem Estate; joins Jealousy Gut, which takes name "Fairplain Creek," and empties into King Bay, at southwest corner of King Quarter, about long. $64^{\circ} 47' 18''$.—Postroute map. Also called Bethlehem Bæk or Gut, Kingshill Gut.

Bethlehem Gut; Customary name of Bethlehem Bæk or Creek, St. Croix.

Bethlehem Hill; Ridge near Bethlehem New Works; summits, 220 and 159 feet. See: Adventure Hill.

Bethlehem New Work; Mill, south end of tract 25, King Quarter, St. Croix, on ridge between Jealousy and Bethlehem Bæks.—L. & W.

Bethlehem Old Work; Mill, north part of tract 16, King Quarter, St. Croix, north of Centerline Road.—L. & W.

Bethlehem's New Works; Bethlehem New Work.—H. O. 1423.

Bethlehem's Old Works; Bethlehem Old Work.—H. O. 1423.

Bethlehem New Worck; Bethlehem New Work.—Oxholm.

Bethlehem Old Worck; Bethlehem Old Work.—Oxholm.

Bethlehem South Hill; Same as Manning Ridge, St. Croix.—Quin.

Betsy's Jewel; Estate, 12, patented to Jacob Boffron, just east of Canaan; settlement on gut in southwest corner. Mill indicated on old maps in southeast corner on south shoulder of 613-foot hill; Northside B Quarter, St. Croix. In 1854, with Canaan, constituted Skelton estates.

- Betty's Hope**; Estate, extensive and flourishing, near south coast of St. Croix; occupying tracts 53 and 54, south $\frac{1}{2}$ of 44, and south $\frac{1}{3}$ of east $\frac{1}{2}$ of 43 (43b), Prince Quarter. Telephone connection, along avenue of coco palms connecting with Southside Road. Also spelled, Bettyshope, etc. Original owner, Robert Stewart.
- Bevenhousberg*; See Beverhoutberg.
- Beverhoutberg*; Beverhoutberg, St. John.—B. A. 2452.
- Beverhoudt**; Plantage, either of 2 estates of General Kriegs-Commissaire Lucas van Beverhoudt; viz: Cottongrove in Eastend, and Work-and-Rest in Company Quarter, St. Croix.—Bellin; Beck. Also spelled Beverhout. In the northern edge of the Beverhoudt estate, near eastern boundary of Eastend A Quarter is the highest summit on St. Croix, east of Christiansted; altitude 850 feet, lat. $17^{\circ} 44' 40.2''$ (1,235 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 38' 28.8''$ (849 m). Van Beverhoudt family still resident.—Holst.
- Beverhoutberg**; Hill, 545 feet high, with old estate on summit, one-fifth mile south of Susannaberg, St. John. (Not Bevenhousberg, Beverhoutberg, nor Beverhoudsberg.)—G. B.
- Beverhoutberg**; Estate about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southwest of Adrian, St. John; taking its name from 545-foot hill, so named for John (von) Beverhout, an early planter of distinction, who, as Militia-Captain, defended Peter Duurloo's plantation in the slave revolt of 1733, and founded an influential family. The name is derived from the Dutch words, "Bever" (beaver), and "Hout" (wood). It has been variously corrupted; as, Beverhoudt, Beverhoul, Bevenhoul, Beverhout, etc. The estate is shown by Oxholm, Dewitz, Zabriskie, B. A. 2452, etc., but not on T. 3772.—Knox, p. 72 f; Westergaard, pp. 38, 169, 173. *Scorpion* survey shows buildings of "Beverhoudtberg" on stream southeast of 545-ft. hill mentioned.
- Beverhout Point**; West angle of small peninsula with 90-foot knoll, projecting $\frac{1}{2}$ mile at east entrance of Nazareth Bay, 1,000 yards northwesterly from Deck Point, Redhook Quarter, St. Thomas.—G. B. This, or possibly Deck Point, was called by Van Keulen, "Ioannis Beuerout Punt."
- Beverhout's Plantage*; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Krum Bay, St. Thomas.—Old;
- Bidsted Hill*; Original name of Beeston Hill, St. Croix.—P. D. J.; L. & W.; Dewitz.
- Bidstedhill*; Danish name of Beeston or Bidsted Hill Estate, q. v., Company Quarter, St. Croix.—Dewitz.
- Big Cockroach*; Same as Cockroach Cay.—Hornbeck; Dan. 80; Reichel.
- Big Creek*; Local name of Princess Bay, St. John.
- Big Current Hole**; Boat passage west of Little St. Thomas and of the rock (42 feet high, area 102 square rods) just north, and southeast of West Cay and its southeast reefs ending with a rock 2 feet high.—T. 3769; Map 3240; C. P., p. 116.
- Big Diamond*; Diamond Estate in Prince Quarter, St. Croix. In contradistinction to Little Diamond, Company Quarter.
- Big Flat Cay*; Islet, 213 yards long, 70 to 90 yards wide, area 2.9 acres; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of Red Point, St. Thomas. North Knoll is 32 feet high. South Knoll, 26 feet high, is Geographic Position "Flat": Lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 150$ m., long. $64^{\circ} 50' 722$ m. Spanish name, Cayo Raso.—T. 3770 and D. R., p. 12.
- Big Fountain*; Fountain Estate, or Nully Plantage, in Northside Quarter, St. Croix.
- Big Smith Bay*; Same as Smith Bay, q. v.—T. 3778a. Perhaps inclusive of entire indentation between Footer Point and Cabes Point, St. Thomas, and

corresponding to the Dutch "Oostent Bay," Danish "Ostende Bay," French "Baye de L'Est," English "Eastend Bay." Erroneously identified with St. John Bay.

Billington Hill; 639 feet high, summit of ridge east of Reef Bay, St. John.—T. 3772.

Binnewater; German signifying "Inlet"; one of two bays at east end of St. Thomas Island, the other being "Ostendebay."—Oldendorp, p. 45; on Kuffner's map, "Binnewater oder Langbay." Same as Vessup Bay.

Bird's Island, Fugle Klippen; Frenchman Cap.—Reichel.

Bird's Key; Frenchman Cap.—P. D. J.

Birds Key; Frenchman Cap, or Fugle-Klippen—Mortimer. Also called "Birds Key or Round Island."—Carey & Lea (1822).

Birds Key or Round Island; Frenchman Cap.—Carey & Lea.

Bjærgryggen; Danish, "Mountain-ridge," same as "Hovedkjæden" of St. Thomas.—Lassen.

Blackbeard Castle; Local name of Klær Tower,¹ q. v., on summit of Government Hill, behind Fort, at St. Thomas Harbor.—Chart 933. Legend on Van Keulen's map: "De klyne Tooren omgevallen" (the small ruined tower). See Government Hill, Klær Tower and Hill.

Blackbeard Hill; see Blackbeard Castle, St. Thomas; also Government Hill.

Black Point; Projection terminating in a neck 100 yards wide, 70 feet high, long. 64° 59' 10'', near Adelphi on south shore of St. Thomas. Black Point marks the western limit of Southside Quarter, St. Thomas.—Rohde; B. A. Named "Swarte Punt" by early Dutch navigators; spelled "Swart-Pent" by Høst, "Schwarz Punt" by Oldendorp, "Sort Pynt" in Danish; rendered "Punta Negra" in Spanish Derrotero, marked "Blak P." on Danish Chart 80.

Black Rock; See Blackrock.

Blackrock; Hill, 502 feet high, 1,111 yards north of Red Point, eastern part St. John Island. (Not Black-Rock, Sortklip, nor Zwartklip.)—G. B.

Blas, Las Islas (de); Brass Islands, q. v.—Derrotero, p. 287-8.

Blasbalg Point; Right angle of bluff shore at south side of Calvary Bay entrance, southwest part of St. John Island. Danish name, meaning "Pale Sheath"; found on Oxholm's map of St. John, and probably referred to adjacent bluff on south of point, rising sheer 60 feet, described on T. 3779 as "Red Cliffs."

Blas Grande; Spanish name of Inner Brass Island, meaning Great Blas.—Derrotero, p. 288.

Blenders; Ledge with three rocks awash, extending 50 yards west from Lizard Rock.—Dewitz; Reichel (both including "Lizard Rock" unnamed).

Blessing; Estate 30 and 31, King Quarter, on Southside Road, St. Croix.—Dewitz. Also called, "The Blessing."—L. & W.; H. O. 1423; "the Blessing."—Oxholm. Original owner, Martin Meyer.—Beck. In 1851, with Anguilla, Spanishtown, and Annaberg, owned by E. B. Tinling.

¹ Traditionally occupied as headquarters of the celebrated buccaneer and deep-dyed scoundrel, John Teach, alias "Blackbeard"; described in Tom Cringle's Log, as "The mildest-manner'd man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat; with such true breeding of a gentleman, you never could discern his thought. Pity he loved adventurous life's variety; he was so great a loss to good society." He had 14 wives. For amusement, he would imprison his crew in the ship's hold, and half suffocate them with brimstone-match fumes, or would extinguish the cabin candles and blaze away at random with his pistols. He was killed in a desperate encounter with the frigates *Lime* and *Pearl*.

- Blinde Klippen*; German, meaning "Blind (i. e., Sunken) Rocks;" mistaken description of Triangle Rocks, q. v.—Old.
- Blinders**; Rocks, awash at low tide, in Round Bay, 200 meters off point east of Elk Bay, eastern part St. John Island.—G. B.; T. 3783 DR.
- Bluebeard Castle**; Same as Frederiksfors, St. Thomas, q. v.
- Bluebeard Hill or Frederiksberg**; 224 feet high, on north shore of St. Thomas Harbor; surmounted by a 34-foot tower known as Bluebeard Castle.—Map 3240.
- Blue Mountain**; Summit, 1,090 feet high, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of Cane Bay, east of Hermitage Estate, or west of Heytiger's tract 4, St. Croix.—Oxholm; Eggers.
- Blunder Rock**; 5 feet high, area 10 square rods; largest of Blunder Rocks, east of Lovango Cay.
- Blunder Rocks**; Cluster, dry and awash, 250 yards eastnortheast of Lovango Point, 1 mile northwest of Hognest Point, St. John. Largest called Blunder Rock.
- Blungo Bay*; Variant spelling of Bolongo Bay.—Rohde.
- Boatman Point**; Rectangular salient of bluff shore near middle of Rendezvous Bay, St. John.
- Boatsmans Klip*; Boatman Point, St. John.—Oxholm.
- Bocken Eyland*; Old Dutch name of Leduck Cay, St. John.—Oxholm.
- Bocken Eyland*; Dutch, meaning, "Buck Island," near St. Croix; originally Pocken-Eyland, q. v. By change of single letter, "Pocken" (Guayaco) became "Bocken" (Buck); variously spelled, Boken, Bokken, etc.; translated, Cabrite, Cabrigo, etc.—Beck.
- Bockeneyland*; Buck Island, near St. Thomas.—Old.
- Bockeneyland*; Buck Island, St. Croix.—Old.
- Bodkin**; Estates of Laurence Bodkin, who in 1754 owned: tracts 11 and 19 in King Quarter (Slob); 4, 3b, 8, 9b, (Clermont) in Northside B; 6 and 5b (Windsor), in Queen Quarter; and 10 in Northside A Quarter, St. Croix. Bodkin Mill is on Bodkin Hill, 100 yards south of summit.
- Bodkin Bakker*; Danish, "Bodkin Hills" or Ridge, St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Bodkin Hill**; 993 feet high, lat. $17^{\circ} 35' 12.44''$ (379 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 50' 20.94''$ (616 m.); peak of grassy ridge along western limit of Bodkin Estate in Northside A Quarter, St. Croix.—Eggers; T. 3798. Waterparting of Northside, Westend, and Southslope drainage.
- Bodkinmølle-Bakke*; Danish, "Bodkin Mill Hill," same as Bodkin Hill or Peak, northernmost and highest summit of Bodkin Ridge, St. Croix.—Eggers. Mill about 100 yards southeast of summit, at elevation of 963 feet.
- Bodkin Ridge**; Spur (Udløb) extending from Bodkin Hill south about 1 mile along boundary between Stewart and Bodkin Estates in Northside A Quarter, St. Croix, and south into Prince Quarter, continuing as Montpeller Mountain. For 1,000 yards, crest rises above 900 feet, with three peaks of 993, 992, and 962 feet elevation, respectively. Furnel Hill is a northerly spur, and Mt. Stewart is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west on main watershed.
- Body Slob*; Same as Slob Estate, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.
- Boetzberg*; Butzberg Estate, St. Croix.—Zabriskie.
- Boetzburg*; Butzberg Estate, St. Croix.—Quin.
- Bog of Allen*; Allendale or Allandale Estate, St. Croix.—P. D. J.; H. O. 1423; T. 3798. Called "the bog of Allen," by Oxholm.
- Bois-Abattu Bay*; French, "Anse du Bois Abattu" (Cutwood Cove), bight 300 yards north of Point Espagnole (now Long Point), south coast of Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—Van Keulen; Lapointe (1671).

Bois, Baye du; Botany Bay, q. v., St. Thomas.—Bellin, I-78.

Bois-Jaune Bay; French, "Anse des Bois-Jaunes" (Cove of the Yellow-wood). Several species of *Xanthoxylum* (Greek, "Yellow-wood"), especially the Yellow Prickle and the Yellow Sander, are indigenous. Probably same as King Bay, St. Croix.

Boken-Eyland; Dutch, meaning "Buck Island"; a former name of Leduck Cay, Coral Bay, St. John.—Höst.

Boken-Eyland; Same as Buck Island, St. Thomas. Origin of name thus explained by Høst: "Havde kun nogle saa vilde Gedebukker, som formodentlig have givet Anledning til Navnet." (It had only a few quite wild buck goats; which probably have given rise to the name.)

Bolongo; Estate, 840 yards north-northwest from beach of Bolongo Bay, south coast of St. Thomas.

Bolongo Bay; Oval opening, 300 yards wide, with beach and coconut grove, on east side of Coculus Point, long. $64^{\circ} 53' 46''$, south shore of St. Thomas. Identified with "Annadewint Bay" of early Dutch charts, French, "Baye de la Reine Anne"; spelled by Rohde "Blungo Bay."

Bolongo Hill; 331 feet high, south shoulder of spur east of Bolongo Estate and Valley, 550 yards north of Bolongo Bay, St. Thomas.

Bolongo Point; Rugged red bluff, 40 feet high, projecting from 70-foot ridge, east entrance of Bolongo Bay, St. Thomas.

Bolongo Road; Leaves French-Bay Road nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of French Bay, and extends east-northeast 560 yards, thence southeast 1,400 yards to Bolongo Bay, thence east and northeast to join Turpentine Avenue and Redhook Road, St. Thomas—T. 3771 and 3778.

Bolongo Valley; Extending $\frac{5}{8}$ mile north-northwest from Bolongo Bay, traversed by Bolongo Road, French Bay Quarter, St. Thomas. From Bolongo Estate.

Bon Esperance; See Bonne Espérance, St. Thomas.—Dan. 265.

Bonne Espérance; Estate, 7 Northside B Quarter, St. Croix. Lucas Benners Plantage. Ruins of mill on 380-foot ridge, on west side of gut or glen traversed by trail ascending from Lebanon on south.

Bonne Espérance; Estate, 18, Queen (Dronning) Quarter, St. Croix. Buildings on hill, 290 feet or more in height, center of tract; located by Dewitz on continuation of ridge to southwest, north of Lareine. Noted by Beck as property of "Cr. Frid. Laur. Berg"; by Oldendorp, as "Laurberg's Plantage." Bonne Esperance, French name meaning "Good-Hope"; so translated by L. & W.; not to be confused with Goodhope Estate in Westend Quarter.—Oxholm; H. O. 1423.

Bonne Espérance; Estate on ridge at 671 feet elevation, overlooking Perseverance Bay, 500 yards south-southwest, Westend Quarter, St. Thomas.—B. A. Chart 2452; Hornbeck. Less correctly, Bon Esperance. Spanish, "Buena Esperanza."

Bonne Espérance Hill; 778 feet high, sharp peak 295 yards west-northwest of Bonne Esperance Estatehouse; lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 789$ m., $64^{\circ} 59' 747$ m. G. P. "Bon."—Descr. Sta. No. 109. Less correctly, Bon Esperance Hill.

Bonne Espérance Road; Continuation of Mosquito Bay Road, northwest; passing Brewers Bay, thence ascending ridge to junction with Westend Road and Bonne Esperance Estate, thence turning northeast to point at 973 feet elevation, where Northside Road turns north and Crown Road southeast, St. Thomas. Less correctly, Bon Esperance Road.—T. 3770.—The circuitous drive, from St. Thomas City, past Nisky, Mosquito Bay, Brewers Bay, up the slope to Bonne Esperance, thence back eastward

around Northside, passing Santa Maria, Caret Bay, Dorothea, Resolution, Solberg, and French Hill, affords a rich variety of scenery, with panoramas of the ocean and cays northward and eastward.

Bonne Resolution; Estate and Moravian School, St. Thomas. Same as Resolution Estate.—Hornbeck; Dewitz; Reichel; Holst.

Booby Rock; Round islet 35 feet high, area 82 square rods, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwest of Ram Head, south of St. John Island. Lat. $18^{\circ} 18' 15.17''$ (466 m.); long. $64^{\circ} 42' 37.28''$ (1,095 m.).—Dan. 265; B. A. 2452; H. O. 3903.

Borck Creek; Northwest cove of Hurricane Hole, St. John.—C. P. Also spelled Borcks Creek. Spanish, Caleta de Borck.

Borcks Creek; Borck Creek, St. John.—H. O. 2086; Oxholm.

Bordeau, Plantage van David; Dutch, "Estate of David Bordeaux," located about 450 yards northwest of Snelfelt Bay, q. v., at or near Altona, St. Thomas.—K.

Bordeaux; Estate, with Moravian School, on rising ground 80 yards from bluff, and 225 yards east of Bordeaux Bay, Westend Quarter, north shore of St. Thomas. Named for a colonial family; also spelled Bordeaux and Bourdeaux. Buddhoe or Bordeaux, was the negro general of the slave insurrection of 1848, which won emancipation in St. Croix.—Taylor.

Bordeaux; Estate on crest of Bordeaux Mountains, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Coral Bay, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Lameshur Bay, St. John. Various cartographers indicate buildings about 1,242, 1,125 and 1,220 feet summits. Test-drill found strong magnesium water. Spelled less correctly, Bordeau, Bourdeaux.

Bordeaux Bakke; Danish name of Bordeaux Mountains, St. John.—Deckert.

Bordeaux Bay; Semicircular cove, $\frac{1}{8}$ mile wide, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Bordeaux Point, on northern shore of St. Thomas Island. Named for the Estate, and sometimes spelled Bourdeaux. To distinguish it from the still smaller Little Bordeaux Bay, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile eastward, this was called by Van Keulen, "Bordeaux Groote Bay," and by Bellin, "Grande Baye de Bordeaux."—P. D. J.; Høst.

Bordeaux Groote Bay; Dutch, meaning "Bordeaux Great Bay"; same as Bordeaux Bay, St. Thomas.—K. Rendered into French as "Grande Baye de Bordeaux."

Bordeaux Hill; Summit 696 feet, east shoulder 658 feet, 1 mile east-northeast from West Point, 1,870 yards from Bordeaux Point; Westend Quarter, St. Thomas.—T. 3769 and 3770; Dan. Chart of 1834.

Bordeaux Klyne Bay; Between Calvert Point and Bordeaux Bay, St. Thomas. See "Petite Baye de Bordeaux"; "Petit-Bordeaux Bay." Long. $65^{\circ} 00' 44''$ to $49''$.—K.

Bordeaux Mountain; 1,277 feet high, summit of St. John Island; lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 10''$, long. $64^{\circ} 43' 46''$. (Not Bordeaux, Bourdeaux, nor Burdos).—G. B.

Bordeaux Mountains; Ridge extending from Mamey Peak, southeast to beyond Bordeaux Mountain, thence northeast to Bordeaux Estate-village, thence southeast again to col toward Minna Hill; total length about 3 miles, forming west watershed of Coral Bay, St. John. Bay trees grow wild. Called by Spanish, "Montañas de Burdeos"; Danish, "Bordeaux Bakke."

Bordeaux North Hill; G. P. Bourdeaux: Lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 20.43''$ (628 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 43' 16.48''$ (484 m.); St. John.

Bordeaux Point; 550 yards west of Bordeaux Bay, and 810 yards north of Bordeaux Hill, Westend Quarter, northern coast St. Thomas Island.—G. B.

Bordeaux Plantage; Bordeaux Estate, St. Thomas.—Küffner (1767).

- Bordeaux Roads**; Highways over Bordeaux Mountain section of St. John. North Bordeaux Road ascends from Coral Harbor southwest to crest of ridge; South Bordeaux Road descends thence south to Lameshur Estate; West or Ridge Bordeaux Road strikes northwest from common intersection, and follows crest of divide to Mamey Garden, where it joins Centerline Road. Grade easy, with many level stretches; good trail, though not well maintained.—G. B.
- Borgem, Islita**; Spanish name of Leduck Cay, St. John. Referred to in the Derrotero as "La Islita Borgem," "Isla Duck ó Buck ó Borgem."
- Bosch Bay**; Botany Bay, St. Thomas.—Høst. Named for Casper Bosch.—K. Since "Bosch" in Dutch also signifies "Forest or Wood," equivalent to French "Bois," this name was converted on French charts into "Baye du Bois."—Bellin. The transition thence into "Botany Bay" would be easy.
- Botany Bay**; 620 yards wide, south of Botany Point, north coast, near west end, St. Thomas. Fringing coral reef.—Hornbeck; Dan. 265; B. A. 2452. Also called, Bush Bay, Baye du Bois, Botanybay, Bosch-Bay, Casper Bosch Bay, and Horn's Bay.—H. O. 3903 makes Botany Bay include Sandy Bay.
- Botanybay**; Estate on east shore of Botany Bay, St. Thomas.—Hornbeck; Dewitz; Reichel. Banana plantation.—T. 3769; C. P.
- Botany Bay Road**; Leaves Botany Bay estate, ascends hill north $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to near Botany Point, turns sharply east at 150-foot contour, and becomes known as Westend Road, St. Thomas.—T. 3769.
- Botany Point**; Salient on northern side of Botany Bay, 1,200 yards northeast of western end of St. Thomas Island. (Not Nordwest-Pent, Northwest, Pointe du Nordoueste, Target nor Westend).—G. B.
- Boufron**; Kalkoven (Ilmekiln) and residence at point 360 yards west of Fort Christian, St. Thomas.—K.
- Boulder Point**; Low rounded boulder beach, with 125-foot hill 180 yards northwest, forming southeast end of Inner Brass Island. Descriptive term used by C. & G. S. field party.
- Bourdeaux**; Estate and Moravian School, southeast of Bordeaux Bay, St. Thomas.—Hornbeck; Dewitz; Reichel. Bourdeaux is an old spelling of Bordeaux, according to Lippincott. See "Bordeaux."
- Bourdeaux**; Estate, in St. John, near summit 1,242 feet high, as shown on Dewitz' map; near 1,125-foot summit (T. 3772), according to Oxholm; around 1,220 feet, according to T. 3772.—Dewitz; Oxholm. Bourdeaux Plantage.—Oldendorp.
- Bourdeaux Bay**; Bordeaux Bay, St. Thomas.—B. A. 2452; Hornbeck; Reichel.
- Bourdeaux Mountains**; Same as Bordeaux Mountains, St. John, q. v.—Dan. 265; B. A. 2452.
- Bourgen**; Old Estate, called by Oldendorp, Bourgens Plantage, the only one shown on the trine peninsula east of Nazareth, St. Thomas.
- Bourk Plantage**; Burke Estate; same as Castle Burke, St. Croix.—Old. Theobald Bourk, proprietor (1754)—Beck.
- Butzberg**; Butzberg Estate, St. Croix.—T. 3800.
- Bovini Bay**; Same as Bovoni Bay, St. Thomas.—Hølst.
- Bovinis Plantage**; Same as Bovoni, St. Thomas.—Rohde.
- Bovoni**; Estate, now ruined, on hill of same name, overlooking bay of same name, 300 yards from south shore, French Bay Quarter, St. Thomas.—Zabriskie; T. 3778. In 1851, a "stock estate."—Lawrance.
- Bovoni Bay**; Reentrant angle of south coast, east of Bolongo Bay, St. Thomas.—Zabriskie; T. 3778. Also spelled Bovinibay, Bovonis-Bay.
- Bovoni Cay**; Island of mangrove and marsh, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, covering nearly 50 acres, with a 75-foot knoll or humpel near the northern end, separating

- Mangrove Lagoon from Jersey Bay, southeast portion of St. Thomas Island. Small manglars or mangrove clumps in southeast end of Mangrove Lagoon cover nearly 2 acres more. Patricia Cay, covering 33.4 acres, south of Bovoni Cay, from which it is separated by a narrow tortuous passage, is of similar formation, with a knoll of equal height, and has sometimes been considered as a portion of the Bovoni Cay or Cays.—G. B.
- Bovonis Bay*; Same as Bovoni Bay.—Dan. 265; B. A. 2452.
- Bovonis-Bay*; Same as Bovoni Bay.—Rohde.
- Boxel Island*; Whistling Cay.—Arrowsmith. See Baxel Cay.
- Brandenborgeri*; West section of Charlotte Amalia or St. Thomas. Prefixed by article Di, "the Brandenburgery."—Höst, p. 3.
- Bras Island*; Same as Inner Brass, q. v.—K.; Bellin; Old. Spanish, "Blas Grande."
- Brass Channel*; Passage 620 yards wide, 7 fathoms deep, between Outer and Inner Brass Islands.—G. B., Nov. 12, 1924.
- Brass Island*; Same as Inner Brass.—P. D. J.
- Brass Islands*; Two considerable islands, known as Outer Brass and Inner Brass, each $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, and 700 yards broad, with adjacent islets and rocks, 3 miles west of Hans-Lollik, off north shore of St. Thomas, 4 miles from its west end.—Mortimer; B. A. 130, 2600; H. O. 1002, Publ. 129; C. P. Sometimes spelled "Blas," as in Derrotero, "Las Islas de Blas."
- Breid Bay*; 500 yards wide, crescent-shaped bight on south coast of Prince Quarter, St. Croix; located by recent surveys along tract 54, southwest part of Betty's Hope; by older maps sometimes placed farther west, along tracts 55 and 56. Also called, Breids Bay, and Broad Bay. Identical with either "Anse de Babille" or "Anse de Lestan" of early French maps.
- Breids Bay*; Breid Bay, St. Croix; with slight differences of location.—Beck; C. & L.; H. O. 1423. Name assigned by *Scorpion* survey to half-mile beach south of Enfield.
- Brevet*; Old French settlement on point at east entrance to Saltriver Bay, St. Croix.—Lapointe (1671).
- Brewer*; See Brewers.
- Brewers Bay*; 1,120 yards wide, between Black Point and Range Cay, Southside Quarter, St. Thomas.—G. B. (Not Brewer, Brewer's, Bruce, Bruce's, Bruer's, J. Bruce, John Brewer's, John Bruce's). Oldendorp (p. 45) mentions "Janprubay;" Hornebrook and Dewitz, "John Brucebay;" Zabriskie, "John Brewers Bay" Estate; same as "J. Bruce" (Estate), of Dan. 265, B. A. 2452, H. O. 3903. "John Brewer Bay" on T. 3770. Another early name was, "Baye de Jean Krameur" (Bellin), or "Ian Kramews Bay" (Old.), in Dutch, "Jan Kramers Baal."
- Broad Bay*; Same as Breid Bay, q. v., St. Croix. Danish, Bred, meaning Broad.—P. D. J.
- Brook*; Old Estate, 520 yards south of Langmath, perhaps on 384-foot hill, Red-hook Quarter, St. Thomas.—Old.
- Brommer Hill*; 110 feet high, 700 yards north of Mosquito Bay, Southside Quarter, St. Thomas.—T. 3769, 3770, & DR.
- Brook*; Estate, 29 in Westend Quarter, St. Croix. Deeded to Cornelius Kortrek (1754), named "the brook" on Oxholm's map, "The Brook" by L. & W. Now overgrown with grass, thickets, and trees, and attached to Beck Grove Estate.
- Brookhill*; Old estate, at foot of 362-foot ridge, in south edge of present Jolly Hill Estate, Westend Quarter, St. Croix. Also, Brook Hill.—H. O. 1423.
- Brown*; Estate on Lerkenlund Road, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile west of St. Peter, St. Thomas. See Lilliendal.—T. 3771 and O. R. 73600-27.

Brown Bay; Sheltered cove, 300 to 400 yards wide, 1 mile east of Leinster Point, northern shore of St. John.—C. P., p. 132. Brown's Bay, possessive form, also used. By Oxholm named Brynes Bay, doubtless original form, and proper name, though "Bryne" in Danish also signifies "Whetstone."

Browsbay; Estate on Brown Bay, north coast, St. John.—Dewitz. (Placed between cemetery and pond shown on T. 3783, but probably should be where this shows ruins.)

Brown's Gut; Same as Lilliendal, St. Thomas. Ravine heads in col $\frac{3}{8}$ mile southwest of St. Peter, 1,089 feet elevation, runs northwest $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to Dorothea Bay. Lower portion drained by intermittent torrents. Little Northside Quarter, St. Thomas.—T. 3771.

Bruce; **Bruce's**; **Bruer's**; see Brewers.

Bryne Bay; Same as Brown Bay, west shore of St. John.

Buck Bay; Same as Northside Bay, or Magen Bay, St. Thomas, q. v.

Buck Island; 110 feet high, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, area 41.55 acres; western and larger of Capella Cays, 2 miles south of St. Thomas Island. Light on white, square tower, 136 feet above low water; lat. $18^{\circ} 16' 48''$, long. $64^{\circ} 53' 35''$. Summit called by Bellin, "Montagne Rouge" (Rouge or Red Hill); Cove at west end, "Mouillage pour les Barques" (landing for the Boats, Mouillage Cove). The Spanish Derrotero describes the island as partially covered by "Matorral" (heath); and mentions the "Restinga" (ledge) extending 100 yards off west point. Høst derives the island's name from its having been tenanted only by a few very wild "Gedebukker" (Buck-goats); whence, Dutch "Boken" or "Bokken Eyland." Easterly companion island, severed by 60-yard passage, loosely regarded as portion of Boken or Buck Island; thence called "Broken Island." Also called "Græskalen" (Grass Cay).

Buck Island; Longtime name of Leduck Cay, at Coral Bay entrance, St. John. Already called, "Boken or Bocken Eyland" by Høst and Oxholm.

Buck Island; 330 feet high, 2,000 yards long, 750 yards wide, area 17.64 acres; lat. $17^{\circ} 47' 08''$ to $31''$ N., long. $64^{\circ} 36' 41''$ to $37' 44''$ W.; lying on southern edge of extensive coral reef, $1\frac{2}{3}$ miles north of eastern part of St. Croix, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-northeast of Fort Louise Augusta, on eastbound course from Christiansted.—C. P., pp. 138–40. Several hundred wild goats subsist on the scant grass and shrubbery and on rainwater collected in pockets of the rocks. Four Cays in Virgin Islands called by same name; one each off St. Thomas, St. John, Tortola, and St. Croix. This originally named, Pocken-Eyland, q. v., because overgrown with Pokholt or Guayaco trees; described by the French as "Isle Vert" (Green Isle); by Danes known as "Diedrich's Plantage" (Diedrich Estate); Pocken changed to Bocken, Bokken, Buck. Also called Cabrit, Cabrite, Cabrito, Goat, and Vert. Alluded to by Eggers as a "Holm," and in Geogr. Tidsskrift named "Gedeøen."

Buck Island Bar; Extension of Buck Island Reef; coral bank sweeping around 1 mile north of Buck Island, St. Croix, forming beaklike spit, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, east-west; shallow patches continuing southeastward $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.—H. O. Publ. 129.

Buck Island Channel; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, between Buck Island with its adjacent reefs and the north coast of St. Croix. Depths: at 1 mile west of Buck Island, $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms; from $\frac{3}{8}$ mile south of west point to $\frac{7}{8}$ mile south of east point, 7 fathoms or more; affording good warship anchorage. Spanish names: La Pasa de la Isla Buck; Fondeadero al Sudoeste de la Isla Buck.

Buck Island Reef; Coral bank extending west-northwest from Buck Island, St. Croix, for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.—H. O. Publ. 129, p. 73.

- Buck-Island Rev*; Misnomer of Lang Bank, east of St. Croix.—Dan. 80. Cf.: Buck Island Bar.
- Bucksbay eller Store-Nordside Bay*; Danish, "Bucks Bay or Great Northside Bay;" same as Magens Bay, St. Thomas.—Hornbeck.
- Bucksbay oder Store Nordside Bay*; Apparently same as Hull Bay, but properly same as Magens Bay, St. Thomas.—Reichel; Dewitz.
- Buena Esperanza*; Spanish name of Bonne Esperance Estate, St. Thomas.—Sp. 250.
- Bugby Hole*; Estate, east-central part of Company Quarter, St. Croix; comprising tract 20 east $\frac{1}{2}$ (P. Heyliger, sr.), 21 south $\frac{1}{2}$ (H. Helm's widow), 21 north $\frac{1}{2}$, and 23 north $\frac{1}{3}$ of west $\frac{1}{2}$ (James Hansen).
- Buhuun Kay*; Properly, Buhuun Point. On Oxholm's map of St. John; same as Buhvun Point, q. v.
- Buhvun Point*; Headland with 269-foot hill, west of Rendezvous Bay, at south extremity of west shore of St. John.—C. P., p. 135; Dan. 265; B. A. 2452; H. O. 3003. Spelled "Buhuun" by Oxholm; erroneously "Bulivun." G. P. at south tip: lat. $18^{\circ} 18' 45.92''$ (1,412 m.); $64^{\circ} 46' 55.28''$ (1,623 m.). G. P. "Rend," summit of 269-foot hill; lat. $18^{\circ} 18' 50''$ (1,537 m.); long. $64^{\circ} 46' 54''$ (1,589 m.).
- Bull Hole*; Middle Passage, between Thatch and Grass Cays.—T. 3778a. There is a reef awash at low tide, in Bull Hole, 160 yards off western extremity of Grass Cay, about on line with northern extremities of Grass and Congo Cays; visible from masthead at 2 cables distance. Locally called "The Rock." Described in Derrotero, p. 294.
- Bull Point*; Sharp end of rocky peninsula, projecting northward 300 yards from north shore, near eastern end of Thatch Cay.
- Bulowminde*; Estate, on 615-foot hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-southwest of Christiansted, with plat bounded by irregular traverse, taken from tracts 6, 7, 13, 35, Company Quarter, St. Croix. Fine mansion built by Governor-General Van Scholten in 1834, to which Hafensight villa was attached. Also called "Bulows Minde," "Bulowsminde," "Bülowsmünde," and "Bülow's-minde." Danish, meaning, "Bulow's Memorial." Described in St. Thomas Almanack, 1878, pp. 58-60. G. P. "Bulows Minde" ruins; lat. $17^{\circ} 44' 31''$; long. $64^{\circ} 43' 41.33''$.
- Bulow's-Minde*; Bulowminde Estate, St. Croix. Present usage, according to Lund.
- Bulow's Minde*; Bulowminde Mansion and Estate, St. Croix.—H. O. 1058, 1423.
- Bulowsminde Hill*; 615 feet high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-southwest of Christiansted, St. Croix.—Quin.
- Bülowsmünde*; Bulowminde Estate, St. Croix.—Dewitz.
- Buona Vista*; Buonavista Estate, St. John.—Reichel; Dewitz.
- Buonavista*; Estate or settlement, shown by Reichel and Dewitz, about 650 yards south-southwest of Parforce. About on shoulder of hill, where Lameshur Road, leaving Parforce Valley, turns from south to east and ascends ridge; about 550 yards west of 757-foot summit, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile northeast of Reef Bay, St. John. Spelled "Buona-Vista," Italian name meaning "Good View."
- Buonavista Hill*; 757 feet high, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile northeast of Reef Bay, with a shoulder extending west $\frac{3}{8}$ mile toward Parforce Valley, another south-southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to col where Lameshur Road crosses ridge. Named from old estate on west shoulder; St. John Island.
- Burdeos, Montañas de*; Spanish name of Bordeaux Mountains, St. John.—Der.

Burgot Bay; Same as Robin Bay, St. Croix, q. v. French, "Anse des Burgots" "Burgau" (ordinarily meaning "oyster") was the name locally applied to a species of gastropod, figured by De Rochefort in "Histoire Naturelle des Antilles," p. 232.

Bush Bay; Same as Botany Bay, St. Thomas.—P. D. J.

Butler Bay; Cove, 160 yards wide, lat. 17° 45' 20", west coast of Northside A Quarter, St. Croix.—C. P.; Map 3242. Also called "Butler's Bay;" and by the early French, "Anse a Galet" (Gravel Cove).—L.

Butler Bay; Estate, south of Bay so called, Northside A Quarter, St. Croix.—Millspaugh.

Butzberg; Estate and mill, on ridge so-called, at 180-foot elevation, 360 yards southeast of east end of Altona Lagoon, 1¼ miles east of Christiansted, comprising tract 7 of Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix, patented (1754) to Wm. Rogers, 4 (John Martin), and 6 south of main road (Robert Ohemoe, or Robert's Hill).—P. D. J.; Dewitz; Map 3242. Also spelled, Bøtzberg, Bøtzburg Boutzberg, Butzburg.

Butzburg; Butzberg Estate, St. Croix.—L. & W.

Byen; Danish, "the city," sc. St. Thomas.—Høst. See Amalienborg.

Caballo Blanco; Spanish, meaning "white horse"; applied to Hans-Lollik Rock and numerous other reefs, marked by racing white surf, fancifully thought to resemble the streaming mane and tail of a gaily galloping white horse.

Cabes Point; Eastern extremity of low rocky hook, 1 mile southeast of Coki Point, Eastend Quarter, north shore of St. Thomas Island; lat. 18° 20' 12"; long. 64° 54' 01". So called on all charts. "Smith Bay Point," on Holst's manuscript map. Failure of early cartographers to distinguish between Coki Point and Cabes Point caused name Eastend Point to be shifted from present Redhook Point to Cabes Point.

Cable-Depot; On west shore of Krum Bay, St. Thomas.—Lightbourn.

Cabo del Diablo; Spanish, "Devil's Cape"; old name of Ham Bluff, St. Croix.

Cabrita; Alternative name for Savana Island, q. v.—Arrowsmith (1842); Reichel (1860). Hornbeck (1845) has "Cabrita eller (or) Savana Isld.," Derrotero, "La Isla Cabrito ó Savana, destinada a la cria de Cabras," (Cabrigo or Savana I., devoted to the rearing of goats).

Cabritaberg; Peninsula, 360 yards wide, projecting ½ mile from Southside Quarter, terminating in Cabritaberg Promontory or Red Point, separating Mosquito Bay from Southwest Road, St. Thomas.

Cabritaberg; Estate near Mosquito Bay, Southside Quarter, St. Thomas.—Holst. Same as "Cabrite."

Cabritaberg Ridge; 216 feet high, flat-topped crest of peninsula projecting southward ½ mile, terminating in headland known as Cabritaberg or Red Point, on west side of Mosquito Bay, Southside Quarter, St. Thomas. Gun battery on crest. G. P., "Bat"; lat. 18° 20' 187 m.; long. 64° 58' 528 m. (Not Cabriteberg, Cabrittaberg, Kabritberg.)—G. B.; Map 3240.

Cabrila Hill; Altitude 210 feet, sharp, red, conspicuous, 370 yards west of Cabrila Point, Redhook Quarter, eastern end of St. Thomas Island. (Not Cabrite nor Cabrigo.)—G. B.

Cabritahorn Point; Same as Cabrithorn Point, St. John.

Cabritahorn; Peninsula. See Cabrithorn.

Cabrila Point; East extremity of curving peninsula 1,360 yards long, in Red hook Quarter, forming east end of St. Thomas Island; long. 64° 49' 56".—G. B. Formerly also called "Cabrite," "Cabrigo," "Ostende Pent," "Gabriel Point;" and perhaps "Pointe de Isaac de Klert," but with better

reason identified with "Pointe du Cap Rouge" or "Roodehoek Punt" of the early French and Dutch cartographers.

Cabrite; Estate in Southside Quarter, St. Thomas, at south end of 350-yard road leaving Mosquito Bay Road, just east of large pond. Cabrite Estate-house is on plain, 200 yards from northwest corner of Mosquito Bay, near present Marine Barracks.—Lawrance. Also called, from near-by ridge, "Cabritaberg."

Cabriteberg Point; Same as Red Point, south end of Cabritaberg Peninsula; hence better, Cabritaberg Point, St. Thomas.—Zabriskie.

Cabrite Point; Cabrila Point, St. Thomas.—B. A. 2452; Dan. 80, 265.

Cabrite Point; Cabritahorn Point, St. John.—H. O. 3903, Publ. 129; Dan. 265.

Cabrithorn; Peninsula, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, forming east shore of Lameshur Bay and west of Grootpan Bay, south shore of St. John. Cabrithorn Point, 100 feet high, forms the southern extremity, with 280-foot hills at 600 and 900 yards northward and a 336-foot hill 250 yards northeast of last.

Cabrithorn Point; Headland, over 100 feet high, at southern end of Cabrithorn Peninsula, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of Ram Head, south shore of St. John; lat. $18^{\circ} 18' 36.5''$ (1,122 m.); long. $64^{\circ} 43' 19''$ (560 m.). Named by Oxholm Cabrit Horn; from Spanish Cabrila, Creole "Cabrite" (goat), with Dutch-Danish-English "Horn"; hence variants: Cabritahorn, Cabrila, Cabrite, Cabrit.—G. B., November 7, 1923.

Cabrito; Variant of Cabrila, alternative of Savana Island.—P. D. J., No. 9; Derrotero, p. 286. Spanish name, meaning "Young goat"; appropriate, as the island is a goat farm (Spanish, Cabral); but name is overworked.

Cabrils, Isle à; Green Cay, St. Croix. French, meaning, "Isle of Goats"; i. e., Buck Island.—Lapointe; Van Keulen; Bellin. Buck Island, per contra, is called "Isle Verte" (Green Island). Thus the names of the two cays are completely interchanged on early French maps, due, perhaps, to inverted orientation, or else because both cays alike were then green with foliage and inhabited by buck goats.

Cabritaberg; Cabritaberg Estate, on ridge so named, St. Thomas.—Holst.

Cadena de Rocas Limpias; Spanish, meaning "Chain of Clear Rocks," 8 to 10 feet high, off east point of Savana Island.—Derrotero, p. 286.

Cain; Same as Cane Plantation, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—Oxholm; L. & W.; P. D. J.

Calebasboom; Same as Kalabasboom, St. John.—Zabriskie.

Caledonia; Estate on south side of Caledonia Gut, about confluence of largest south tributary, on Cunningham Plantage, tract 85, Northside A Quarter, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.

Caledoniadalen; Danish, "Caledonia Valley," St. Croix.—Eggers.

Caledonia Gut; Stream draining Caledonia Valley; also the valley itself; Northside A Quarter, St. Croix. Danish, "Caledonia Bæk."—Eggers.

Caledonia Spring; 175 yards southeast of Springgarden Estate house; source of Caledonia Gut, St. Croix.

Caledonia Valley; Narrow gorge extending from Springgarden along south slope of Maroon Ridge, west-northwest $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles to Ham Bay.—Map 3242.

Caleta de Agua; Spanish name of Water Creek, St. John.—Der.

Caleta de Borck; Spanish name of Borck Creek, St. John.—Der.

Caleta de la Princesa; Spanish name of Princess Bay, St. John.—Der., p. 272.

Caleta de Otter ó Nutria; Spanish name of Otter Creek, St. John.

Calf Rock; Islet, 3 feet high, 260 yards east of, and on same reef with, Cow Rock. Spanish name, "Ternera."

- Calvary Bay**; 370 yards wide, 820 yards long, sheltered, in southwest part of St. John Island.—G. B. Long known by the hybrid English-Spanish name, "Great Cruz Bay." St. John having been settled by the Dutch, the original name doubtless was "Groot-Kruis Bay"; or Danish, "Store-Krys" or "Store-Kors" Bay. Oldendorp and Dewitz give it as "Gross-Cruxbay" (Ger.); Oxholm, as "Store-Cruytz," and the Derrotero, "Bahia Grande de la Cruz." Since Cruz Bay has come to refer to the post office on Little Cruz Bay, q. v., to avoid confusion, the name of the bay has been conformed to that of the post office, dropping altogether the name "Great Cruz." Since this last refers to the "Great Cross of Calvary," the name "Calvary Bay" was favored by several well-informed authorities and indorsed by the late President Harding, in compliment to Calvary Baptist Church, of Washington, D. C., of which he was an honored attendant.
- Calvert Point**; Projection between Santa Maria or Tallard and Bordeaux Bays, St. Thomas; same as Stumpy Point.
- Calverts Point**; Same as Calvert Point, St. Thomas.—P. D. J., C. & L.
- Calverts Punt**; Dutch name of Calvert or Stumpy Point, St. Thomas.—K.
- Cam Island**; Congo Cay.—Mortimer; Bellin. Danish orthography, "Kam." Celtic "Cam" signifies "bent." The eastern point of the cay is a curving ledge.
- Cameelberg**; Camelberg, described by Hans West as "die höchste Bergspitze" (the highest peak), though its altitude is slightly exceeded by several summits in the Bordeaux Mountains, St. John.
- Camelberg**; Peak, 1,192 feet high; lat. 18° 20' 20.19" (621 m.); long. 64° 45' 13.82" (406 m.); near center of St. John Island; conspicuous from sea. Also spelled "Camel," "Cameelberg," "Kamelberg," "Kamelbjerg," and locally known as "Makombi." Air at summit, cool and bracing.
- Camp Bay**; Indentation, protected by reefs, through which boat passage gives access to beach at southeast end of Hans Lollik Island.—C. P.
- Camporico**; Estate in Westend Quarter, St. Croix; occupying tract 5 on Centerline Road, sugar plantation, with 10 and 11 on south coast, pasture land (Hendrichsen and Smitt); Mill, 1½ miles southeast of Frederiksted and ⅔ mile from south coast; also occupying Wade and Hendrichsen tracts east and south of Westend Saltpond, including Southwest Point and coast eastward for 2,900 yards, around indentation called by the French Anse du Sud; now doubtless White's Bay; more properly Wade or Camporico Bay. Estate formerly bore name Westend; now disused. Campo Rico, Spanish name, meaning "Rich Plain."
- Camporico Saltpond**; Alternative name for Westend Saltpond. From estate on east and south shores; Westend Quarter, St. Croix.
- Canaan**; Estate, with Moravian School, on 410-foot bench of spur of hills, to north of Canaan Road, 660 yards southeast of Magens Bay, Great Northside Quarter, St. Thomas.—Map 3240.
- Canaan**; Estate, 13 Northside B Quarter, St. Croix; occupying "a pretty little valley (smuk lille Dal)," planted in sugar cane, at head stream of Concordia Gut, here called Canaan Bæk, 1¼ miles from north coast.—L. & W.; Dewitz. Combined with Betsy's Jewel.—*Scorpion* (1851).
- Canaan Beck**; Small unfailing mountain brook, rising just south of watershed, 1,500 yards from north coast of St. Croix, at east foot of Mount Eagle, 600 yards from its summit, flowing along foot of Blue Mountain through Canaan Dal. Described as "tributary (Tillob)" to Concordia Gut; actually its head stream.—Eggers. Danish, "Canaan Bæk."
- Canaan Road**; Mile-long stretch of turnpike, descending north slope of ridge southeast of Magens Bay, Great Northside Quarter, St. Thomas.—T. 3771.

- Canal de Gregerie de l'Est*; French name for East Gregerie Channel.—Fr. 2312.
- Canal de Gregerie de l'Ouest*; French name of West Gregerie Channel.—Fr. 2312.
- Canal Limpio*; Spanish, meaning "clear channel," descriptively applied in Derrotero to Dutchcap Passage, q. v.
- Cane**; Estate, tract 1 (M. Roger), east tier, southeast portion of Westend Quarter, 2½ miles east-southeast of Frederiksted, St. Croix; with detached tract, west ½ of 56, Prince Quarter, on south coast. Planted in sugar cane; whence name, according to Mr. Fleming, proprietor. Usually misspelled, Cain.—Quin.
- Cane Bay**; Incurvature of north shore of Northside B Quarter, St. Croix. ¾ mile wide, between Canebay Point and Northstar Point, or the portion of same facing tract 26 of Canebay Estate, whereon were the buildings, well, and landing; 3½ to 4 miles east of Ham Bluff Lighthouse. On early French maps called "Petite Cannebay" (Little Cane Bay), with "Grand Cannebay" (Great Cane Bay) to east; whereas H. O. 1423 reverses the arrangement of names, calling the former simply, "Cane Bay," as on Map 3242, and the latter (Grand Cannebay), "Little Cane Bay." See Lavallee.
- Canebay**; Estate, occupying tracts 28, 26, 27, 21 (Hendrichsen and Rapeen), Northside B Quarter, on north coast of St. Croix. Named from the bay adjacent.—Map 3242. Also spelled "Cane Bay." Northstar and Prosperity, along shore to west, attached to Canebay.
- Canebay Bakker*; Danish name of "Canebay Hills," near north coast of St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Cane Bay Estate*; Same as Canebay, St. Croix, q. v.—L. & W.; Dewitz.
- Canebay Hills**; Spurs of Ridge southeast of Cane Bay, St. Croix.
- Canebay Point**; Turn of north shore of St. Croix, marking east limits of Cane Bay and Canebay Estate. So named in seventeenth century; see Pointe Canebay. Mouchet Estate is believed to have been on bench of hill to east at 180-foot elevation, marked by G. P. "Lavallee."
- Caneel Bay*; Cinnamon Bay, St. John.—Oxholm. Spelled "Caneelbay," by Dewitz; Caneelbayen (article suffixed) in Udtog.
- Caneel Bay*; Cinnamon Bay Estate, as named by Oxholm. Consolidated by Oldendorp and Dewitz, Caneelbay; article affixed in Udtog, "Caneelbayen."
- Caneelboom*; Dutch name, meaning "Cinnamon-tree," originally applied to Cinnamon Bay Estate and used in lieu of same by De Booy and Faris; St. John.
- Caneel Hill*; Archaic spelling of Kaneel Hill, St. John.
- Caneelhill*; Same as Kaneel Hill, St. John.—Dan. 265.
- Canegarden**; Estate, tract 46 (Suple), 45b and 47 (McWoy), west ½ of north 2,500 feet of 32 (Bodkin), fronting on Canegarden Bay, northwest of Vagthus Point, Queen (Dronning) Quarter, south coast of St. Croix. Estatehouse, on 120-foot hill overlooking shore at distance of 340 yards; mill at right turn of Southside Road.—Oxholm; Map. 3242; C. P.; Chart 905. Also spelled Cane Garden. Danish equivalent, Rørhave. Site of old French Estate of DuVal.
- Canegarden Bay**; 1 mile wide, forming irregular crescent in south shore of St. Croix to west of Vagthus Point.
- Canegarden Cliff**; Shore bluff of faulted limestone, along shore of Canegarden Bay, St. Croix. On old French maps, Falaise.
- Canegarden Hill**; 120 feet high, lat. 17° 42' 26.95''; long. 64° 43' 31.14''; 330 yards from bay, crowned by Estatehouse, both so called. St. Croix.
- Canelito*; Spanish equivalent of Little Cinnamon, q. v., St. John.

- Cane Valley**; $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, flanked by hills 854 and 923 feet high. Beck Grove and Canevalley Estates are situated within the valley, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—Oxholm; L. & W.
- Canevalley**; Estate, tract 27a, eastern tier of Westend Quarter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Westend Bay, St. Croix.—Map 3242. Also spelled Cane Valley. Thomas Dorsett, proprietor.—Beck (1754).
- Cannebay, Pointe de**; Salient of north coast, at northeast corner of Canebay Estate; Franch name of Canebay Point, St. Croix.—Bellin, I, 75.
- Cap de Cudejarre**; Cudejarre Point, St. Croix.—Bellin, I, 75.
- Cap du Belier**; French equivalent of Ram Head, St. John.—Bellin, I, 77.
- Cap du Cudeiare**; Cudejarre Point.—Lapointe (1671); K.
- Cap du Diable**; Old French name of Ham Bluff, St. Croix.—Bellin, I, 75. Spanish, Cabo del Diablo, "Devil's Cape."
- Capricorn Point**; Cabrithorn Point, St. John.
- Cap Rouge, Pointe de**; Redhook Point, St. Thomas, q. v.—Bellin, I, 78.
- Capella Bay**; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, on southern side of Capella Cays.—G. B., Nov. 1924.
- Capella Cays**; Group of two islands, separated by passage, 60 yards wide, together having an area of 63.64 acres, lying 2 miles south of St. Thomas Island. Western of two is named "Buck Island," q. v. Eastern Island, never distinctively named, is 121 feet high, 320 yards long, area 22 acres; summit in lat. $18^{\circ} 16' 36''$; long. $64^{\circ} 53' 18''$. Kid Rock lies off its western point. Group also wanting a name, and there being four Virgin Island cays already named Buck Island, the present distinctive and euphonious name was selected, for several concurrent reasons: Latin equivalent of "Cabrita," another name of Buck Island; signifies "chapel" of the Virgins; light on Buck Island, "flashing white", strikingly like star Capella, called by the Spanish astronomer-King Alfonso el Sabio, "Almenara" (the Light-house).
- Cáraba**; Spanish equivalent for "Le Heu."
- Carabela Rock**; Original Spanish name of Carval Rock, q. v., east of Congo Cay. Named in the Derrotero p. 291, "La Roca Caravela"; p. 293, "Roca Carval ó Carabela." French, "La Caravelle."
- Caramaw Bay**; Northernmost turn of Krause Lagoon, St. Croix.
- Caramaw Hall**; Estate 32, King Quarter, St. Croix.—L. & W. Situated on north shore of Krause Lagoon. Plantation of Obrist-Lieutenant Krause.—Beck. Now part of Anguilla.
- Caramaw Hill**; Eminence, 60 feet high, near north bay of Krause Lagoon, site of Caramaw Hall, St. Croix.
- Caravalla**; Sail Rock, q. v. Variants: Carabela, Caraballa, Caravel, Caravela, Caravella, Caravelle, Carval, Carvel, Karavelle, Karavel, Karvel, etc.
- Caravela**; Sail Rock.
- Caravella**; Sail Rock; so called by Oldendorp, p. 45; on Küffner's map, "Caravella oder Fransmanuar" (Caravel or French Man-of-War).
- Caravelle, La; La Galiote, le Heu**.—Bellin, 77. Same as Sail Rock.
- Caravel Rock**; Same as Carabela or Carval Rock, near Congo Cay.—De Booy and Faris.
- Carden**; Estatehouse on bluff, just east of Battery of Wismenog, tract 1, north coast, Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix.
- Carden Bay**; 380 yards wide between Wismenog Point and Kopman Point, north coast, Eastend Quarter, St. Croix. Seafront of old Carden Estate.
- Careen Cove**; Small bight on southeast side, and at entrance of Water Creek, east side of Hurricane Hole, St. John Island. Danish Navy vessels were formerly moored in this Cove, awaiting beaching and careening on the adjacent spit.—T. 3783 D. R.

- Careen Hill**; 249 feet high, summit of small promontory opposite Hassel Island, Southside Quarter, south shore of St. Thomas. Situated immediately south or southwest of Carenage or Careeningplace, whence name.
- Careening Cove**; Indentation of middle of eastern shore of Hassel Island. Coal wharf is on west side of cove; Navy dock, oil tanks, etc., on south. Danish *Kjølhaling-Plads* (Dan. Chart 80); in French, "Anse Du Carenage" (Fr. 2312). The original name of Careening Cove was "Orkaans-Gat," as given by VanKeulen, or "Orkangattet," by Høst; without article, "Orkangat"; from "Orkan" (hurricane) and "Gat" (gate or hole).—Bp. 16845.
- Careeningplace**; Beach at Carenage or Chacha Village, on Snelfelt Bay or Mud Hole, west shore of St. Thomas Harbor. Better, "Carenage," to avoid confusion.—Dan. 265.
- Careen Point**; Spit on south side of Water Creek entrance and west side of Careen Cove entrance, on east side of Hurricane Hole, Eastend Quarter, St. John. Used by small ships of old Danish Navy for mooring to cannon set in ground, and for beaching; hence named "Kjølhalested" (Keelhaul-place).
- Carenage**; Local name of Chacha Village, at the Careeningplace on Snelfelt or Sneeveld Bay, locally called "Mud Hole," northeast of Careen Hill, south shore of St. Thomas. So named in Lightbourn's Annual, 1921, p. 52, and on Fr. 2312. Called by Rohde "Careening-place" (see also Dan. 265); not to be confused with Careening Cove on east side of Hassel Island.
- Caretbay**; Estate on 796-foot hill, 1,000 yards south-southeast of Caret Bay, St. Thomas, from which latter the estate takes its name.
- Caret Bay**; Bight about 500 yards wide, with broad sand beach, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Vluck Point, Little Northside Quarter, north shore of St. Thomas Island. Oldendorp states (p. 46): "Ihren Namen von einer Art Schildkröten hat, die man daselbst findet. (It gets its name from a kind of turtle that is found there.)" Variant spellings: Carets, Carett, Caretta, Carret, Carrett, Carrot, Karet, Kareth, Karette, etc.—G. B.
- Caretbay Gut**; Torrentbed, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, draining northwest into Caret Bay, north shore of St. Thomas.—Eggers, p. 117.
- Caret Point**; Rocky prominence on east side of Caret Bay, marked by semi-detached 5-foot rock, lat. $18^{\circ} 22'$ 889 m.; long. $64^{\circ} 58'$ 1,685 m.; with 286-foot hill 300 yards southeast, north shore of St. Thomas. Called by Van Keulen, Carrett bay punt.—G. B.
- Carets Bay**; Same as Caret Bay.—P. D. J. (1818).
- Carettbay**; Estate, properly Caret Bay, St. Thomas.—Dewitz; Reichel.
- Carina**; Estate, 24 (Michel), Eastend A Quarter; also called "Carina Mountain" or "Salmon Hill," q. v., St. Croix.—T. 3800.
- Carina Mountain**; Ridge, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, with two summits of 765 feet, forming part of the backbone ridge of St. Croix, between the Saddle at Springgut and Lowry Hill, in Eastend A Quarter. H. O. 1423 applies name at sharp peak, 629 feet high, north of Petronella Gut.
- Carina Mountain**; Estate, St. Croix.—Oxholm. Same as Carina.
- Carlota Amalia**; Spanish name of Charlotte Amalia, St. Thomas.—Der., p. 276.
- Carlton**; Estate in southeast portion of Westend Quarter, St. Croix, comprising two parcels in cornerwise contact: (1) tract 2, on which is Estate-village, 2 miles southeast of Frederiksted, and 18, on north side of Centerline Road, both watered by Carlton Gut and planted along road in sugar cane; portion of Roger Ferrall's Plantage; (2) tracts 15a (Patrick McDonough), 15b (Roger Ferrall), and 16 (Kammerraad Johannes

- Søbødker*, but designated "Kongens land" or King's land, by Oxholm), last including all of Long Point on south coast, and occupied by a Toldvaghthus (Customs Guardhouse).—L. & W. Pasture land, watered by stream from Høgensborg and Cane, with branch from Old Pye, emptying into Ruan Bay.
- Carlton Gut**; Stream rising in ravine on east slope of St. George Hill, near Robehill Estatehouse, flowing south through length of Carlton Estate, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.
- Carnero, Point (Punta)**; Spanish name of Ram Head, St. John, q. v.—Der., pp. 270, 280.
- Carol Point**; Projection, 275 yards long, separating Limestone Bay from Sprat Bay, Water Island, south of St. Thomas Island.—G. B.
- Carolina**; Estate on 181-foot hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwest of Coral Harbor, in Coral Bay Quarter, St. John. Prosperous; having a stock farm with hundreds of cattle, a banana patch, a "big bay-oil manufactory," with a bay-oil still. As early as 1780 the Carolina-Slette (Plain) toward Coral Harbor was "Reservert Bygrund" (Reserved city ground). Name sometimes spelled "Caroline."
- Carolina-Lyst**; Pavillon formerly on summit of 125-foot hill (80 yards east of shore) at Caroline Point, Water Island.—Rohde. "Caroline Lyst" on Lawrence's chart (1851).
- Carolina Plain**; Wide level valley, west of north end of Coral Harbor, St. John. Irrigated by a rainy-season watercourse. Occupied in part by Carolina Estate. Danish equivalent, "Karolinaslette."
- Carolina Road**; Wide straight lane, from head of Coral Harbor 1,070 yards on easy grade (used as racecourse) to foot of hill; thence winds up to crest of King Hill and joins Maho Road, St. John.—T. 3772 and D. R.
- Caroline**; Carolina Estate, St. John.—Oxholm; Dewitz.
- Caroline Point**; On north shore of Water Island, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile southwest of Banana Point.—B. A. 2183; Fr. 2312.
- Carreet Bay**; Same as Caret Bay, St. Thomas. False etymology: Creole "Carreet," Spanish "Carrito" (carriage).
- Carrel Islands**; Carval and adjacent Rocks, near Congo Cay.—P. D. J.
- Carretbay**; Same as Caret Bay, St. Thomas. Given as name of bay by Höst; and name of estate, by Zabriskie.
- Carrettbay**; Caretbay Estate.—K; Old.; Hornbeck.
- Carrettbay Punt**; Same as Caret Point, St. Thomas.—K.
- Carrot Bay**; Properly, Caret Bay. B. A. 2452 appears responsible for the misinterpretation of this word. The bay does not produce vegetables, but turtles. There is no garden on the adjacent brush-covered hills, but a beach at their foot where turtle-eggs are obtained.
- Carton Dome**; 830 feet high, according to recent survey, marked "Dome"; according to Oxholm, highest summit on Carton Hill Estate, St. Croix.
- Carton Hill**; Estate, 12a (Samuel Adjett) and 12b (James Sutton, jr.) East-end B Quarter, St. Croix; 830-foot Dome of recent survey shown by Oxholm within this estate; manse on Ridge to southeast; 470-foot hill northeast, in Sutton Plantage.
- Carty**; Estate of Madame Carty, formerly western portion of Plantage of Darby Carty, on shore of Rod Bay; tract 14, Eastend B Quarter, south coast of St. Croix.—Oxholm; H. O. 1423. On shore of Carty estate is a conspicuous point or projecting bluff, rising to 75-foot knoll, about middle of shore of Rod Bay.
- Carval Rock**; Islet, 67 feet high, 65 yards long, area 64 square rods; lat. $18^{\circ} 22' 18''$ (550 m.); long. $64^{\circ} 47' 41''$ (1,198 m.); 440 yards eastward of

- Congo Cay**.—C. P. Also called "Carabela, Caravel, Caravela, Caravelle, Carrel, Carvel, Klipper." Another rock, 110 feet high, lat. 18° 22' 40", long. 64° 29' 07", is also called "Carval."
- Carvel**; Same as Carval Rock, near Congo Cay.—Dan. 80.
- Carvel**; Sail Rock in Virgin Passage.—Mortimer.
- Carvel of St. Thomas, or The Hoy**; Sail Rock in Virgin Passage.—C. & L.
- Cas Cay**; 800 yards long, 50 to 100 yards wide, 99 feet high at eastern end, area 14.84 acres, one-fourth mile east-northeast of Patrick Point, inclosing Jersey Bay on south, St. Thomas Island. (Not Kees Eyland nor Machuto-freyyet.)—G. B.
- Casey Point**; Name suggested for Durloe Point, St. John, by field party of C. & G. S., because Durloe Bay, immediately south, was sometimes called "K. C." (sounding like Casey), though in fact an abbreviation of Klein Cinnamon.
- Casiland**; Cas Cay.—Reichel; Dewitz.
- Casper Bosch Bay**; Early Dutch name of Botany Bay, St. Thomas.—K. Evidently a personal name. Shortened to "Bosch Bay," taken to be Dutch equivalent of French "Bois," and so rendered on early French charts.
- Cassava Garden**; Estate in south part of Queen Quarter, patented to Laurence Bladwell; 1,000 feet wide 3,000 feet long, bounded by Castle Coakley, Pearl, Barrenspot, and Jerusalem; Estatehouse about 1,000 yards from Limetree Bay, south coast of St. Croix. In 1854, with Pearl, united to Castle Coakley.
- Cassi Hill**; 590 feet high, 940 yards southwest of Spring Point, St. Thomas, near lat. 18° 21', long. 64° 53'.—T. 3778^a.
- Castle**; Castle Burke, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.
- Castle Borg**; Castle Burke, St. Croix.—Dewitz. "Borg" in Danish means "castle," whereas Bourk, Burk, or Burke, was the name of the early proprietor.—Beck; Old.
- Castle Bourke**; Castle Burke, St. Croix.—Quin.
- Castle Burk**; Castle Burke, St. Croix.—Oxholm; L. & W.; P. D. J.
- Castle Burke**; Estate, comprising tracts 32, 33a (N. ½ of 33), 34a (NE. ¼ of 34), eastern edge of Prince Quarter, St. Croix. Estatehouse on 102-foot hill ½ mile southwest of Bethlehem. Theob. Bourk, proprietor (1754); hence called "Bourk Plantage," "Castle Bourke," "Castle Burk," "Castle Borg," and simply "Castle."—Z; Map 3242. Century later, with River Estate, Newton's Estate.
- Castle Coakley**; Estate, 33a and 34, Queen (Dronning) Quarter; south of Centerline Road, 1½ miles north of Limetree Bay, south coast of St. Croix.—Oxholm; Dewitz; Quin. Patented to John Coakly, sr. (1754); hence called by Oldendorp, "Coakly Plantage." Spelled: "Castle Cookley," "Castle Oakley"; properly, perhaps, "Castle Coakly." In 1851, it had absorbed Cassava Garden and Pearl, as Ratcliffe Estates; Hermitage and Manning being under same ownership.
- Castle Coakly**; Same as Castle Coakley; thought by Lund to be correct spelling; Queen Quarter, St. Croix.
- Castle Cookley**; Same as Castle Coakley, St. Croix.—P. D. J.; L. & W.
- Castle Nugent**; Nugent Estate, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.—Z.
- Castle Oakley**; Same as Castle Coakley, St. Croix.—Z.
- Castelpoint**; Variant spelling of Kastel Point, q. v.—Hornbeck.
- Catarinaberg**; early Dutch name of Kiær, Government, or Blackbeard Hill, and old Estate on same, extending into original city of Charlotte Amalia. Named for Catharine, widow of Jahn Jahnsen de Windt; by her in 1759 bequeathed to Dutch Reformed Church; by it sold for \$38,400 to Rev. Francis Verboom, who subdivided tract into town lots, sold for over

- \$100,000. Tower built by Karl Baggert in 1674, sold by F. M. Verboom in 1800 to Thim Fogarthy, who named it Fogarthy Castle, q. v. Also spelled, Catharineberg.
- Catharina's Hope**; Old Estate, 22a, Eastend Quarter, St. Croix; belonging (1754) to Romney's Enke (widow). Mill (1780) on gut draining to Tague Bay tideflat. Estatehouse in northwest corner, on south end of ridge; ruins found (1921).
- Catharineberg**; Hill marked by conspicuous house, just north of Charlotte Amalia (St. Thomas.)—Rohde. Also called: Catarinaberg, Kjær Hill, etc.
- Catherineberg**; Estate, $\frac{5}{8}$ mile south of Cinnamon Bay, at or near Hammer Farm, q. v., in northeast portion of Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John. Name means "Catherine Hill," doubtless referring to Peter Peak, q. v., $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Hammer Farm. Oxholm spells it "Cathrineberg."
- Catherine Hope*; Same as Catherine's Hope, St. Thomas.—Holst.
- Catherine's Hope**; Estate north of David Point or Fortuna Bay, Westend Quarter, St. Thomas.
- Catherine's Rest**; Estate, in central part of Company Quarter, St. Croix; part of holdings of Major de Nully (1754); comprising tract 12 to east of road (A), and the west $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20 (B). Bounded by Hermon Hill, Bugby Hole, Granard, Work-and-Rest. Variant spellings: Catharine's Rest, Katharinas Ryst, Katherine Rest, etc.
- Cathrineberg*; Catherineberg Estate, St. John.—Oxholm.
- Cathrine's Rest*; Catherine's-Rest Estate, Company Quarter, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.
- Cattigut**; Large gully on north side of St. Thomas. Corruption of Kattegat, alluding to heavy sea sometimes raging against shore.—Holst.
- Cave Cove**; Indentation of rocky western shore of Outer Brass Island.—G. B. So called from a large cave opening into it, a reputed hidingplace for pirates' treasure.—Lund.
- Cay Bay**; 280 yards wide, portion of St. Thomas Harbor, between Careen Hill and Hassel Island, south of Ballast Island and north of the Sticks. Listed by Høst as "Kay-Bay"; shown on Van Keulen's chart (1719) as "Key Bay," where also Hassel Island is represented as a peninsula, joined to St. Thomas Island by an isthmus designated "Laagland" (low land), or "Laag en Vlackland," where is now a canal or narrow passage, "the Sticks," 3 feet deep. This explains Høst's statement, "Ved Kay-Bay er meget lavt Land, og der Slesbes ofte Baade over til Girgirri-Bay" (At Cay Bay is much low ground, and there boats are often hauled over into Gregerie Bay). See also, Carenage or Kjølhalingsplads.
- Caye des Oiseaux*; "Bird Cay," applied by Bellin to Frenchman Cap, Grass Cay, etc.
- Caye Green*; Same as Green Cay, St. Thomas.—Fr. 2312.
- Cayo Bajel*; Spanish name of Whistling Cay.—Sp. 250.
- Cayo Congo ó Lovango Chico*; Spanish name of Congo Cay.—Der., p. 293.
- Cayo Consejos*; Spanish, meaning "Council Cay"; same as Flanagan Island.—Sp. 250.
- Cayo Francés ó de Aves*; Spanish, meaning French or Bird Cay. Frenchcap so called in the Derrotero, p. 277, 281.
- Cayo Protestante*; Spanish name of Protestant Cay, St. Croix.—Der.
- Cayo Verde*; Spanish, "Green Cay"; same as Thatch Cay.—Der., p. 294.
- Cayo Verde*; Spanish name of Green Cay, St. Croix.—Der.; Sp. 150.
- Centerline Road**; Running through center of St. John Island. Main highway and only one practicable for carts; has long stretches of easy grades, and is well shaded. Local name.—G. B.

Centerline Road; Principal thoroughfare of St. Croix; leaving Frederiksted turns south-southeast $\frac{1}{8}$ mile to Hannah's Rest, thence east-northeast about 8 miles in straight line, except small detour around hill at Lareine, south-southeast $\frac{1}{8}$ mile, east-northeast 2 miles, to Constitution Hill, thence winds over low hills 2 miles to Christiansted. Also called, "Great Centerline Road"; Danish, *Centerveien*; formerly *Kongevei* or *King's Road*. This road follows the "Great Centerline" (q. v.) of the survey made between 1734 and 1751. Where the Great Centerline has not been laid out as a road, "it is a path, which joins exactly the road at another point."—*Scorpion*.

Centerveien; Danish, Centerline Road, St. Croix.—Eggers.

Central Slope; Slightly inclined plain of St. Croix, south of line drawn from Sugar Bay southwest to foot of St. George Hill, thence northwest to Sprat Hall. On east, interrupted by Rattan Hills, Kingshill Ridge, and minor groups, encircling a secondary rolling slope. East of Canegarden Hill and Work-and-Rest Hills, a wide plain continues to Spring Bay.

Central Sugarfactory; Establishment between Leper Asylum and Jail, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwest of Christiansted, St. Croix, with large prominent chimneystack, and wharf extending 200 feet from shore into Christiansted Bay. On fieldsheet T. 3799, called "Central Factory"; on H. O. 1423, "Sugar Factory." Managed by the Government; most of the sugar produced in the Island being there manufactured.

Cerro de la Bandera; Spanish name of Flag Hill, St. Thomas.—Sp. 250.

Cerro de Vigia; Spanish name of Signal Hill, St. Thomas.—Sp. 250.

Cerro Frances; Same as French Hill, St. Thomas.—Der., p. 277.

Cessman Hill; Variant of Sessman Hill, alternative of Gift Hill, St. John, q. v.—Lightbourn's Mail Notes, Oct. 12, 1916, describing havoc to Estate wrought by hurricane.

Chacha; Colony of immigrants to St. Thomas Island from St. Bartholomew; 600 or more already are settled, chiefly at Carenage, on Honduras and Altona Estates; others at Reseau Bay, etc. These people speak an eighteenth-century Norman-French dialect, similar to Canadian French. The men are tall, lean, red-tanned; all are intelligent, thrifty, moral. Many follow fishing, using light 15-foot boats of special construction, and fish pots or woven traps, which are anchored and buoyed. The name, "Chacha," is derived from an exclamation of annoyance they often use.—Lightbourn (1921).

Chacha Hill; Same as Honduras or Gallows Hill, at Chacha Village, South-side Quarter, St. Thomas.—O. R. 73600-36.

Chacha Village; Settlement of French fishermen, along southwest shore of Mud Hole or Sneifelt Bay, St. Thomas. Also called "Carenage," q. v.—C. P., p. 125.

Channel Rock; Awash, near center of reef extending east-and-west $\frac{1}{8}$ mile, in Buck Island Channel, $\frac{1}{8}$ mile offshore north of old Knight Estate. $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-northwest of East Point, St. Croix.—C. P.; H. O. 1423.

Charlotts Amalia; For 248 years the official name of the City of Saint Thomas, bestowed by King Christian V. of Denmark, in honor of his consort, Her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Amalia. Westergaard's "The Danish West Indies," p. 342, contains a "List of Shareholders in the Royal Chartered Danish West-India and Guinea Company, and Shares held in the Company and Refinery in the Year 1751," taken from Werlauff Manuscripts, No. 22, *Royal Library, literatim*. The list is headed by "Det Kongelige Huus" (The Royal House); and the third name, being that also of one of the largest shareholders, is "Hendes Kongl. Høihed Prinsesse

Charlotte Amalia," (Her Royal Highness, Princess Charlotte Amalia.) Her name is thus spelled by a preponderance of good authorities, and apparently was so signed by herself, though frequently *Amalie* (pronounced *A-ma'-li-eh*) is found. The municipality is incorporated under this name. In Danish Government documents (*Søkortarkivet*, etc.), since before 1776, "*Amalienborg*" is found regularly. Van Keulen (1719) shows "Het Dorp Scharlotte Amelia" (The Town Charlotte Amelia). See further under Saint Thomas.

- Charlotte Amalia**; Estate, with extensive settlement and Moravian School on south side of Tutu Road, in New Quarter, east-central portion of St. Thomas Island, 1½ miles east of Long Bay. Flagstaff: lat. 18° 20' 12.3" (378 m.), long. 64° 53' 44.4" (1300 m.). Also spelled, "Charlotte Amalie."—B. A. 2452; Holst; Dewitz; T. 3771; O. R. 73600-40.
- Charlotte Amalie*; Same as Charlotte Amalia, St. Thomas.—Stieler; Lippincott; Webster.
- Chausson*; Seventeenth century French Plantage, on 122-foot hill 600 yards south of Pull Point, Greencay Estate, St. Croix.—L.
- Chenay Bay**; Cove, 340 yards wide, at outlet of Southgate Pond, west of Heilliger's Greencay Estate, north coast of St. Croix. French, "Anse de la Chênaie" (Cove of the Oakgrove).—Lapointe; K. Revived, lacking modern name.—Map 3242. Old orthography, *Chenaye*; modern, *Chênale*. Danish, *Eglund*.
- Chickenhawk Point*; A local name for Patrick Point, St. Thomas.
- Chocolate Hull*; Chocolate Hole, St. John.—Oxholm.
- Chocolate Hole**; Deep cove in southwest coast, west of Buhvun Point, St. John. Also spelled, "Chokolathohl," "Chocolate Hull."
- Chokolathohl*; Same as Chocolate Hole, St. John.—Oldendorp, p. 46.
- Christian Cove**; Inner basin of Cruz Bay, north and east of Fort Christian on Battery Point; 120 yards wide, 800 yards long, western shore of St. John Island. Named *Christianbay*, in honor of a King of Denmark.—(Not Christians.)—G. B.
- Christians Bay*; Same as Cruz Bay, St. John.—P. D. J.
- Christiansbay*; Christian Cove; or perhaps the whole of Cruz Bay, St. John.—Z.
- Christiansbye*; Now called "Cruz Bay" (village). Apparently the original official Danish name; equivalent to English, *Christian-town* or *-ville*. See Oxholm's map of St. John.
- Christian's Fort*; Fort Christian at St. Thomas.—K.; Knox.
- Christiansfort*; Danish name of Fort Christian at St. Thomas City. Also called "Kastellet" (the Castle).—Höst. On Van Keulen's map, "Fort van St. Thomas of Christlaans Fort" (Fort of St. Thomas or Christian's Fort). First official orders by Governor Iversen, August 8, 1672, were dated at "Christian's Fort."—Knox, p. 48.
- Christiansfort*; Fort Christian, the Government station on Battery Point, Cruz Bay, St. John.
- Christians Fort og Bye*; Danish, meaning "Christian's Fort and Town," now Fort Christian and Cruz Bay Village, St. John.—Oxholm.
- Christianssted Havn*; Equivalent to Christiansted Harbor.—Dan. 219.
- Christianstadt*; Variant of Christiansted, St. Croix.—Ledru, II, pp. 21, 24; Dewitz.
- Christianstaed*; Variant of Christiansted, St. Croix.—B. A. 2600, 130; W. I. Pilot.
- Christiansted**; Capital and chief town of St. Croix, near center of north coast, at head of deep bight which penetrates to within 2½ miles of south coast. Population (1917), 4,574, 94 per cent colored. Variant spellings: *Chris-*

flanstæd, Christianstedt, Christianstadt, Kristiansted, but generally known as "Bassin." Broad, clean streets, with a number of handsome buildings; with picturesque setting of sea and amphitheater of verdant hills. Once home of Alexander Hamilton. Official residence of Governor, half the year. A dispatching secretary is in charge of naval government affairs; a colonial council, of municipal (i. e., insular) affairs. There are a post office, customhouse, radio station, law courts, schools, hospitals, banks, and churches of several denominations.

Christiansted Harbor; Main basin $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide, sheltered on north by Long Reef. Situated 10 miles east of Ham Bluff, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of East Point, St. Croix. In Danish called, "Christianssted Havn" or "Christiansteds Havn"; popularly, "Bassin Harbor"; from the early French name (1761), Le Bassin, or Bassin, meaning a harbor basin. Described in "Porto Rico and Virgin Islands Coast Pilot," pp. 137-8. The inter-island packet, *Vigilant*, built in 1802 for a Danish privateer, defeated a Spanish gunboat, turned slaveship, sank in the 1916 hurricane, was raised and retimbered. In 1921 a preliminary examination of the harbor was made by the United States Corps of Engineers.

Christiansted Hills; Irregular uplift on and east of Neck of St. Croix, extending from Fredensdal to Sight Gap. Slit by Springgut Notch, "the Saddle" into two massifs: Jacobsberg, 845 feet high at Signal Hill, and Carina Mountain, with two peaks of 765 feet. Maria Hill, 380 feet, outlying spur on east.

Christiansted Lagoon; Altona Lagoon, St. Croix; so called by Quin. "The Lagoon" in C. P.

Christiansheds Havn; Danish name of Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix.—Hansen's chart (1869).

Christianstedt, oder das Bassin; Christiansted or the Basin.—West, p. 167.

Christianstad; Error for Christianstæd, same as Christiansted.—L. & W.

Christiansvern; "Kastellet, forsynet med mange Kanoner" (The Castle mounted with many cannon), at Christiansted, St. Croix.—Udtog, p. 20.

Cinamonbay; Estate, near Caneelbay, St. John. See Cinnamon Bay.—Reichel; Dewitz.

Cinnamon Bay; Broad, open, shoal bight, 1,070 yards wide, affording anchorage for small craft; with fine beach, 800 yards long, offering excellent surf bathing; with fringe of coconut palms; southwest of America Point and Francis Bay, northern shore of St. John Island. A Hollander, Duurloo by name, who acquired the adjacent tract, found on it a large cinnamon tree (Dutch, Kaneelboom), which suggested the name of the bay and estate; both variously rendered as, Caneel Bay, Caneelbayen, Bahia de la Canela, Baye Cunnil, Kanelbay, Kaneel Bay, Cinamonbay, etc.

Cinnamon Bay; Estate, with bay-oil still, marked by America chimney, near bay so called, in western portion of Maho Quarter, north shore of St. John Island. Originally named "Caneelboom" (Dutch, for Cinnamon tree).—DeBooy & Faris. Name extended to adjacent bay, as Caneel Bay (Cunnil, Kanel, Kaneel, etc.); anglicized as Cinnamon Bay; last reverted to estate. Duurloo, first Dutch proprietor, acquired a second estate, on Durloe Bay, and named it Klyn Caneel (Little Cinnamon).

Cinnamon Bay Road; Same as Klein Cinnamon Road, St. John.—T. 3779.

Cinnamon Cay; Islet, 32 feet high, 150 yards long, area 1.03 acres, covered with tall grass and cactus, 230 yards from beach at Cinnamon Bay, north shore of St. John.—T. 3772 D. R. Geographic Position, $18^{\circ} 21' 30.14''$ (927 m.), $64^{\circ} 45' 24.58''$ (722 m.).

Circumfreyn; Creole corruption of Sorgenfri, q. v.—Holst.

- Clairmont**; Extensive estate in Northside B Quarter, St. Croix; tracts 3b, 4, 8, 9; estate house on hill $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Baron Bluff, summit 860 feet; mill on northwest spur, elevation 835 feet. French, Clair, "clear," and Mont, "mount." Also spelled, "Claremont," "Clermont"; called "Bodkin's Plantage," because patented to Laurence Bodkin, proprietor also of Windsor, adjacent estate on south, in Queen Quarter. Mudie's Estate (1851) embraced Clairmont with Windsor.—*Scorpion*.
- Claremont**; Variant of Clairmont Estate, Bodkin's Plantage, in Northside B Quarter, St. Croix.—T. 3838; Eggers.
- Clausen**; "Clausen's Plantage," old Estate, 1,050 yards south-southeast of Pearl and south of Crown Hill, St. Thomas.—Küffner.
- Clear Mount**; Old Mill, on recent survey called "Beck Grove Mill," on 635-foot bench south of flat-topped 696-foot hill, so called, located on east $\frac{1}{2}$ of tract 9, of Prince Quarter, patented to Cecil Wray Goodchild; now portion of Beck Grove Estate, St. Croix. Also spelled Clermont.—Oxholm.
- Clermont**; Variant of Clairmont (Bodkin), Northside B Quarter, St. Croix.—L. & W.; Dewitz.
- Clermont**; Estate 9b (east $\frac{1}{2}$ of tract 9) in Prince Quarter, St. Croix, owned (1754) by Cecil Wray Goodchild.—L. & W. Spelled by Oxholm, "Clear Mont."
- Clifton Hill**; 219 feet high, plateau with 85-foot bluff scarp on northeast; highest of eastern group of Kingshill Range, St. Croix.
- Clifton Hill**; Estate, 22, King Quarter, St. Croix. Deeded to Isaac Markoe. Called by Oxholm "Cliftonhill," after plateau. Estatehouse is on point of bluff, elevation 188 feet; fan mill at foot, at 103 feet. Sugar cane and grassland.
- Cliftonhill**; Clifton Hill Estate, St. Croix.—Oxholm.
- Coakley Bay**; Curving bight, 750 yards wide, on north coast of Eastend Peninsula, St. Croix, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east-southeast of Pull Point, St. Croix. Named in honor of John Coakly, owner of estate. Earlier French name, "Grand Anse" (Great Bay). One-half mile northeast is a cut through the fringing reef. Immediately east of Coakley Bay and Wismenog Point, is Carden Bay, to which also the name Coakley Bay has been less properly applied.—T. 3837; C. P.; H. O. 1423.
- Coakley Bay**; Old estate, 1 in Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix; plantation of John Coakly, sr.—Z.; Dewitz. Buildings on point between two bights; both called Coakley Bay; name now assigned to western.
- Cockroach Cay**; Island, 151 feet high, 500 yards long, area 19 acres; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-northwest of western end of St. Thomas Island, and 2,700 yards north of Dutchcap Cay.—Dan. 265; T. 3769 D. R.; C. P. Also called "Big Cockroach," in distinction from Cricket Cay, formerly called "Little Cockroach." In Derrotero, called, "La Isla Cockroach," or "El Islote Cockroach." Spanish equivalent, Cayo Cucaracha; Danish, Kakerlak. See Lizard. Another islet, in British Virgin Islands, lat. 18° 30' 10", long. 64° 27' 44" is also called "Cockroach."
- Cocoloba Cay**; Steep islet, 36 feet high, area 1.08 acres; covered with growth of cocolobo or sea grapes, *Coccoloba uvifera*; situated east of Fish Bay, 85 yards from southern shore of St. John Island, to which the cay is joined by a reef 3 feet deep. (Not Fish Cay).—G. B.
- Cocoplum Bay**; Same as Prune Bay, St. Croix.
- Coculus Bay**; Small bight on south shore of St. Thomas Island, just west of Coculus Point.—Dan. 265; B. A. 2452; H. O. 3903. Spelled "Coculous Bay" in H. O. Publication 129; better, "Cocculus." Spanish name, "Ensenada de Coculus." Mistaken for Bolongo Bay.—O. R. 73682-101, "Palm."

- B. A. 2452** shows Bolongo Bay, Coculus Bay, and Little Coculus Bay, all distinct. On *Scorpion* survey, called "Great Coculus Bay."
- Coculus Point**; Bold, flattopped bluff salient, 77 feet high, southwest side of Bolongo Bay; 1.6 miles east-southeast of Muhlenfels Point; and 2450 yards west-northwest of Stalley's Long Point, French-Bay Quarter, St. Thomas. G. P. "Cocul."
- Coculus Rock**; Highest of a group of bare rocks, 400 yards east of Rotto Cay, off southeast shore of St. Thomas. Probably from Kukuluse or Coculus, an edible sea-snail.—Old., p. 260.
- Coffee Point**; David Point, St. Thomas. So called by planters.—T. 3769-70 D. R.
- Coitov**; Seventeenth century French Plantage, not far from 380-foot hill near Granard, St. Croix.
- Coker-Plumb Bay**; Intended for Cocoplum Bay, q. v., St. Croix.—Beck.
- Coki Bay**; Bight 270 yards wide, with fine white sand beach, on north side of Coki Point hook.—T. 3778a. Also called "Sand Bay." Water Bay has also been called "Sand Bay."
- Coki Point**; East end of low wooded hook or small curving peninsula, ending in rocky ledge, projecting $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on north side of Water Bay, long. $64^{\circ} 51' 47''$, in Eastend Quarter, St. Thomas. Also called: De Koks Punt; Cook's Point, Cokie Point, Koki Point. See remarks under "Oostent Punt."
- Cokie Point**; Coki Point, St. Thomas.—Swan.
- Colina Welcome**; Spanish name of Mount Welcome, St. Croix.—Der.
- Colorado Point**; Southern extremity of St. Thomas Island.—P. D. J. Spanish Colorado, "red." Same as Long Point, also called "Stalley Point," and by the Spanish, "Punta Colorado o Longue." As engraved, name is assignable to unnamed Point $\frac{1}{4}$ mile eastward. Name, Red Point, now assigned to east end of Cas Cay.
- Colquohoun Mt. Pleasant**; Estate, 6 and 7, King Quarter, St. Croix; Mill and settlement on southeast slope of hill so called, 370 yards northeast of Bethlehem Gut. Patrimony of Robert Calhoun's heirs; spelled by Oxholm, Mount Pleasant.
- Comendants Plantage**; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-northeast of Tutu, St. Thomas.—Old.
- Company**; Quarter, Rural district of St. Croix, between Queen and Eastend Quarters; adjacent to Christiansted. Population (1917), 939. Danish, Kompagniets Kvarter.
- Company's Quarter**; Company Quarter, St. Croix.—Cens.
- Compass Manglar**; Clump of mangrove, 135 yards long, covering 130 square rods, 200 yards west-southwest of Compass Point in Jersey Bay, St. Thomas.
- Compass Point**; Low, rocky projection, opposite Rotto Cay on southern shore of Redhook Quarter, St. Thomas Island.—G. B.; T. 3778 (1918).
- Concha, Roca de la**; Spanish name of Welk or Whelk Rock.—Der., p. 289.
- Concordia**; Estate 900 to 1,000 yards northeast of Kiddle Point and near northernmost turn of Concordia Bay, southeast part of St. John Island. Not shown on recent survey by C. & G. S. (T. 3783), but Saltpond Estate, q. v., only 275 yards north of bay, on nearest hill, doubtless is identical.
- Concordia**; Estate, 3,000 by 4,000 feet, tracts 20 and 21, Westend Quarter, St. Croix; along north side of Centerline Road (Kongevei); intersected by direct road to Frederiksted, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest. 290-foot grassy hill in northeast quarter; remainder, sugar plantation. Buildings and mill, on 120-foot rise, sloping gently for 1,900 yards south to coast. Pieter Heyliger, original proprietor (1754); whence called by Oldendorp

- "Heiliger's Plantage." Tract 9b on south shore, old Heytger (Heiliger) and Hodge Estate, is included. Also called "Lower" or "South Concordia."
- Concordia;** Moth Plantage, Estate 8, Queen (Dronning) Quarter, St. Croix; at the north end of which, on north side of Concordia Gut, are the old mill tower and buildings. Included in estate is strip 490 yards wide, with mean length of 2,720 yards, comprising 5a and 4a in Queen Quarter, with 3a, 2c, 9a, and 10c, in Northside B Quarter, ending at Concordia Bluff on north coast. Justitsraad Moth (or Mooth), proprietor.—Beck. Bounded on east by Saltriver and Morningstar, south by Mary's Fancy, west by Glynn, Windsor, and Clairmont Estates. Called also "Upper Concordia," to distinguish this from Lower Concordia in Westend Quarter.
- Concordia Bay;** 700 yards across entrance, average width 350 yards, oblique length 600 to 700 yards, with anchorage; fine sand beach at head; east of Kiddle Point, on southeast shore of St. John Island, $\frac{5}{8}$ mile northwest of Ram Head, behind Booby Rock. Concordia Estate situated just north, whence name. Saltbearing pond on east; hence, also called Saltpond or Zoutpan Bay.—G. B. Nov. 7, 1923.
- Concordia Creek;** Rises in Canaan Estate, northeast of Mount Eagle, in Northside B Quarter, flows southeast 2 miles into King Quarter, bends around northeast 2 miles farther, passes Glynn and Concordia, and empties into Sugar Bay, taking name of Salt River; whence Saltriver Bay, north coast of St. Croix. Also called "Concordia Bæk," "Concordia Gut."
- Concordia Hill;** 126 feet high, 275 yards north of Concordia or Zoutpan Bay, near southernmost turn of Southside Road, Coral Bay Quarter, St. John.
- Concordia Saltpond;** See Saltpond, St. John.
- Congo Cay;** Lanceolate or shuttle-shaped island, 170 feet high, 1,240 yards long, 160 yards wide, area 25.46 acres; 260 yards north of Lovango Cay. On eighteenth century charts, called "Cam Island;" by Oxholm, "Kukkelusse Kay" (variants, Kukkelusse, Cucculus, Coculus); in the Derrotero, "El Cayo Congo ó Lovango Chico," or simply "Lovango Chico." The eastern extremity is called on the *Scorpion* survey, "Indian Inscription Point."
- Congo Point;** Topographic station on a boulder mass joined by a narrow neck to west end of Congo Cay.
- Congo Ridge;** Straight narrow hill, summit elevation 170 feet, running greater part of length of Congo Cay. Same as Cam or Kam Hill.
- Constitution Hill;** Estate, on hill so called, 350 feet high, on tract 25 in Queen Quarter, with most of tract 7 in Company Quarter, St. Croix. Plantation of James Hely Hughes' widow (Enke). Spelled by Danish, Constitutionhill.
- Constitutionhill;** Estate, Constitution Hill, St. Croix.—Dewitz; Reichel; Oxholm.
- Contant;** Estate with stone mill on ridge, 1,050 yards northwest of Gregerie Bay, St. Thomas; latitude $18^{\circ} 20'$ 1,405 m., long. $64^{\circ} 57'$ 685 m. Erroneously, Constant.
- Contant;** Estate on brow of hill, 200 yards from west coast, south of Enghed Pond, St. John.—T. 3779 and D. R.
- Contant Hill;** 334 feet high, lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 32.74''$ (1,007 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 47' 37.53''$ (1,102 m.), $\frac{1}{8}$ mile southeast of Contant Estate, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Contant Point. G. P., "Flag 99."
- Contant Point;** Salient of northwest side of Calvary Bay entrance, 650 yards south of Contant Estate, west side of St. John.—G. B.

- Contant Road;** Leaves Mosquito Bay Road, 200 yards east of Nisky, climbs ridge to Contant Mill, and takes name of Crown Road, q. v., St. Thomas.—T. 3771.
- Contentment;** Small estate, mainly in Contentment Valley, south of Fredensdal and Richmond Estate; tract 10, Isaac Ewans' Plantation, Company Quarter, St. Croix.
- Contentment Dalen;** Danish name of Contentment Valley, Company Quarter, St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Contentment Gut;** Rivulet flowing northwest through Contentment Estate, St. Croix.—Eggers. Danish name, "Contentment Bæk."
- Contentment Hill;** Sharp acclivity, 300 feet high, at northwest corner of Contentment Estate, St. Croix.
- Contentment Valley;** Hollow occupying center of Contentment Estate and drained by Contentment Bæk or Gut, St. Croix.
- Cook's Point;** Coki Point, St. Thomas.—P. D. J.
- Cooper;** Estate, also called Cooper Bay, or Montpellier, tract 25, Prince Quarter, south coast of St. Croix.—Map 3242.
- Cooper Bay;** Bight on south coast of Prince Quarter, St. Croix, near Cooper's Montpellier Estate, also called Cooper Bay. Recent survey apparently makes this identical with Negro Bay.
- Cooper Bay;** Estate 52, south shore of Prince Quarter, St. Croix. In 1754 belonged to heirs of Alexander Cooper, whence name; also called "Montpellier." Sugar cane and pasture. In 1851, still owned by Cooper family, and called "Lower Negro Bay."—*Scorpion*.
- Coral Bay;** Large, deep indentation at east end of St. John Island; $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide at entrance, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; deeper and three times larger than St. Thomas Harbor; the "best harbor in Lesser Antilles" (De Booy & Faris, p. 139), and capable of even greater improvement by breakwaters; but within easy gun-range from Tortola. Branches into Coral Harbor, Hurricane Hole, and Round Bay.—C. P. Variants: Corallbay, Corallbay, Corral Bay, Bahia del Coral, Craal Bay, Crawl Bay, Kraal Bay. Good survey by H. M. S. *Scorpion*, in 1851.
- Coral Bay;** Quarter of St. John Island, fourth and most populous of the five quarters; includes southeast portion of island east of meridian passing through Cabritahorn Point on north shore of Great Lameshur Bay, as far north as spur of 1,142-foot peak, thence following basin rim of Coral Harbor northwest, northeast, east and southeast to Battery Point. Oxholm continued line east along north basin rim of Hurricane Hole to meridian through More Hill. Sixteen estates were located by number, as follows: 1, Hermitage; 2, Carolina; 3, Emmaus (on Palestina Hill, 187 feet); 4, Emmaus; 5, Bordeaux; 6, on Delectable Mountain; 7, Pen Point; 8, Sanders Gut; 9, Bluff southeast of Sanders Bay; 10, Plaas Bay; 11, 230 feet south-southwest of Meyer Bay; 12, St. Cuyacus Bay well; 13, Lieven or Sabbat Point; 14 and 15, not indicated; 16, Concordia. Population (1917), 345. Also spelled "Corallbay." It includes Leduck Cay and Booby Rock.
- Corallbay;** Same as Coral Bay, St. John, q. v.—Dewitz.
- Corallbay Havn;** Same as Coral Harbor, q. v.—Z.; Oxholm.
- Coralberg;** Ridge forming backbone of northeast portion of St. John Island, northwest and north of Coral Harbor; in particular, its highest peak or one of its highest peaks; either Ajax Peak, q. v., or the 895-foot summit 340 yards east-northeast.—Dewitz.
- Coral Harbor;** Northwest arm of Coral Bay; affording excellent anchorage for shallow-draft vessels and good water supply. Moravian Mission base.

Variants: Coralbay Havn; Corallbay; Puerto del Coral; and Coral Harbour.

Corallbay; (1) Coral Bay, St. John.—Oldendorp, p. 46. (2) Coral Harbor.—West, p. 258.

Cornelis Delicaets Huys; Old landmark, on central ridge of St. Thomas, between "France gereformeerde Kerk," on west, and "Jurriaan Karstens Huys"; south of Jurriaan Hansens (now Hull) Bay and north of "Steene Trenchen" at western limit of Charlotte Amalia (now St. Thomas City).

Cornelis Tallards Bay; Original name of Tallard or Santa Maria Bay; q. v., St. Thomas. Doubtless for Cornelius Tallard, a mariner or colonist.—K.

Corn Hill; 92-foot knoll in Cornhill Estate, St. Croix.

Cornhill; Small estate, 18b (George Harris and Nicholas Tuite), 1,200 yards north of Manchenil Bay, Company Quarter, St. Croix.—Quin, p. 41.

Corps-de-Garde; Cove at the Battery, south of Hannah's Rest, St. Croix. Called "Anse du Corps-de-garde" by Lapointe. Danish, Vagt, Vagtkorps, Vagthus.

Corteri; Seventeenth century French Plantage, near south coast of St. Croix, not far from Longford.—Lapointe.

Corral-Bay; Variant spelling of Coral Bay, St. John.—Høst, p. 4.

Cottage; Estate, 32, in southwest part of Queen (Dronning) Quarter, St. Croix. Deeded to John Meyer. Has three cotton patches and a cane patch; remainder, bush and grass.—Oxholm.

Cottogarden; Old estate, 31b and 32, Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix; Cook Plantage, on north coast, 1¼ miles west of East Point. Ruins of estate house near Cottogarden Bay beach. Also spelled, Cotton Garden. Danish equivalent, Bomuldhave.

Cottogarden Bay; 530 yards wide, between rocky abutment on west and Cottogarden Point; 280-yard sand beach at west side, with ruins of Cottogarden house 120 yards from shore; east 270 yards, bluff and shingle. North shore of Eastend Peninsula, St. Croix.

Cottogarden Peninsula; Portion of Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix, east of the isthmus, 1,000 yards across between Tague Bay and Turner Hole; thence extending 4,300 yards to East Point. Two summits of Goat Hills rise to elevations of 615 and 660 feet respectively. Named from the only still-occupied Estate on the Peninsula.

Cottogarden Point; Prominent rocky salient, with 55-foot knoll, east of old Cottogarden Estate, jutting from north shore of Eastend Peninsula, opposite eastern terminus of long reef paralleling north coast of St. Croix.—Map 3242. Marked by Triangulation station "Cotton," not observed. Called Lang Point by eighteenth century map makers.

Cotton Grove; Beverhoudt's Cottongrove Estate, St. Croix.—L. & W.; Z.

Cottongrove; Estate, comprising tracts 35, 43, and 43 bis, in Eastend A, and the adjacent 4b and 5a in Eastend B Quarters, on south coast of St. Croix, between Mount Fancy and Robin Bay. Also called "Cotton Grove," and Beverhout's Plantage; owned by Gen. Kriegs-Commissaire Lucas von Beverhoudt (1754). Danish equivalent, Bomuldlund. Old Milltower and ruins of mansion, on spur of ridge, called "Cottongrove Hill." In 1851, with Mt. Fancy, property of Stakeman.

Cottongrove Bakker; Danish name of Cottongrove Hills, "længere mod Øst" (larger toward east).—Eggers.

Cottongrove Hill; Spur of ridge (Udløb) stretching in broken terraces southwest from main watershed, across line between Eastend A and B Quarters, St. Croix.—Dan. 80. Elevation given as 860 feet; but summit from which ridge starts is 825 feet high.

- Cottongrove Strand**; Beach of western portion of Robin Bay, south coast of St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Cotton Valley**; Plain nearly 400 yards wide, extending back from Lalande or Gulklip (Yellowcliff) Bay on north coast of Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix, 1,200 yards south. Mary's Fancy, at northwest corner, is terminus of automobile road toward east; whence a trail runs south along base of hills on west, passing Cotton Valley Mill tower, reaching old Grove Estate.—T. 3837 D. R. In '60s, hundreds of acres were still covered with cotton and cane, that are now desolate under a growth of cactus, maran, crotons, lantanas, and other weeds.—Millspaugh (1902).
- Courtebotte**; Seventeenth century French Plantage, near Sally's Fancy, St. Croix.
- Couturier**; Old French Plantage, near Bellevue, St. Croix.
- Cow Rock**; Islet, 10 feet high, lat. 18° 18' 20'', long. 64° 50' 53'', westernmost of cluster in southern approach to St. James Bay, ½ mile south of Deck Point. Sometimes referred to as "Cow," or "The Cow," (Spanish) "La Vaca"; or together with another rock 260 yards east, as "Cow and Calf." See Calf Rock.
- Cowell Battery**; Old fort on top of Cowell Hill, named Fort Cowell, built during English occupation (Knox, pp. 91-2). See Cowell Point. The battery is now merely a pilot signal station.
- Cowell Flagstang**; (Danish) "Cowell Flagstaff," at Cowell Battery, St. Thomas, where pilots are signaled.—Dan. 80.
- Cowell Hill**; 207 feet high, 400 yards north of Cowell Point, Hassel Island. Site of an old battery, now a signal station. Also called "Cowell's Hill."—Eggers. Sometimes called "Signal Hill."—Ltb.
- Cowell Point**; Southern extremity of Hassel Island, west side of St. Thomas Harbor entrance. Called "Magens-Pent" by Høst, but renamed in honor of Colonel Cowell, the English commander to whom the port was surrendered, April 1, 1801, after the erection of a fort or battery, also named in his honor, on the hill 400 yards north of the Point. Two or three authorities spell the name "Cowel."
- Cowpet Bay**; 550 yards wide, shoal but sheltered, northwest arm of St. James Bay, east of Deck Point, St. Thomas.
- Craal Bay**; Vernacular name for Coral Bay, St. John.—Census Report (1917), p. 13.
- Crab Rock**; Detached, inner of two rocks off east point of Camp Bay, Hans Løllik Island.—O. R. 73600, No. 8, corrected by T. 3771.
- Crabe, Isle à**; Saba Island, q. v.—Bellin, I, 77. Spanish equivalents, Cámbaro, Cangrejo, Jalba.
- Crabes, Baye des**; French, meaning "Bay of Crabs," same as Dutch Krabbeban Bay (Crabpond Bay), later called "Backefall Bay," St. Thomas.—Bellin, I, 78.
- Crameni**; Old French settlement, just south of Judith Point, probably on 215-foot hill, Company Quarter, St. Croix.—Lapointe.
- Crawl Bay**; Coral Bay, St. John. So spelled by Mortimer, Bellin, Laurie and Whittle, etc.
- Crequi'et**; Danish, "the Crequi," or Crequis, densely wooded gulch.—Geogr. Tidsskrift, 13, p. 82.
- Crequis**; Deep narrow valley (Længdedal), described as a "romantic Cleft, (Kløft)," 2¼ miles long, covered with luxuriant forest, watered by Crequis Bæk or Gut and traversed by Crequis Road, Northside A Quarter, St. Croix.—Eggers; Børgesen.

Crequis Bak; Danish name of Crequis Gut.

Crequis Gut; Permanent watercourse (Vandløb), rising on west slope of Oxford Hill, flowing length of Crequis Valley and emptying on west coast 500 yards south of Sprat Hall, northwest portion of St. Croix.

Crequis Road; Nearly 3 miles long, traversing Crequis Valley from Sprat Hall on west coast to Annaly Col, where it connects with roads toward north, east, southeast, and southwest.—Eggers. Spelled "Cricque Road" on field sheet.

Creuse Bay; Storehouse at Cruz Bay, St. John.—Knox, p. 87.

Cricket Rock; Islet, 46 feet high, area 2.52 acres; steep, pinnaced; over 1,000 yards east-northeast (68°) from Cockroach Island and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of west end of St. Thomas.—D. R., T. 3769-70, p. 11; Dan. 265; H. O. 3903, 2318. Also called "Cricket," "La Roca Cricket," "Little Cockroach," "Cockroach." The equivalents, "Grillo" (Spanish) and "Faarekylling" (Danish), not on charts.

Cricque Road; Same as Crequis Road, q. v., St. Croix.—T. 3798.

Crown Bay; Cove on south shore of St. Thomas, northwest of Careen Hill. Cable landing.—T. 3771; Swan. Called by Rohde "Gregerie Bay" from the Grigri tree on its shore. This name, after spreading to embrace the adjacent channels, disappeared at its place of origin.

Crown Hill; Same as West Mountain, St. Thomas.

Crown House; On Crown Road, where it crosses col at 1,218 feet elevation, between Crown Hill and Hawk Hill, St. Thomas.—T. 3770.

Crown Mountain; Highest peak on St. Thomas Island; altitude 1,550 feet; lat. $18^\circ 21' 31.422''$ (967 m.), long $64^\circ 58' 20.64''$ (606 m.). Also called West Mountain, or considered as peak of last. At conjunction of boundaries of Westend, Little Northside, and Southside Quarters.—T. 3770; Map 3240; C. P.

Crownprince; Quarter or ward in Charlotte Amalia, now St. Thomas City. Danish, Kronprins.

Crown Princes Quarter; Same as last. Danish, Kronprinsens-Kvarter.—Census.

Crown Road; Continuation of Contant Road up south slope of Crown Mountain to Crown House, thence down west slope to junction with Northside and Bonne Esperance Roads.—T. 3770 and 3771.

Cruitz Bay; Cruz Bay Quarter, as named on Oxholm's map of St. John (1780). Variant of Dutch Kruisbaai, (Cross Bay). See Cruz Bay (Quarter).

Crumbay; Plantation or Estate, later called Nisky, near Krum Bay, St. Thomas. "Crumbay" in text; "Krumbay" on map.—Reichel.

Cruabay; Cruz Bay Village and Postoffice, capital of St. John.—Dan. 80; West, p. 255.

Cruz Bay; Same as Cruz Bay, St. John.—Lippincott.

Cruz Bay; Coasters' harbor at western extremity of St. John Island. Inside the south entrance, Galge Point, on the south side of the Bay is Galge Cove, extending east to Battery Point, which incloses Christian Cove, at the eastern end. Cruz Bay was so called by Reichel, De Booy & Faris, etc.; the village was always so called, allowing for variant spellings; the Postoffice is so called, and the G. B. has brought the name of the bay into conformity; to avoid confusion, changing the name of Great Cruz Bay, 1 mile south, to Calvary Bay. Rejected alternatives: Bahía Pequeña de la Cruz, Christian's, Creuse, Cruits, Cruyts, Crux, Galge, Gallows, Klein Crux, Lille Crux, Lille Cruyts, Little Cruz.

Cruz Bay; Village, Postoffice, and Capital of St. John Island; situated on south shore of Cruz Bay at western end of Island. The Government station is a white building called "the Fort" (Old Christiansfort or Fort

Christian) on Battery Point which projects 190 yards from the south shore and divides the bay into Christian Cove on the east, and Galge Cove on the south. The village, the largest on the Island, in 1917 had a population of 50 persons. It extends back from the beaches of both Coves. An excellent road, called by Oxholm, Nye Konge-Vey, now Centerline Road, leads across the northern portion of the Island to Coral Bay. Named by Oxholm, Christiansbye; present name spelled by Knox, Creuse Bay; by Lippincott, etc., Cruxbay; by Lawrence, called "Cruz Village."

Cruz Bay; Quarter, westernmost on St. John Island; bounded on east by Maho Bay and Reef Bay Quarters. According to Oxholm's map, the boundary starts opposite Trunk Cay, runs east southeast to 505-foot hill south of American Chimney, thence south to Camelberg Peak, west about 1,160 yards, southwest over the summit of Gift Hill, to the east point of Hart Bay. According to Census sketchmap, line runs from Peter Bluff over Peter Peak, 754-foot col, southeast to Centerline Road, over hills of 830, 921, 848, and 760 feet, crossing gut to 765-foot hill; thence southeast to head of Fish Bay. Population (1917), 269, including 4 whites. The following cays are attached to Cruz Bay Quarter, viz: Mingo, Lovango, Congo, Steven, Henley, Ramgoat, Rata, Trunk, and Perkins; besides Two Brothers, Blunder, and Carval Rocks.

Cruz Village; Cruz Bay, Postoffice on Bay so called, St. John.—B. A. 2452.

Cuarentena; Spanish, Quarantine station, sc., on Muhlenfels Point, St. Thomas.—Der., p. 280.

Cucaracha; Spanish equivalent of Cockroach Cay; but name is rather confusingly applied to Turtledove Cay. See "La Cucaracha."

Cucculus Key; Same as Congo Cay, q. v.—Dewltz; Reichel.

Cudejarre Point; Sharp salient, with 25-foot bluff, and 120-foot hill 200 yards north-northwest, jutting out from coast of St. Croix $\frac{3}{8}$ mile southwest of East Point. Name still used, after 2½ centuries.—Lund. Adaptation of French, Cap de Cudejarre, meaning "Cape of (the) bottom of a jar," i. e., Jugbottom.—Bellin, I, 75. Written by Lapointe and Van Keulen, "C. du Cudeiare."

Cuivre, Isle du; Old French name of Inner Brass Island.—Bellin.

Cunnil Bay; Cinnamon or Caneel Bay, St. John, q. v.—Mortimer.

Current Hole; Great Bay, q. v., between Cabrita Point and Current Hole (passage), at east end of St. Thomas. Spanish, "Hoyo de la Corriente." Name dropped for Great Bay; restricted to passage so called.—H. O. Publ. 129; Dan. 265.

Current Hole; Passage or Cut, 400 yards wide, bisected by Current Rock, between Water Point at east end of St. Thomas and northwest point of Great St. James. Also called "Current Passage," "Current Hole and Passage"; Spanish "El Paso o Pasaje de la Corriente." The eastern of the two channels was called by the Dutch "Passagie met klyne Vaartuygen." Two other passages, at west end of St. Thomas are called, respectively, "Big Current Hole," and "Little Current Hole."

Currenthole Point; Water Point, St. Thomas. Spanish, "La Punta del Hoyo de la Corriente."

Current Rock; Islet, 13 feet high, area 65 square rods, in middle of Current Hole, off east end of St. Thomas. Schorbomonoch Eyland of Van Keulen's map seems to be identical with this; though Schorbomonok Isle, of Bellin's atlas, (evidently same name) may be Steven Cay.

Darby; Small plantation of Obed Derby or Darby, occupying southern $\frac{1}{2}$ of tract 45, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.—Beck. (1754). It became the

west half of Anna's Hope.—Oxholm (1780). Now part of Shoy's estate.—T. 3800 (1920).

Darby Hill; 225 feet high, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Shoy, on southern part of tract 45, Obed Darby's plantation, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.

Darby Hill; Probably for Darby Hill, St. Croix.—Eggers.

David Point; Bluff angle at southerly extremity of Westend Quarter, west entrance to Nattepan Bay, west cove of Fortuna Bay, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles southeast of west end of St. Thomas.—G. B. Called by Høst, "Riks-Pent"; by Keulen, "Ryks-Davidses Punt"; by Bellin, "Pointe de David"; on Post route map, "Davis Point"; doubtless a surname, as Jelles Davidts was a colonist in 1678 (Knox, p. 247). David Point (G. B.) is locally known to the planters as Coffee Point and to skippers as Pubedam or Pull-an'-bedam' Point.

David's Point; David Point, St. Thomas, q. v.—Dan. 265; B. A. 2452.

De Beltgem Road; Leaves West India Dock; crosses Sugar Estate Plain; fringed with small villas and gardens, gay with hibiscus, bougainvillea, and corallita; joins Norregade, St. Thomas City; reserved for westbound traffic. Spelled also "De Beltjean's Road."

De Beltjean's Road; Same as "De Beltgem Road," St. Thomas.—Lightbourn (1923).

Debt Hill; 1,230 feet high, lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 30''$, long. $64^{\circ} 44' 57.8''$, 2,000 yards west-southwest of head of Coral Harbor, 2,500 yards northeast of Reef Bay, near Bordeaux Road, on divide and boundary between Coral Bay and Reef Bay Quarters, St. John.

Deck Bay; Shallow bight on east shore of southern part of Water Island, 1,400 yards west-southwest of Sprat Point.

Deck Eyland; Dutch name of Thatch Cay, northeast of St. Thomas. Named by Van Keulen, "Deck Eyland of I. Verde"; by Oldendorp (German), "Déck Eyland oder Verde"; both meaning "Deck Island or Green I." Spanish, "Isla Verde."

Deck Point; Bluff extremity of peninsula, with 142-foot hill, projecting southward $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, on west side of Cowpet Bay, Redhook Quarter, south shore, near east end of St. Thomas.

De Druyf Bay; Druif Bay, q. v.—K.

De Koks Punt; Coki Point, St. Thomas.—K.

Delikaat or Delicaet; See "Cornelis Delicaets Huys," St. Thomas.

Denis Bay; Small reefy cove, east of Perkins Cay, on northwest shore of St. John Island. Flanked by two coral reefs, affording anchorage for small craft. Lindqvist's place. Boarding house (one of the two "hotels" on the island) accommodates outers. Beautiful sand beach affords excellent surf bathing. Coconut-palms grow in this vicinity. (Not Dunis nor Dunnis.)—G. B. Spanish, "Bahía Dionisio."

Deripo Shoal; At Christianssted Harbor entrance; mentioned in connection with Sandboard Shoal, Middleground, and Baracouta (Barracuda) Shoal; outside of Point Battery, with Long Reef and Round Reef on west.—St. Thomas Almanack (1878), p. 50.

Detler Point; Probably an engraver's error for Detlev Point.—Arrowsmith's Leeward Islands (1842). Confirmed by Purdy, Desslon & Jefferys (1818), as Detlevs Point. Same as Ditlef Point, q. v., St. John.

Detlevs Point; Detlev or Ditlef Point, q. v., St. John.—P. D. J.

Dcurloo's Bay; Same as Durloe, Dorlo, Duerloo, or Duurloo Bay, St. John.—Westergaard, p. 169.

- Devers Bay**; Small cove, southeast of Chocolate Hole, between Samsy and Buhvun Points, southwestern coast of St. John Island. (Not Samsy).—G. B.
- Diamond**; Estate in southwest central portion of Prince Quarter, St. Croix. Tracts 38 and 39, on south side of Centerline Road, separated by Southside Road, both tracts mostly in sugar cane, with west $\frac{1}{2}$ of 43 pasture land, in 1754 were the inheritance of "Constantins Enkes Arvinger" (Constantine's widow's heirs); 43b, now grassy grove, belonged to Phillip Francis. Estate village, "great house" and mill, central on 100-foot swell, east of St. George Bek or Mint Gut and Southside Road. See Diamond School.
- Diamond**; Estate, 28, Queen Quarter, St. Croix; sugar plantation next south of Ruby. In 1754 belonged to Abrah: Anson; 1777, called Abrahamsen Plantage; 1799 and 1818, as now. All early maps show Ruby and Diamond in same color or without division line.—Oxholm.
- Diamond Keturah**; Estate, 31 and west $\frac{1}{4}$ of 30, Company Quarter, south coast of St. Croix. Also called "Little Diamond," and "Richardson Plantage," from John Peter Richardsen, proprietor (1754). Little Diamond Mill on southwest skirt of 80-foot hill overlooking Manchenil Bay.—Quin.
- Diamond School**; Moravian Schoolhouse, on south side of Centerline Road, in northwest corner of tract 38, Diamond Estate, Prince Quarter, St. Croix. Danish, Diamond Skole.
- Diedrichs**; Estate, in eighteenth century occupying Buck Island, St. Croix. Called "Diedrichs Plantage," by Oldendorp (1767); patented to "Byeskriver Johann Hendrich Diedrichs" (Townclerk John Henry Diedrich) according to Beck's "Tilforladelig Kort over St. Croix" (1754), whence the Island might properly be called "Diedrich Cay." Ruins, presumably of Diedrich Estate house, were found by C. & G. S. triangulation party, under large conspicuous tamarind tree, on top of 342-foot hill forming summit of Cay. G. P., "Bird," 38 yards west, at 330 feet elevation.—Descr Sta. No. 13.
- Diedrichs Cay**; Same as Buck Island, St. Croix. From Diedrichs Plantage, which occupied it in 1754.
- Diedrichs Point**; Low projection from south side of Buck Island, St. Croix. See Diedrichs (estate). Smoother ground, cultural possibilities, and proximity to St. Croix, as well as report of ruins, indicate this point as site of landing for old estate.—Map. 3242.
- Die Liefde**; Lower Love Estate, St. Croix. Dutch, meaning "The Love."—H. O. 1423.
- Din Point**; Bold dark headland, with cliffs 80 to 100 feet high, at northeast extremity of Savana Island, 2 miles west of St. Thomas Island. On adjacent western shore, massive boulders have been riven from cliff, where in heavy weather the roar of the sea rushing into the crevices is "terrific and deafening."—T. 3769 D. R., p. 9, 13. Danish Døn, and cognate roots in other Indo-Germanic languages all have the sense of a roaring, rushing, rumbling, thundering noise, produced by the downpour of waters, as of a torrent, rain, hail, or breakers.—Oxford Dictionary; G. B. Geographic position of a large, high, detached rock, 2 meters off Din Point, mentioned in the Derrotero as "una piedra que no vela" (a rock that does not cover): lat. 18° 20' 57" (1,751 m.), long. 65° 04' 27" (933 m.).
- Diorite Bluff**; Massive cliffs, 20 to 40 feet high, composed of this rock, along shore between Firewood Beach and east end of Mary Peninsula, St. John.—T. 3772 D. R.
- Dirk Salomons Bay**; Now called "French Bay," q. v., St. Thomas.—K.

Ditlef Point; Bold promontory at extremity of peninsula, 1,200 yards long, 90 to 300 yards wide; jutting southward between Rendezvous Bay and Fish Bay; with two hills, north end 175 feet, south end 152 feet, with a low hollow 510 yards north of Ditlef Point, with trail-end, landing-beach and small bay, on east side of Rendezvous Bay, western part of south shore of St. John Island.—Dan. 80. Named for an old colonial family, variously spelled "Detlev," "Ditlev," "Ditlof," "Ditlef," "Dittleff," "Dittlef," etc. Confusion augmented by addition of possessive, 's, and by mistaking F for antique long S. Variants and corruptions: Detlevs, Detler, Ditlefs, Ditless, Dittlefs, Dittless, etc. G. P., lat. 18° 18' 47.825" (1,470.4 m.), long. 64° 45' 59.3" (1,741.6 m.).—G. B. Nov. 7, 1923.

Ditlef Trail; Leaves sand-beach on east side of Rendezvous Bay, runs northward along ridge of Ditlef Peninsula, thence west along south slope of Gift Hill, to join Southside Road, St. John Island.

Ditless Point; Same as Ditlef Point.—T. 3772 D. R.; C. P.

Ditlev Point; Ditlef Point, St. John.—Z.

Dittleff Point; Variant form of Ditlef Point, q. v. Name of family in St. Croix.—Lund. Westergaard, p. 171, mentions Ditlof Nicholas Friis, "fiscal" or Government attorney.

Dittlefs Punt; Ditlef Point, St. John.—Oxholm; Reichel.

Dittless Point; Ditlef Point.—H. O. 3903 and Publ. 129. Error for Dittlefs Point, St. John.

Doerloo Cays; Dutch phonetic equivalent of Danish Duurloo, name of colonial family, from whom Durløe Bay and Cays took their name.

Dog Island; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, area 12.14 acres, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east-southeast of Little St. James Island. So named on all modern charts. Called by Dutch and Danes, "Hund or Hunde Eyland"; by the Creoles, "Hond"; and by the Spanish, "Isla del Perro."

Dog-Island Cut; Boat-passage, 440 yards wide, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ -fathom rock in middle, between Little St. James Island and Dog Island. Called in the Derrotero, "El Freu de la Isla del Perro."

Dog Point; Triangulation station on east end of narrow rocky neck, rising to 60-foot bluff, forming eastern and highest portion of Dog Island, at southern end of Pillsbury Sound.

Dog Rock; 9 feet high, highest of group 200 yards east of Dog Island, south end of Pillsbury Sound. Spanish, Piedra del Perro.

Doily Hill; Dolby Hill Estate, St. Croix. Mill on road southwest of St. John.—Millspaugh.

Dolby Hill; Estate in St. Croix, formerly called Montpellier, comprising tract 3 and north four-fifths of 10 in Queen (Dronning) Quarter, together with the adjoining peninsular tract 10b, east of Sugar Bay in Northside Quarter. Originally, Peter Cornelius Low's Plantage.

Domkirk Rock; Crag, with twin steeple-shaped pinnacles, resembling a cathedral, 100 yards southeast of Virgin Point, at south extremity of Savana Island. Danish Domkirke, or Dutch Domkerk, Cathedral. Photographs in T. 3769-70 D. R. show striking resemblance to views of Cathedrals at Rheims, Amiens, Tours, Notre Dame, Durham, Westminster, etc.—G. B.

Donoe; Estate, east of Wintberg Road, where it turns off north from Tutu Road, 2,470 yards (1.4 m.) east of St. Thomas Harbor, in New Quarter, St. Thomas.

Donoe Hill; 308 feet high, just in rear of Donoe Estate, 300 yards north of Tutu Road, New Quarter, St. Thomas.—T. 3771.

Dorlo Bay; Variant of Durløe Bay, St. John.—Oldendorp. p. 46, spells it "Dorlobay."

- Dorlobayen*; I. e., Dorlo Bay; also spelled "Deurloo," "Duerloo," "Durlo," "Durløe," "Duurloo;" northwest shore of St. John.—Udtog.
- Dorothea*; Estate, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Dorothea Bay, on Northside Road, St. Thomas.—Hornbeck; Reichel; Dan. 265.
- Dorothea Bay*; 400 yards wide, between Dorothea and Ruy Points, long. $64^{\circ} 57' 45''$ W., north coast of St. Thomas. Originally called "Lammert Bay;" q. v.—T. 3770 and D. R.; G. B., 3-2-21; C. P., p. 118.
- Dorothea Point*; Sharp projection between Dorothea Bay and Hull Bay, Little Northside Quarter, St. Thomas. Local name. Formerly called "Lammert Point."—G. B.
- Dorothea Road*; Continuation of Northside Road to junction at col with Lerkentund Road, turning north, and Solberg Road, extending southeast down slope to French Hill, St. Thomas.—T. 3771.
- Dorp*; Dutch, in Creole phrase "di Dorp," meaning "the Village" of Charlotte Amalia or St. Thomas.—Høst.
- Dos Hermanos*; Spanish equivalent of "Two Brothers," q. v.—Derrotero, pp. 274, 290, 294.
- Double Hill*; 910 feet high, lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 14.64''$ (450 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 44' 40''$ ($1,177$ m.); 1,400 yards north-northeast of Genti Bay and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Reef Bay Road, near center of St. John Island. Name reported to C. & G. S. field party as "Dublune." Equivalents: Dutch, "Dubloen"; Danish, "Dublon"; French, "Doublon"; Spanish, "Doblon."
- Dove Key*; Turtledove Cay.—Holst.
- Drabanter*; Danish, meaning "Satellites," German "Trabanten," both applied to the Cays adjacent to St. Thomas.—Lassen.
- Drake Channel*; Passage, averaging 3 miles wide, extending eastward from northeast shore of St. John along south and southeast shores of Tortola. Entered by Sir Francis Drake in 1580, on his expedition against San Domingo. Also called "Sir Francis Drake Channel," and by the buccaneers "Virgins' Gangway."—Deckert; Baldwin.
- Dreetek Bay*; Indentation on northeast shore of St. John, north of the Haulover, and northwest of Nancy Hill.—Oxholm; *Scorpion*. Same as Haulover Bay, or its southeast cove. Immediately east is a rocky bluff, 60 to 80 feet high, forming a right angle of the shore line marked by G. P. "Spike"; lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 08.2''$ (252 m.); long. $64^{\circ} 40' 28.7''$ (844 m.).
- Drif Bay*; Same as Druif Bay, q. v. So spelled by Rohde, B. A. 2183; Fr. 2312; Derrotero, etc. Derivable from either Drift, q. v., or Druif, q. v.; the latter confirmed by Van Keulen.
- Drif Point*; Same as Druif Point.
- Drift Bay*; Same as Druif Bay, q. v.—C. P. (1921).
- Dronningens Kvarter*; Original name and official Danish equivalent of Queen Quarter, St. Croix.
- Droogie*; Sand bank or shoal, so named by Van Keulen, and agreeing in position with 1-foot depth 220 yards north-northwest of Sandy Point, Water Island.
- Drue Bay*; Danish equivalent of Druif Bay.
- Druif Bay*; 340 yards wide, between rocky necks known as Providence Point and Druif Point, on west shore of Water Island, south of St. Thomas. Name derived from Dutch "Druif" (Grape), for "Zeedruif," (Seagrape), Danish "Druetræ," *Coccoloba uvifera*. (Not Baie Drif, Drif, Drift, Drue, Druyf, nor Ensenada Drif.)—G. B.
- Druif Point*; West end of neck 220 to 300 yards wide, 70 feet high, separating Druif Bay from Flamingo Bay, west shore of Water Island.—C. S. Map 3240.

- Drunk Bay;** On south side of Nanny Point, which projects 350 yards from southeast shore of St. John Island. Bayhead 1 mile north of Ram Head.
- Druyf Bay;** Druif Bay, q. v.—K. Decisive as to etymology of name; Druyf in old Dutch, or Druif in modern Dutch, meaning "Grape"; namely, Sea-grape.
- Dry Ledge;** Sandy islet, 100 meters long by 30 meters wide, area 4 square rods, 3 feet high; 500 yards off Richardsen Point; 1,000 yards west of Pull Point, north coast of St. Croix. Ground instable; protected on north and east by coral reef. G. P., "Dry."
- Dry Rock;** 2 feet high, 930 yards west-southwest (250° true) from Montalvan Point, Saba Cay. Nearby are two smaller rocks, a rock awash, reefs and breakers. Called by Bellin "Bank de Roches" (Bank of Rocks); and described in the Derrotero as "La roca que vela al sud de la Isla de Montalvan" (the rock which covers at the south of the Island of Montalvan; namely, Saba), with mention of "Dos pequeñas piedras que velan" (two small rocks which cover).
- Dubloon Hill;** Dutch equivalent of Doubloon Hill, indistinguishable in pronunciation, and believed to be the original name; Reef Bay Quarter, St. John.
- Dublon Hill;** Danish, Dublonbjerg, equivalent to Dutch Dubloenberg; equivalents of English Doubloon Hill, St. John.
- Dublune Hill;** Name of Doubloon Hill, St. John, as obtained by C. & G. S. field party.—T. 3772 (1919).
- DuChesne;** Seventeenth century French estate, on Recovery Road, where it mounts ridge south of Christiansted, St. Croix.
- Duck Cay;** Leduck Cay, St. John.—Imray's Sailing Directions for Gulf of Mexico (1856); Nautical description of Caribbee Islands, p. 26.
- Duck Island;** Early name of Leduck Cay, St. John. Gerard van Keulen (1719), on inset on map of St. Thomas, calls it "Peter le Ducks Eyland;" Carey & Lea's American Atlas (1822), No. 43, "Ducks Island"; Dan. 80, "Duck Island"; Imray, "Duck Cay."
- Duerloo Bay;** Variant of Durløe Bay, St. John.—De B. & F.
- Du Fresme;** Seventeenth century French Plantage, somewhere near Jolly Hill or Oxford, western part of St. Croix.—Lapointe.
- Du Hamel;** Old French estate near Anna's Hope, St. Croix.
- Dune Bay;** Old name of Jack Bay, St. Croix; French, "Anse des Dunes."
- Dunishay;** Denis Bay Estate, east of Hognest Bay, St. John.—Dewitz.
- Dunker;** Dunker's Plantage, at site of River Estate ruins, between forks of Jealousy Gut, tract 14, Prince Quarter, St. Croix.—Old.
- Dunnis Bay;** Variant of Denis Bay, St. John.—Oxholm.
- Durlo Bay;** Durløe Bay, St. John.—Knox, p. 72 et seq. Final e silent, used in but one of several variant spellings. See Duurloo Bay.
- Durlo Cays;** Same as Durløe Cays.—Knox. •
- Durloe Bay;** 340 yards wide, between Durløe Point and Kancel Point, penetrating northwest shore of Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John, for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; midway between, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile distant from, Hognest Point on north-northeast and Lind Point to southwest. Named for a Holland-Dutch colonist, whose name was variously spelled, as "Deurloo," "Duerloo," "Doerloo," "Dorlo," "Durloo," "Durlo," etc., and by his present-day descendants, Duurloo. After settling at Caneelboom on Cinnamon Bay (see estate, so called) he acquired a second estate on this bay and named it Klein Caneel; in English, Little Cinnamon; Danish, Lille Kanel; occurring also in a hybrid form Klein Cinnamon, abbreviated "K. C."; Spanish, "Bahía Canela Chica." Durloe Bay has borne the name of both the estate and its owner in all

- their variant forms. Present spelling, agreeing with Oxholm, British Admiralty, and Coast Pilot, adopted by G. B., Nov. 7, 1923. Abraham Smith's place.—Z. A small rounded neck projects on north side of Durløe Bay, $\frac{5}{8}$ mile south of Hognest Point, Cruz Bay Quarter, west shore of St. John.
- Durløe Cays**; Three islets in northeast entrance to Pillsbury Sound, between Lovango Cay and Hognest Point, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-northeast of Cruz Bay, St. John. Named for a Hollander, *Haus Doerloø*. See *Durløe Bay* for variant spellings. Islets severally named: Henley, Ramgoat, and Rata Cay, q. v.—H. O. 3903 and Publ. 129; Der.; C. P. Area, $14\frac{3}{4}$ acres.
- Durloes Bay*; *Durloø Bay*, St. John.—Oxholm's map, on which adjacent estate is named, Klein Caneel Bay, indicating names of bay and estate were interchangeable. This spelling, followed on B. A. Charts, fixed usage.
- Durloo Cays*; Same as *Durloø Cays*.—P. D. J. Atlas, "Durloos Kays."
- Durloos Kays*; *Durloo* or *Durloø Cays*, St. John.—P. D. J.
- Dutch Cap*; Same as *Dutchcap Cay*, q. v.—P. D. J.; Arrowsmith, etc.
- Dutchcap Cay**; Dome-shaped rocky islet, 600 yards long, 278 feet high, area 31.82 acres, 1 mile north-northwest of Salt Cay and 2 miles off Botany Point, St. Thomas. Named "Dutch Cap" by Purdy, Dessiou and Jefferys (1818), Arrowsmith (1842), etc.; and channel to north named *Dutchcap Passage*, by G. B. On most charts the cay is called "Dutchman's Cap," "Dutchman Cap, or Dutchmancap;" and in the *Derrotero*, "Gorro Flamenco" (Flemish Cap), q. v.
- Dutchcap Passage**; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, 24 fathoms deep; safe; south of *Cockroach Cay*. (Not *Canal Limpio*.)—G. B.
- Dutchman Cap*; Same as *Dutchcap Cay*.—Dan. 80; Hornbeck; Reichel.
- Dutchmancap*; Same as *Dutchcap Cay*.—Dewlitz; Reichel.
- Dutchman's Cap*; Same as *Dutchcap Cay*.—Dan. 265; B. A. 130, 2452; H. O.
- Duurloo Bay*; *Durloø Bay*, St. John. Named for ancestor of *Duurloo* family, still resident in islands; spelled "Durloø" by Oxholm, "Durlo" by Knox; *Duurloo*, present usage, authenticated by Etienne and Alfredo H. *Duurloo*, etc., by personal information and publication in *Lightbourn's Directory* (1918, pp. 39, 50, 57; 1921, pp. 1921, pp. 66, 87, 89, etc.) Doubling vowels in Danish merely denotes full long sounds.
- DuVal*; Seventeenth century plantage, on site of present *Canegarden Estate* house, on 120-foot *Canegarden Hill*, south coast of St. Croix.—Lapointe.
- Eagle Shoal**; Two round coral-patches, with depths of 3 and 12 feet, $\frac{5}{8}$ mile south of *Leduck Cay*, and 1 mile east-northeast of *Ram Head*, St. John. Spanish, *Bajo del Aguila*.
- East End*; Cape, eastern extremity of St. John. Same as *Eastend Point*.—B. A. 2452.
- Eastend**; Settlement and *Moravian School*, largest village on *Eastend Peninsula*, east of *Hanson Bay*, St. John Island. Chief industry, boat building; producing sloops, etc., of high grade; also the weaving of straw hats, fancy baskets, and table mats. (Not *East End*, *Oostend*, *Ostend*.)—G. B.
- Eastend**; Quarter, nearly continuous with *Eastend Peninsula*, St. John. According to Oxholm's map (1780), the western boundary was a meridian through *More Hill*; according to Census sketchmap, boundary leaves north shore 600 yards farther west and follows basin rim of *Hurricane Hole* west and south to *Battery Point*. Population (1917), 107, all blacks. See *Oostende*, *Ostend*. *Flanagan Island* is a part of this quarter.
- Eastend**; Quarter of St. Thomas Island, embracing the northern shore from *Tutu Bay* to *Prettyklip Point*, with *Thatch Cay* and *Grass Cay*; bounded on the west by *New Quarter* and on the south by *Redhook Quarter*. Population (1917), 85; 93 per cent colored. See remarks under "Oostent Punt."

- Eastend**; Quarter, or Rural District of St. Croix; comprising all of island east of line drawn from east shore of Christiansted Harbor to west shore of Spring Bay, thus including both old Eastend Quarters A and B. Population (1917), 85; 93 per cent colored. See remarks under "Oostent Punt" Kvarter.
- East End Quarter**; Eastend Quarter, of St. Thomas, St. John, St. Croix, respectively.—Census.
- Eastend A**; Quarter, Rural District of St. Croix, 18,000 Danish feet in width; defined on west by line from east side of Gallows Bay on north coast to west side of Spring Bay on south; on east conterminous with Eastend B Quarter, now included with it, except for separate numeration of tracts. Variants: Ostende, Oost Ende, Ostende, Oosteinde, etc.—Letter of Governor of Virgin Islands of United States, April 13, 1923. Green Cay belongs to this quarter.
- Eastend B**; Quarter of St. Croix; comprising all of island east of line from west portion of Coakley Bay across to west side of Robin Bay. Lapointe (1671) shows no French settlements. Beck (1754) shows complete subdivision into plantages or estates. Oldendorp (1767) names only Coakley, Kopman, Marko, Hughes; symbols for some others. Oxholm (1799) names: Carden, Valley, Cottongrove, Little-Profit, Hodge, Pow's, Solitude, Grove, Carton Hill, Fanny's Fancy, A. Carty (2), Madam Carty, Thos. Carty, Mary Fancy, Catharina's Hope, Tague Bay, Cottongarden; Knight, etc. by symbols. No one now living remembers any cultivation; estate boundaries are obliterated. District is arid, hot, wind-swept, grassless; only water is brackish, pumped by fan mills for the lean cattle at Cottongrove and west of Cotton Valley; region deserted, except by a few negro caretakers on these and Coakley Bay estates. See "Krat," and "Maran." Included in this quarter is Buck Island, formerly Diedrich's Estate.
- Eastend Bay**; About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, on south side of Eastend Point and east side of Privateer Point "Landtong" (small peninsula), St. John.—Map 3241. Called by Oxholm "Kukeluss Bay."
- Eastend Bay**; Same as Eva Bay, Thatch Cay.
- Eastend Cape**; Eastend Point, St. John.
- Eastend (Hill)**; Triangulation Station on Nancy Hill, St. J., q. v. for G. P.
- Eastend Peninsula**; Neck extending over 3 miles east-southeast from northeast corner of St. John Island mainland; width varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. It forms north inclosure of Coral Bay. Peninsula nearly conterminous with Eastend Quarter, whence name.
- Eastend Peninsula**; Same as Cottongarden Peninsula, St. Croix.
- Eastend Point**; Most easterly extremity of St. John Island. G. P., "Ledge" on long low rock spit, with cream-colored pinnacle, 8 feet high, 30 feet back; lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 948$ m., long. $64^{\circ} 39' 164$ m.—D. T. S. 146. Eastend Point, with 385-foot hill 650 yards west-northwest, is also referred to as "Eastend Cape."
- Eastern Channel**; Entrance to Christiansted Harbor, over inner part of Scotch Bank; depth 13 feet. St. Croix.—H. O. 1423, 1058; Publ. 129.
- Eastern Triangle**; East End of St. Croix; physiographic region, coextensive with the two Eastend Quarters; especially the portion east of Sight Gap. Three uplifts—Christiansted Hills, Mount Washington Hills, Goat Hills.—Quin.
- East Gregerie Channel**; 630 yards wide, clear of dangers, carrying 6 to 8 fathoms, between Water Island and Hassel Island, southeast of Careen Hill, St. Thomas.—Dan. 265; C. P. French, "Canal de Gregerie de l'Est."

- Easthill**; School, conducted by Moravian Brethren, situated on 170-foot hill, lat. $17^{\circ} 45' 35''$, long. $64^{\circ} 39' 12''$; south of bend of road at crossing of col. tract 15, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.—Quin; Dewitz.
- East Point**; Cusp of bluff at extremity of Eastend Peninsula, St. Croix; 100 yards westnorthwest is Kid Hill, 225 feet high. Called by French "Pointe de l'Est," or "Pointe du Vent"; Dutch, "Oosteinde;" Spanish, "Punta Oriental;" Danish, "Østende." Lat. $17^{\circ} 45' 26.9''$ (780 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 33' 56.2''$ (1,654 m.). Noteworthy as being the most easterly point in the Western Hemisphere, under the American flag.
- East Point*; Local name of Mühlenfels Point, St. Thomas.—T. 3771 D. R. Equivalent to Dutch Oost-Hoek, used before 1710.
- Eenigheid*; Variant spelling of Enighed, plantation in St. Thomas.—DeBooy & Faris.
- Benigheid*; Properly Eenigheld, Dutch equivalent of Danish Enighed, name of estate and pond, St. John.—Z.
- Eenigkeit*; Properly, Elnigkeit, German equivalent of Dutch Eenigheid, Danish Enighed; name of estate and pond, St. John.—Oxholm; Dewitz; B. A. 2452.
- Eensomhed*; Alternative spelling of Ensomhed, estate on Hull Bay, St. Thomas.—Hornbeck.
- Ehemal. Salzpfanne*; German, signifying "Former Saltpond"; applied to (1) Mandal Saltpond, St. Thomas; (2) near Binnewater, Redhook Bay, St. Thomas.—Oldendorp.
- Eindracht*; Endracht Estate, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423; Oxholm.
- Eindricht*; Endracht Estate, St. Croix.—P. D. J.
- El Bergantin*; Sail Rock in Virgin Passage. Mentioned in the Derrotero as "Peñasco llamado El Bergantin" (a large rock called "The Brigantine").—Sp. 250.
- Elephant Bay**; Cove on northwest shore of Water Island, southeast of and opposite Regis Point, St. Thomas.—B. A. 2183; Fr. 2312.
- Elephant Rock**; 8 feet high, tallest and outermost off north point of Elephant Bay, northwest shore of Water Island. Lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 34.5''$ (1,060 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 57' 07.9''$ (233 m.).
- El Freu de la Isla del Perro*; Spanish name of Dog Island Cut.—Der.
- El Gorro Flamenco*; See Gorro Flamenco.—Der., p. 285.
- Elizabeth Bank**; Depth $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, 3 miles east-northeast of Saltriver Point, 4 miles west of Buck Island, St. Croix. Called "Elizabeth Banks" on Dan. 80.
- Elizabeth Hill**; South of Magens Bay, near Misgen, St. Thomas.—Holst.
- Eliza's Retreat**; Estate, 120 yards south of Lang's Observatory and 1 mile east-southeast of Christiansted, St. Croix.—H. O. 1058, 1423. Comprises most of tract 2 and north $\frac{1}{2}$ of 25 east of road to Springgut Saddle (Salomon Plantage), with west $\frac{1}{2}$ of 23 (Boffron, Jacobsbiere), and 36 (Roger).—T. 3799. Stockfarm, in 1856 belonging to Maj. Lang, K. D.
- Elk Bay**; 600 yards wide, north cove of Round Bay, St. John.—Oxholm.
- El Triangulo*; Spanish name for Triangle Rocks.—Der.
- Emaus*; Emmaus, St. John.—Oxholm; Dan. 80; St. Thomas Almanack, 1878, p. 73.
- Emmaus**; Moravian mission compound and school, established 1783, damaged by hurricane 1916, conspicuously situated near north end of Coral Harbor. See "Moravian Missions."—C. P.; Reichel; Dewitz; Z.; De Booy & Faris, map, p. 135. D. R. T. 3772, photographs. Bible name, misspelled, Emmius and Emaus.

Endracht; Estate, 21b, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix. Building on 120-foot hill, 530 yards south of Maria Hill summit. Endracht is now identified with Maria-Hill Estate. Variants: Eindracht, Eindricht. "*De Endracht*" was the name of the ship commanded by Erik Smit, which took possession of the Virgin Islands for Denmark in 1666.—Oxholm.

Enfield; Same as Enfield Green.—Scorpion.

Enfield Green; Estate, comprising tracts 42, 55, and east $\frac{1}{2}$ of 56, Prince Quarter, St. Croix.—Oxholm; L. & W.; T. 3798. In 1754, north $\frac{1}{2}$ of 42 belonged to "Rutterfort" (Rutherford?), east $\frac{1}{2}$ of 56 to Mannen Roger, remainder of estate to Thomas Wilson; with a mill about the 34-foot knoll 200 yards from south shore. Estate house about 1,200 yards from shore. Comprises extensive sugar-cane plantations, small "carabat" or castor-oil plantation on south shore; all west of north-south road, in pasture. Sometimes called simply "Enfield."

Engelsk Kirke; Danish, meaning "English Church," situated on south side of Centerline Road, in northwest corner of tract 38, Diamond estate, Prince Quarter, St. Croix.—Oxholm.

Enighed; Plantation, east of south cove of Magens Bay; St. Thomas. C. & G. S. field party (1918) saw a "cocal," or "cluster of palms," but no buildings. Danish name, meaning "Concord, harmony, union, agreement," also spelled Eenighed; Dutch, Eenigheid, (Singleness, loneliness); German, Einigkeit, (Unity); Eenighet, a hybrid form.

Enighed; Estate, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southeast of Cruz Bay, on Southside Road, on 40-foot knoll northeast of Enighed Pond or Lagoon, in Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John.—Map 3241; H. O. 3903; Dan. 265. Corrupt forms; Eenigkeit, Eenighet, Enighted.

Enighed Point; Alternative name for Moravian Point, St. John. From nearby pond and estate. Danish name, meaning "Unity," Latin "Unitas," alluding to the "Unitas Fratrum," or Moravian Brethren.

Enighed Pond; Lagoon, 500 yards long, just east of Turner Bay beach, north of Constant Hill, southwest of Enighed Estate, St. John. Spelled "Enighted" on T. 3779.

Ensenada de Drif; Spanish name of Druif Bay, Water Island.—Der.

Ensenada de la Perseverancia; Spanish name of Perseverance Bay, St. Thomas.—Der.

Ensenada del Estanque Grande; Spanish for Greatpond Bay, St. Croix.

Ensenada del Pescado; Spanish name of Fish Bay, St. John.—Der., p. 273.

Ensenada Grande de Lameshur; Spanish name of Great Lameshur Bay, St. John.—Der., p. 273.

Ensenada Pequeña de Lameshur; Spanish name of Little Lameshur Bay, St. John.—Der.

Ensomhed; Estate on bench at elevation 142 feet, 160 yards south of east portion of Hull Bay, St. Thomas. Danish name, meaning "Solitude"; spelled by Hornbeck, "Eensomhed." Reported as also called "Hull Estate."—Map 3240; Dewitz; Reichel.

Ensomhed Bay; 300 yards wide, southeast cove of Hull Bay, with best beach and plantation of palms. Named from adjacent Estate.

Entrance Shoal; Depth, 2 fathoms, in Christiansted Harbor fairway, 200 yards southeast of extremity of Long Reef, St. Croix.—H. O. Publ. 129.

Envy; Estate on south coast of Prince Quarter, St. Croix; buildings 700 yards from shore on east $\frac{1}{2}$ of tract 51; proprietor (1754) Daniel Barry; to which are now added the west $\frac{1}{2}$ of 51 (John Willett), also, the west $\frac{1}{2}$ of 50 (William Kenny). Bounded on north by Negro Bay Estate; on east by Manning Bay Estate, sometimes identified with former; either name being

- applicable to curved beach on south. Bounded on west by Cooper Bay, the shore of which is also called "Negro Bay" or "Cooper Bay."
- Escarpado de Maria*; Spanish equivalent of Maria Cliff, St. John.—Sp. 250.
- Escollo*; Spanish meaning "Reef or danger"; ledge or shoal north of Nordoe or Pelican Cay.—Der. p. 292.
- Espagnole, Point*; Same as Long Point, projection from south coast $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Southwest Point, St. Croix.—Bellin, I, 77, 75.
- Esperance**; Estate or plantation, on east side of Esperance Road, near where it strikes south from Centerline Road, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwest of Camelberg Peak, St. John.—De Booy & Faris. Not shown on C. & G. S. field sheets of 1919 (T. 3772), but comparison with Oxholm's map would locate it 150 meters southwest of 712-foot bench, east of gut, at sharp turn of road, 700 meters northwest of Camelberg. Also called "L'Espérance"; French, meaning "Hope"; Spanish, "La Esperanza."
- Esperance Road**; Turns south from Centerline Road, near Hammer Farm; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south at "Seeven," turns east to Moleudal; thence steeply down grade southeast $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to Reefbay Estate. Cool, overhung with foliage, poorly maintained, merely good trail.
- Etang Doux*; French, signifying "Sweet Pond," at mouth of Fairplain Gut, St. Croix; the pond in question being probably the broad reach of the stream itself, just above its closed mouth; possibly a horseshoe lagoon immediately east.—Lapointe (1671); Van Keulen (1719).
- Estanque Grande*; Spanish name of Great Saltpond, St. Croix.—Der., p. 308.
- Est, Baye de l'*; Large bay on north coast, near east end; probably St. John or Big Smith Bay, St. Thomas.—Bellin, I, 78.
- Est, Pointe de l'*; Prominent extension of north coast, near east end; probably Cabes Point or Prettyklip Point, St. Thomas.—Bellin.
- Europa Bay**; West cove of Lameshur Bay; q. v., just northeast of White Point, St. John. There is a reef, a beach of broken coral and cobbles, a manglar, and behind this Lameshur Lagoon.—Oxholm.
- Eva Bay**; Open bight, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, west of Eva Point, on south side of Thatch Cay, Eastend Quarter, St. Thomas. In lieu of Eastend Bay (T. 3778a), a misnomer, as the bay is not at the east end of the cay; besides the name is much duplicated.
- Eva Point**; Low projection from south shore of Thatch Cay, 550 yards southwest of Grouper Point.—T. 3778a.
- Evening Hill**; 500 feet high, near Bulowsminde and Golden Rock, west of Christiansted, St. Croix; traversed by a road just west of the grassy summit knoll.—Quin.; Holst.
- Fairham*; Fairham Estate and Point, St. Croix.—T. 3800.
- Fairplain**; Flat on east side of lower course of Bethlehem Creek, there known as Fairplain Creek, for 1,000 yards from its mouth, from foot of Kingshill Range to south coast of St. Croix. Once occupied by Fairplane estate; ruins of residence and old mill tower, just south of Southside Road. Part of John de Wint's Bethlehem estate. The shore is a bay or crescent-shaped beach, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, between Fairplain Point and Anguilla Point, at southeast corner of Bethlehem estate, south coast of St. Croix.
- Fairplain Bridge**; Danish, Fairplain-Bro; Southside Road bridge over Fairplain Creek, St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Fairplain Creek**; Comparatively good-sized little river, formed by the confluence of Jealousy Gut and Bethlehem Gut, the largest two watercourses of St. Croix, uniting not far from the south coast. The lower course is navigable by boats, but the mouth is closed by sand and a mangrove

thicket, and the stream loses itself in a marshy, thickety terrain. Named for the plain through which the stream runs.

Fairplain Gut; Local name of Fairplain Creek, St. Croix.—Eggers, N. F. K. V. M., p. 37.

Fair Plane; Old estate, 33b, King Quarter, St. Croix.—L. & W.; H. O. 1423. See Fairplain. In middle of last century, merged by De Forrest with Old and New Bethlehem.

Falaise; French, meaning "Cliff," applied to Canegarden Bluff, south coast of St. Croix.—Lapointe.

Fanny's Fancy; Estate, 13c (part of Bourg Pl.) and 13a (west part of Richardsen Pl.), at west point of Rod Bay, Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix—Oxholm.

Faraham; Same as Fareham, St. Croix.—Oxholm.

Fareham; Estate in Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix; comprising tracts 39b (Hecky & Andersen), on which is Fareham or Nugent Hill; 40a (Johann von Wörn's heirs), on which are estatehouse and mill, 110 yards from Fareham Bay and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Fareham Point, on south coast. Recent surveys indicate transfer of tract 40b (John Hodge) from Prospect Hill to Fareham. Also spelled "Faraham," "Faraham," "Fairham."—Quin, p. 106. Fareham Bay, the rocky cove, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, on west side of Fareham Point, was called in old French, "Anse du Milord."

Fareham Hill; 192 feet high, lat. $17^{\circ} 43' 03''$ (83 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 40' 01''$ (39 m.); prominent point on west side of Great Pond Bay, 460 yards east of Fareham Mill, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of Nugent estate, on tract 39b, originally belonging to Hecky & Andersen, now part of Fareham estate, south coast of St. Croix.

Fareham Point; Rocky turn at east side of Fareham Bay, south coast of St. Croix, long. $64^{\circ} 40' 283$ m. Named by C. & G. S. field party, there being no known local name; spelled on T. 3800, Fairham Point, and includes whole abutment of Fareham or Nugent Hill, with higher point 510 yards east, called by French, "Cap du Milord," or in English "Milord Point."

Farnham; Fareham Estate, St. Croix.—L. & W.; P. D. J.

Farrington; Estate 39a (north $\frac{1}{2}$ of 39), Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix; in 1754, property of Elisa Farrington. Hartman Mill is now at southeast corner; Fareham estate buildings, 850 yards south of southwest corner.

Ferkins Kay; Perkins Cay, St. John.—Oxholm.

Ferrall Point; Bend of south coast of St. Croix, on east side of Halfpenny Bay. —Map 3242. In 1799, on Dr. Ferrall's tract of woodland.—Oxholm.

Ferskvand; Danish equivalent of Verswater Pan.

Fessups Bight; On some charts, identified with Redhook Bay, q. v.—Dan. 265; *Scorpton*. Properly, Vessup Bay is the inner portion of Redhook Bay.—G. B. Erroneously called by P. D. J., "Jerse Bay," evidently for Jersey Bay, on south shore of Island. Inaccurate to call this inlet a "bight"; Dutch name "Binnewater" means "inclosed water," that is, deep inlet; as if, "Vessup's Binnewater," anglicized to Vessup Bay.

Firewood Beach; Bight of gravel and sand, fringed with coral reefs, on Narrows, north coast, St. John.—T. 3773 and D. R.

Fish Bay; Inlet, 200 yards wide, 800 yards long; shallow, sandy and weedy, inside; anchorage at entrance between Coccoloba Cay and Ditlef Point, St. John. Spanish, "La Ensenada del Pescado."

Fishbay; Estate at head of bay of same name, in Reef Bay Quarter, St. John. T. 3772 D. R.; C. P.

Fish Cay; Islet, area 56 square rods, with 2 adjacent boulders having an area of 13 square rods, in St. James Bay, 300 yards west of Great St. James Island.

Fish Cay; See Cocoloba.

Fish Point; Northwest extremity of Inner Brass Island. Suggested, "owing to the good fishing in this vicinity.—C. P., p. 118.

Fjord Saltriver; Saltriver Bay, St. Croix.—Eggers.

Flag Hill; Peak, 980 feet high, 1,900 yards northeast of Mühlenfels Point, 1,600 yards east of Havensight Point, on line between New Quarter and French Bay Quarter, S. T. So called by all recent cartographers. Earlier forms of same name: Vlaggeberg, Flaggenberg, Flagblerget, Flagberg, Flaghill. Legend by Van Keulen (1719): "Hier waayt een Deense Vlag, af als er Scheepen komen, hier op dese Berg heuden de Swarte de Waght" (Here is displayed a Danish flag, whenever ships arrive; here on this hill the negroes keep watch). G. P. "Flag"; lat. 18° 19' 55" (1,692.8 m.), long. 64° 54' 41" (1,209 m.) Spanish, "Cerro de la Bandera."

Flagblerget; Flagberg or Flag Hill, with article.—Rohde.

Flaggenberg; Old Estate on Flag Hill, St. Thomas.—Oldendorp.

Flaghill; Same as Flag Hill.—Dan. 265.

Flagstok Hill; 383 feet high, 220 yards north-northwest of Hope Estate, on crest of ridge between Stumpy Bay and Santa Maria Bay, 750 yards south-east of Stumpy Point, Westend Quarter, S. T. Probably a mark to guide vessels entering the adjacent bays. Danish name, meaning Flagstaff, and so rendered on Holst's MS. map. Marked by G. P., "Hope." Lat. 18° 21' 55.3" (1,701 m.), long. 65° 00' 10.9" (320 m.).—D. Sta. No. 117.

Flamingo Bay; 220 to 440 yards wide, on southwest shore of Water Island.—BA. 2183, Fr. 2312. Also called, Flamingopan Bay.

Flamingo Hill; 235 feet high, between Flamingo Bay and Flamingo Point, south end of Water Island.

Flamingopan Bay; Same as Flamingo Bay, Water Island.—K.; Rohde. From the pond immediately east.

Flamingopan Bay; Northwest cove of Perseverance Bay, St. Thomas.—Hornbeck; Van Keulen; Holst; Dewitz. Flamingopan is appropriate name of saltmarsh between Perseverance Estate and the coral-sand beach separating the Flamingopan marsh from NW. cove of Perseverance Bay.

Flamingo Point; Brown rocky cliff, 100 feet high, at south end of Water Island.

Flamingo Pond; Danish, Flamingopan, $\frac{1}{8}$ mile in diameter, bordered by mangrove, just east of Flamingo Bay beach, Water Island.

Flamingo Pond; Saltmarsh, 530 yards long, 130 yards wide, 100 yards from Perseverance Estate, separated by coral-sand beach from Perseverance Bay, St. Thomas. Covered with dried trees, bush, and mangroves. Heavy rains convert it into pond, breeding mosquitoes and sandflies. Local name, Flamingopan.—DR. T. 3769-70.

Flamingo Rock; 5 feet high, 10 yards from shore, joined by low rocky neck to Flamingo Point, Water Island. G. P.: lat. 18° 18' 29", long. 64° 27' 28".—OR. 73600-13.

Flanagan Island; Area 21.62 acres, 127 feet high, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile southeast of Privateer Point, St. John Island. A rock at west has area of 52 square rods, height 45 feet. Ledges on east and west have area of 35 square rods. Including these, the total area is 22.16 acres. G. P. on northeast end of ridge at 116 feet elevation; lat. 18° 19' 43.77" (1,346 m.), long. 64° 39' 02.09" (61 m.).—C. P.; H. O. 3903, 1002; Dan. 80, 265; B. A. 2019, 130, 2452. Also called "Flemingham Cay," and by the Spanish, "Cayo Conjesos."

- Flanagan Pass*; Same as Flanagan Passage.—B. A. 2019; H. O. Publ. 129; C. P., p. 147.
- Flanagan Passage**; Channels, with total width of over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, between St. John and Norman Island. The channel between Privateer Point, St. John, and Flanagan Island is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide; that between Flanagan Island and Indian Rocks is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide; that between Flanagan Island and Norman Island, over $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. Named from Flanagan Island, sometimes called Flemingham Cay, which lies within the channels.—B. A. 2600, 130, 2452; C. P. Also called Flanagan Passage and Flanagan Pass; Spanish name, "Paso Consejos."
- Flanigan Passage*; Flanagan Passage.—H. O. 3903.
- Flat Cay**; Larger of Flat Cays. Also called Big Flat, Isle Plate, Plat, Flad, Raso. G. P., "Flat"; lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 152$ m., long. $64^{\circ} 59' 724$ m.; on top of a large slab of weatherworn rock, which runs from the middle of the island to the cliff at the south end.—D. Sta. No. 116.
- Flat Cays**; Two islets, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of Red Point, $\frac{7}{8}$ mile northeast of Saba Cay. Raso or Big Flat, the larger, is 220 yards long, 32 feet high, area 2.89 acres; the smaller, Rasito or Little Flat, is 11 feet high, 57 yards long, area 0.38 acres; together, 3.27 acres. Called by Van Keulen, Flat Eyland; by Bellin, Isle Plate; by the Derrotero, Los Cayos Rasos; by Dewitz and Reichel, Flatkeys; all equivalent to present name.
- Flatkeys*; Same as Flat Cays.—Dewitz; Reichel.
- Flemingham*; Same as Flanagan Island.—Oxholm; P. D. J.
- Flemingham Cay*; Flanagan Island.—Z.
- Flemish Cap*; Same as Dutchcap Cay, off St. Thomas Island.
- Fogarthy Castle**; Name by which Blackbeard Castle was known from 1800, when Thim Fogarthy bought it and lived in it with a Hindoo servant, said to have the secret of buried treasure. Later, the Castle passed to Hannah Fagin, Elizabeth Fogarthy (1815), Hugh Brady, Thomas Gamble (1820), Pierre Souffront (1826), Capt. Thomas A. Kjer (1831), with successive changes of name. See: Catarinaberg, Kier Tower, etc.
- Fondadero de la Isla del Agua*; Spanish name for Water Island Anchorage.—Der.
- Footer Point**; Turn of shoreline, with 139-foot hill 130 yards in rear, between Water Bay and Smith Bay, northeast coast of St. Thomas.—T. 3778a.
- Foretop*; Sailors' name for French Hill, St. Thomas.
- Fort*; see Fortberg, Frederiksfort.
- Fort Augusta*; Same as Fort Louise Augusta, St. Croix.—Quin.
- Fortberg**; Hill, altitude 426 feet, conspicuous, summit of small peninsula separating Coral Harbor from Hurricane Hole, St. John. So named from an old fort, the ruins of which can still be seen. In 1733 the garrison was surprised and massacred by revolting slaves. The surviving planters were besieged at Klein Caneel, q.v. See further under Annaberg Point. (Not Fort, Fort Berg, Fortsberg.)—G. B.
- Fort Berg Hill*; Fortberg (Hill).—T. 3783. Berg in Dutch means Hill.
- Fort Catharina**; Abandoned battery on hill beside west shore road, 1,820 yards north of Frederiksted, on boundary between Northside A and Westend Quarters, St. Croix.—H. O. 1409, 1423.
- Fort Christian**; Government station and Battery at Cruz Bay, St. John. Named by the Danes, Christiansfort.
- Fort Christian**; Water-front castle battery at St. Thomas.—C. P., p. 126; Chart 933; B. A. 2183; H. O. Publ. 129. Also called Kristiansfort, Christiansfort, Christian's Fort, Christians-Fort, and Fort St. Thomas on

Christian. It faces the seawall on the west, public parks on the north, with Marine Barracks, an ice plant, radio towers, etc., on east and south adjoining shore.

Fort Christiansværn; At Christiansted, St. Croix. Danish "Værn" signifies "defense."

Fort Cowell; See Cowell Battery, St. Thomas.—Knox, p. 91-2.

Fort Louisa Augusta; same as Fort Louise Augusta, q. v.—H. O. 2090, 1058, 1423.

Fort Louise Augusta; Battery on projecting rock point at east side of Christiansted Harbor, 1,300 yards northeast of city, north coast of St. Croix; $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles from East Point. Light displayed on flagstaff. The French in 1671 had here a battery, named Fort Saint-Jean. In 1751, Her Majesty, Queen Louise, subscribed for 4 shares in the Danish West-India & Guinea Co. Variants of name: Loisa Augusta, Louisa Augusta, Lovisa Augusta, Luisa Augusta, and Augusta. Also called by Danes, Pynthatteriet (Point Battery).—C. P.; Dan. 219; Hansen's Chart of Christiansted Havn.

Fort Lovisa Augusta; Variant spelling of Fort Louise Augusta, St. Croix—Dewitz.

Fort Saint Jean; Battery built by French at site of present Fort Louise Augusta, St. Croix.—Lapointe (1671); Bellin.

Fort St. Thomas ou Christian; Same as Fort Christian, St. Thomas.—Bellin, I, 78.

Fortsberg; Forthberg Hill, St. John.—Z.

Fort Sofia Frederika; One of the two early batteries erected to defend Christiansted, St. Croix; this located at the north end of Protestant Cay. Also spelled "Sophia Fridrica," "Sofie Fredrike," etc. Fort now in ruins.

Fort Sophia Fridrica; Same as Fort Sofia Frederika, q. v., St. Croix. Located on "Îlot au nord de la Ville" (islet north of the town), i. e., on Protestant Cay.—Ledru, II, 22.

Fortuna; Old estate in St. Thomas; ruins of estatehouse and mill still to be seen on Fortuna Hill.—Küffner (1767); *Scorpion* (1851). Also called, Fortune or Fortuna Bay.

Fortuna Bay; Estate, between hill and bay of same name, St. Thomas.—Dan. 80; Dewitz; Rohde; Reichel; Oldendorp. Spelled "Fortune" by Hornbeck.

Fortuna Bay; 1,280 yards wide, consisting of two small gravelly bays, between David and Lucas Points, south coast of St. Thomas. Nattepan Bay on the west is 340 yards wide. Backefall or Krabbepan Bay on the east is 400 yards wide. Krabbepan Point, separating the two, is broad and rocky, faced by a 200-foot precipice, and crowned by a 300-foot crag.—T. 3770; C. P. 131; Dan. 265; B. A. 2452; H. O. 3903. Swan's map identifies Fortuna Bay with Nattepan Bay; better, with Backefall Bay.

Fortuna Cliff; 60 or 70 feet high, facing south shore for 1,600 yards east of Lucas Point, St. Thomas, along base of Fortuna Hill; also, along shores of Fortuna Bay.

Fortuna Hill; 910 feet high, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from south shore, and 2 miles east of Westend Point, highest summit on Westend Peninsula, St. Thomas.

Fortuna Mill; Ruined sugarmill 30 feet high, 40 yards east of large ruins of old Fortuna Estatehouse, 350 yards southwest of Fortuna Hill, on 823-foot hill, St. Thomas.—B. A. 2452, G. P. "Old Sugar Mill": Lat. $18^{\circ} 21'$ (270 m.), Long. $65^{\circ} 00'$ (811 m.).—D. Sta. No. 126.

Fortune; Same as Fortuna Estate, St. Thomas.—Hornbeck.

- Fountain**; Estate of Maj. de Nully, comprising tract 11 in Northside A Quarter, 17 in Northside B Quarter, and north $\frac{1}{3}$ of tract 4 (Willett) in Prince Quarter, St. Croix; together occupying the upper valley with the head-streams of Jealousy Bæk. Estate buildings in southwest corner of former tract, on rounded bench of hills, 380 feet high. Also called, Big Fountain.—L. & W. In 1856, as Camming sugar plantations, had acquired Parasol stockfarm.
- Fountain**; Same as Little Fountain Estate, 3 King Quarter, St. Croix.—Oxholm; L. & W.
- Fox**; Estate, in Prince Quarter, St. Croix, 1 mile from south coast. Oxholm assigned to it, east $\frac{1}{2}$ of 46 (46b) and west $\frac{1}{2}$ of 47 (47b). Latter tract had belonged to Samuel Cunningham's heirs (1754), and both halves of 46 to Thomas Lake, Senior. Compare Negrobay and Manning Bay estates.
- Francaise**; See French Bay, St. Thomas.
- France Gereformeerde Kerk**; Dutch, signifying "French Reformed Church"; indicated by Van Keulen as on a magnetic meridian through Lammert (Dorothea) Point, and to northwest of St. Thomas, toward Bonne Resolution, but doubtless located at French Hill; as the legend is superscribed: "Hier eyndigen de hooge Bergen" (here end the high hills). Knox (p. 159-160) mentions a Huguenot Church on French Hill, under pastorate of Rev. Tissot, as being shown on a chart of 1718, probably that of Van Keulen.
- Francis Bay**; 1 mile wide, inclosed on north by Whistling Cay and Mary Point, St. John Island. (Not Mary's Point Bay).—G. B. On east shore is a fine sand beach, affording excellent surf-bathing. Protected anchorage in 9 fathoms.
- Francois Bay**; Same as Sugar Bay, St. Thomas, q. v.—B. A. 2452.
- Frank Bay**; Open cove, 200 yards wide, just south of Cruz Bay, and north of Moravian Point, St. John.—Oxholm.
- Franske Seiler**; Sail Rock in Virgin Passage. Danish name, meaning "French Sail." Danish Chart 80.
- Franskmænd**; See French Bay.—Rosing.
- Franskmændsbayen**; Danish name of French Bay.—Udtog, p. 19.
- Franskmændsklippen**; Danish, "Frenchman's Rock"; old name of Sail Rock.—Løwenørn.
- Fransmans**; See French Bay.—Höst.
- Fransmanns oder Vogel-Klippe**; Same as Frenchman Cap, q. v. "Ein Aufenthalt vieler tausend Møven und anderer Vögel, von deren wohlschmeckenden Eyern ganze Canuladungen abgeholt werden." (A habitat of many thousand gulls and other birds, of whose savory eggs whole boatloads are carried away.)—Oldendorp, p. 45.
- Fransmansbay**; French Bay estate, St. Thomas.—Oldendorp.
- Fransmannsbay**; Same as French Bay, St. Thomas.—Oldendorp, p. 45.
- Fransmanns-Bay**; Same as French Bay, St. Thomas.—Höst, p. 2. Soldier Bay, erroneously so designated by Van Keulen.
- Fransmanuar**; Alternative name of Caravella or Sail Rock, q. v. Probably a corruption of "French Man-o'-War."—Oldendorp.
- Frauen Kay**; Same as Henley Cay; largest of three Durloe Cays, St. John, q. v.—Oxholm.
- Fredensberg**; Estate near 430-foot hill, southeast of fork of Water Bay Road and Mandal Road, between Anna's Retreat (Tutu) and Friedensdal (Frydendal), St. Thomas.—Holst.

- Fredensberg**; Danish, Fredensbjerg; German, Friedensberg; English, "Peace Mountain." Moravian Mission station, in St. Croix. Frederiksted town-plat shows Moravian Church immediately west of north end of Cemetery, Moravian parsonage occupying block adjacent, northeast corner of city.
- Fredensborg**; Estate in central portion of King Quarter, St. Croix; comprising south $\frac{1}{3}$ of tracts 13, south $\frac{1}{3}$ of east $\frac{1}{2}$ of 14, north $\frac{1}{3}$ of east $\frac{1}{2}$ of 17, and north $\frac{1}{4}$ of 18. Danish name, meaning "Citadel of Peace." Hybrid forms: Fredensburg, Friedens Borg, etc. Plantage of Captain Martin Heytger (Heillger).—Oxholm; L. & W.; P. D. J.; Quin.
- Fredensborg Hill**; 245 feet high, northernmost knoll of Kingshill Ridge, St. Croix. G. P., $17^{\circ} 44' 07.13''$, $64^{\circ} 46' 58.38''$.
- Fredensburg*; Danish-German variant of Fredensborg, St. Croix.—Z.
- Fredensdal**; Moravian Mission station, with two churches, well, cemetery, etc., occupying part of tract bounded by cemetery and adjacent roads, Company Quarter, St. Croix. Danish form of German name, Friedensthal, signifying "Valley of Peace." Valley of which this is part opens on shore in western limits of Christianssted, and extends southwest 1,000 yards to foot of Contentment Hill.
- Fredensfeld**; Important Moravian Mission station, occupying tract about 200 by 130 yards, in southeast corner of tract 9, Mon-Bijou estate, King Quarter, St. Croix. German, Friedensfeld; Danish, Fredensfelt; meaning "field of peace." Located by Millspaugh on Midland Estate.
- Fredrichstaed*; Variant spelling of Frederiksted, St. Croix, q. v.—B. A. 2600.
- Fredricks Haab*; Frederikshaab estate. St. Croix.—Millspaugh.
- Fredrickstaed*; Same as Frederiksted, St. Croix.—W. I. Pilot.
- Fredrichsted*; Frederiksted, St. Croix.—H. O. 1002.
- Frederik Battery**; Old Fort on Frederik Point, Hassel Island. Spelled by Rohde "Fredriks Batterle."
- Frederik Point**; Easternmost angle of Hassel Island, east of Cowell Hill, marked by old Fort, on west side of St. Thomas Harbor entrance. Originally called Jansen Point or West Hook.
- Frederik Knoll**; Rocky patch, west side of harbor entrance, 2 or 3 fathoms, off Frederik Point, St. Thomas.—W. I. Pilot. Also called Frederiks Knoll; Spanish, Bajos de Frederik.
- Frederiksberg or Bluebeard Hill**; 224 feet high, rising sheer from north shore of St. Thomas Harbor, just east of city, and surmounted by large house and stone tower 34 feet high, named Frederikstaarn or Frederik Tower, locally known as Bluebeard Tower or Bluebeard Castle, whence the hill is also called Bluebeard Hill. It was early known also as Taarnbjerg, Toorenberg, Thurnberg, or Tower Hill.
- Frederiksberg Point**; Bluff shore angle at foot of Frederiksberg, north side of Long Bay, St. Thomas Harbor.—B. A. 2183; C. S. 933; French 2312; Danish 265.
- Fredricksfort*; On west coast, at mouth of stream, northwest of Frederiksted, St. Croix.—Danish 80. Also called Fort, Friedrichsfort, Fridrichsfort, Fort Frederik.
- Fredricksfort*; 34-foot Tower, built on Frederiksberg or Bluebeard Hill, St. Thomas, by the Danish Government in 1689, used till 1735; sold with surrounding land in 1818. Now called "Bluebeard Castle."—Aspinall.
- Fredrika Haab*; Frederikshaab, St. Croix, q. v.—H. O. 1409, 1423.
- Frederikshaab**; Estate, 25 in Westend Quarter, $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles east of Frederiksted, St. Croix. Two small cane-patches; remainder bush and grass. Old plantage of Frederik Christian Heltman; in recent years, united with

Wheel-of-Fortune. Danish name, meaning "Frederik's Hope"; also spelled "Frederiks Haab," "Freiderichs Haab."—Map 3242; Millspaugh.

Frederiks Knoll; Same as Frederik Knoll, St. Thomas.—Danish 80.

Frederikstaarn; Danish, Frederik's Tower, now called Bluebeard Castle, St. Thomas.

Frederiksted; Port of call, post office, and chief commercial town of St. Croix; situated on Westend Bay, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Southwest Point, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Ham Bluff. Nearly destroyed during insurrection in 1878. Population (1917), 3,144; over 96 per cent colored.—Danish 80; H. O. 1423; 2318; C. P.; P. O.; Census. Variants: Frederichstæd, Frederickstad, Frederichsted, Friderichstædt, Frierichstædt, Friedrichstedt, Frederikssted, etc. Locally termed "Westend." Handles $\frac{1}{2}$ of export and import trade of St. Croix, including bulk of sugar shipments; several large Estates maintaining agents. Viewed from sea, the town resembles a beautiful Spanish city, with Romanesque piazzas, churches, and many-arched buildings, peeping through the tropical foliage. Standard time is furnished by telegraph and telephone and by the new concrete clock tower on the fort.

Frederiksted Harbor; Anchorage in Westend Bay, off Frederiksted, St. Croix. Same as Frederiksted Road.

Frederiksted Road; Portion of Westend Bay adjacent to Frederiksted, affording anchorage ground with 6 or 7 fathoms in the open roadstead, Fort Frederik bearing 99° , Sandy Point 200° true.—C. P.; L. H. S. Also called Frederiksted Harbor. Passengers and cargoes are landed by lighters. Quebec line steamers plying between New York and British Guiana call regularly.

Fredrikdal; Valley opening on Leinster Bay, north shore of St. John, with Lagoon or Pond behind beach, thence running back southwest 930 yards to col near Maho Road; valley traversed by Northside Road.—Map 3241.

Frederiks Batterie; Same as Frederik Battery, St. Thomas.—Rohde.

Freeze Bay; Semicircular indentation, 300 yards wide, midway between Lagoon Point and Sabbat Point, west side of Coral Bay, southeast part of St. John Island. Local usage, followed by C. P. "Fries" appears on maps of Reichel and Dewitz at point north of bay at foot of 234-foot hill. "Früses Bay," q. v., in Danish orthography "Fryse Bay," is placed on Oxholm's map 900 yards southwest of Sabbat Point, where recent surveys place Johns-Folly Bay, q. v.; *Scorpion* survey (1851) agreeing with Oxholm.

Frenchmanbay; Same as French Bay, St. Thomas, q. v.—Dewitz; Reichel.

French Bay; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, 1 mile east-southeast of Mühlensfels Point, south coast of St. Thomas Island. (Not Francaise, Franskmaud, Fransmans, Frenchman, nor Dirk Salomon.)—G. B. Spanish, "Bahia de los Franceses."

Frenchbay; Estate, Plantage, or Stockfarm, on hillside, 250 yards northeast of beach at French Bay, q. v., south coast of St. Thomas. Also called French Bay Stock Estate, Frenchman Bay, Frenchman's Bay Plantage.

French Bay or Frenchbay; Quarter of St. Thomas Island, embracing south shore from Patrick Point west to St. Thomas Harbor; bounded east and north by Redhook and New Quarters, from which it is separated by a line running through Mangrove Lagoon, thence over 575 and 870 foot hills, Nulliberg and Flag Hill, to east end of West India Dock in Long Bay. Called Frenchman's Bay Quarter in Census Report (1917). Population, 78; four-fifths white. Capella Cays are attached to this Quarter.

French Bay Road; Leaves East Road $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southeast of Havensight Point, and extends 3,300 yards southeast to French Bay.—T. 3771.

- French-Bay Stock-Estate*; same as Frenchbay, St. Thomas, q. v.—B. A. 2183.
- Frenchcap Cay**; Steep, rocky, grass-covered islet, 183 feet above sea level, 200 by 300 yards in size; area, 10½ acres; 3½ miles southeast of Capella Islands, 5 miles south of east end of St. Thomas, and 4¼ miles 208° from Dog Island. By Danish called Fugleskier or Fugleklippen; French, Islet Rond ou Caye des Oiseaux; Spanish, Cayo Francés ó de Aves; English, Bird's Key, Round Island, or Frenchman's Cap. G. P., "Top," 18° 13' 59.78" (1,838 m.), 64° 51' 09.19" (270 m.).
- French Hill**; 165 feet high, westernmost of three notable rounded spurs, which branch off to south from main mountain ridge in rear of St. Thomas City.—C. P., p. 124; H. O. Publ. 129, II, p. 59; C. & G. S. Chart 933; B. A. Chart 2183. Also called Frenchman's Hill, Cerro Frances, and Foretop Hill. Named for French Huguenots, who took refuge in the island and settled about this hill in considerable numbers.—Aspinall.
- Frenchman Bay*; Cove and estate on south coast of St. Thomas. See also French Bay and Frenchbay.—Reichel; Dewitz.
- Frenchman Hill*; Local name of French Hill, St. Thomas.—Holst; Chart 933.
- Frenchman's Bay*; Same as French Bay, St. Thomas, q. v.—Dan. 265; B. A. 2452; Census (1917).
- Frenchman's Bay Quarter*; Frenchbay Quarter, St. Thomas.—Census.
- Frenchman's Cap*; Same as Frenchcap or Frenchman Cap.—T. 3778b; B. A. 2452, 130; H. O. 2318, 3903, 1002; Dan. 265.
- Frenchmen's Hill*; Same as French Hill, St. Thomas, q. v.—T. 3771.
- Freu de la Isla del Perro*; Spanish name of Dog Island Cut, St. Thomas, q. v. Der. p. 289.
- Freu de Santiago, el*; Spanish name of St. James Cut, St. Thomas.—Der., p. 289.
- Friderichs Haab*; Same as Frederikshaab, St. Croix, q. v.—Ox.; L. & W.
- Friderichstædt*; Another spelling of Frederiksted, St. Croix.—Ledru.
- Friderichstædt*; Same as Frederiksted, St. Croix, q. v.—Ox.; L. & W.
- Friedrichsdal*; Estate on east side of road at fork, 20 to 40 feet elevation, 340 meters from north coast, 970 meters from Francis Bay, St. John.—Oxholm's St. Jan. See Fredrikdal.
- Fridrichsfort*; Same as Frederiksfort, St. Croix, q. v.—Udtog, p. 20.
- Friedensdal*; Same as Frydendal, St. Thomas, q. v.—Holst.
- Friedensberg*; German name, meaning "Hill of Peace"; Moravian Mission station at or near Frederiksted, St. Croix. See Fredensberg.
- Friedens Borg*; German-Danish variant of Fredensborg, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.
- Friedensfeld*; German name, meaning "Field of Peace"; Moravian Mission and School; same as Fredensfelt, St. Croix.—Dewitz; Quin.
- Friedensthal*; German equivalent of Fredensdal, Moravian Mission station, located by some authorities just southeast of Christiansted, or near Recovery.—Dewitz. Probably original spelling.—Lund. For true location, see Fredensdal, St. Croix.
- Friedrichsfort*; Same as Frederiksfort, St. Croix, q. v.—West., p. 169.
- Friedrichstadt*; German orthography of Frederiksted, St. Croix.—Dewitz.
- Friedrichstedt*; Frederiksted, St. Croix.—West, p. 169.
- Fries*; Point on west shore of Coral Bay, between Freeze (Fries, Fryse) Bay and Lagoon Point.—Dewitz; Reichel.
- Früses Bay*; Name assigned by Oxholm to present Johns-Folly Bay, St. John; or less probably the indentation 1,000 yards wide between Sabbath Point and Nanny Point; or still less probably the bight between Sabbath Point and a rocky ledge ¼ mile southwest; but, in any case, erroneous, accord-

- ing to recent surveys by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which place Freeze Bay, q. v., evidently the same name, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northward. In Danish orthography. Fryse Bay. *Scorpion* survey accepts Oxholm.
- Frydendal**; Estate $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from north coast of St. Thomas, and Water Bay to east.—B. A. 2452; H. O. 3903; Dan. 265; T. 3778a. "Fryd" (joy), with definite article, Fryden + Dal, valley. "Vale of delight." Called Friedensdal by Holst.
- Fryse Bay*; Danish spelling of Frises Bay, q. v.; otherwise, Fries. See Freeze Bay, St. John.
- Fugleklippen*; Same as Frenchman Cap, q. v.—Dan. 80. Also spelled, "Fugle-Klippen (Frenchman's-Cap)".—Rohde.
- Fugleskier*; Variant spelling of Fugleskjæret; same as Frenchcap Cay.
- Fugleskjæret*; Danish, meaning "Fowl-skerry" or "Bird Rock," with definite article; descriptive name of Frenchman's Cap or Frenchcap Cay. Also spelled, Fugleskjær, Fugleskier.—Løwenørn.
- Fungi Passage**; Strait or cut, between Whistling Cay and Mary Point, northern coast of St. John Island.—G. B.
- Furnel**; Old estate, at point or sharp rocky salient on east side of Stewart or Wills Bay, St. Croix. A Ridge, 895 feet high, crest over $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, heavily timbered, summit 500 yards from north coast of St. Croix between Stewart Bay and Wells Bay, occupies tract 21 of Northside A. Quarter, in 1754 belonging to widow of William Furnel, now part of Mount Stewart estate.
- Gabriel Point*; Alternative or misreading of Cabrita Point, St. Thomas—Holst.
- Galeota*; Spanish equivalent of French "La Gallote," Sail Rock.
- Galge Bay**; 330 yards wide, between Galge Point and Battery Point, on south side of Cruz Bay, of which this is the outer cove; Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John. Danish name, meaning "Gallows," Dutch "Galg." Locally called also, Gallows Bay.
- Galge Bay*; Danish name of Gallows Bay, St. Croix.—Rosing; Lund.
- Galge Point**; North angle of small neck on south side of Cruz Bay entrance, Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John. Danish name, meaning "Gallows." Called locally and in C. P., Gallows-Bay Point.
- Galiota, Galiote, Galiot, La Galiote*, etc. Variant spellings of one of the names of Sail Rock.
- Galiote, La*; Sail Rock; called by early French mariners, also: La Caravelle, le Heu.—Bellin.
- Gallows Bay*; English equivalent of Galge Bay, St. John, q. v. English name more customary, original less opprobrious.
- Gallows Bay**; Bowl-shaped cove, $\frac{1}{3}$ mile wide, in Christiansted Harbor, on east side of town, west of Mount Welcome, St. Croix.—H. O. 2090, 1058; C. P. Danish, Galge or Gallows Bugt.
- Gallows Bay Point*; Local name of Galge Point, q. v.—C. P. (1921).
- Gallows-Bugt*; Gallows Bay, St. Croix.—Dan. 219.
- Gallows Hill*; Same as Honduras Hill or Chacha Hill, Southside Quarter, St. Thomas—B. A. 2183.
- Gance Hill*; Creole corruption of Kaneel Hill St. John.—Swainson.
- Gardens of Wismenog*; Shown on some charts, but non-existent. Error due to misreading of two adjacent legends on Oxholm's map of St. Croix, viz: "Cardens" (Estate; and "Battery) of Wismenog."
- Gasling**; Plantages of George Gasling, (1) same as Ruan Bay Estate, 14 and 16 b, Westend Quarter; (2) Mint, 26 b (E. $\frac{1}{8}$ of 26), Prince Quarter, St. Croix.

- Gaudri*; Seventeenth-century French Plantage, on 285-foot Hill south of Altona, St. Croix.—Lapointe.
- Gedøgen*; Danish equivalent of Buck Island, St. Croix.—Geogr. Tidsskrift, 13, p. 74.
- Genti Bay*; north or landward portion of Reef Bay, from which it is separated by coral reefs and a motor-boat channel, southern coast of St. John.—G. B.
- George Hill*; 864 feet high. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-northeast of Frederiksted, on tract 26, Robe Hill Estate, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—Dan. 80. Also called St. George Hill, or Signal Hill. G. P.; lat. $17^{\circ} 43' 16.54''$ (509 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 51' 24.47''$ (721 m.).
- George Hill*; Estate 26, Westend Quarter, St. Croix. Variant name of St. George Hill, or of Robe Hill Estate, Armstrong plantage.
- Georges Bæk*; Flows past Cassava Garden, St. Croix. (Duplicate name 5 miles west).
- Gerd de Wint*; Two Plantages so designated on Oldendorp's map of St. Thomas (1767). viz: (1) Estate 1,000 yards southeast of Winberg, and 2,000 yards north-northwest of Tutu. (2) Estate 600 yards north of Girgirri Bay, perhaps at 235-foot bench at end of "Baschalte" Road, St. Thomas.
- Gerigeri*; Bodies of water named from an indigenous tree; Gígiri, Gírgirri, Gréeng, Gregerie, Gregory, Grigri, Grugru, Kriki, Crequis, etc. It resembles the oak in size, strength, and age; hence also called "French Oak," and by dendrologists, *Bucida Buceras*; or, according to Century Dictionary, "either of two species of Palms, *Astrocaryum aculeatum*, and *Acrocoma sclerocarpa* (Macaw tree), the wood of which is very heavy, hard, and durable, and takes a fine polish." See also West's Beschreibung von St. Croix, p. 212; DuCœur Joly's Manuel des Habitans de Sainte Domingue, vol. 2, p. 320; Eggers' Flora of St. Croix; Millhouse; etc. Various portions of all the inshore waters adjacent to St. Thomas Island, northeast and northwest of Water Island have been designated by some form of the name of this tree.
- Gibbs*; Plantage, tract 12, King Quarter, St. Croix. Patrimony of William Gibbs' heirs.—Beck.
- Gift Hill*; Summit, altitude 827 feet, lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 30''$ (1,201.4 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 46' 23''$ (669 m.), $\frac{3}{8}$ mile north of Rendezvous Bay; top of mountain mass 1 mile wide between Baas Gut and Fish Bay, on boundary between Cruz Bay and Reef Bay Quarters, southwest portion of St. John Island. Locally known as Sessman Hill.
- Gifthill*; Danish form of Gift Hill, St. John.—Dan. 265.
- Gift Hill Road*; Good trail, extending from Centerline Road south 1 mile along ridge to Sessman Estate at Gift Hill, where it meets Jinny-Gut Road, and continues south $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to Monte, St. John. Called, also, Sessman Road or Sessman Hill Road.
- Gígiri*; Variant spelling of Gerigeri, Gregory, etc., q. v. "Un abrisseau ressemblant au Chenevi" (an oaklike tree)—DuCœur Joly: Manuel des Habitans de Saint Domingue, vol. 2, p. 320. Cf. Gírgirri, applied by Høst and Oldendorp to a Bay, etc.
- Girard*; Seventeenth century French Plantage about northwest corner of Southgate Pond, St. Croix.—L.
- Girgirri Bay*; Indentation of southern shore of St. Thomas Island, opposite Water Island. Listed by Høst, (1791); shown on Oldendorp's map (1767), in form Gírgirribay. Spelled, Grigri Bay, (or Grigrribay), in Oldendorp's text, p. 45; Udtog, p. 19; and on the charts of Van Keulen, Bellin, Purdy-Dessiou-Jefferys, etc.; Gregerie, by Rohde; Gregeriet, by Reichel, Dewitz, Knox, etc. See Gregerie Bay.

- Glynn**; Estate in Concordia Valley, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Baron Bluff, St. Croix; comprising tract 10 in King Quarter, and 7 in Queen (Dronning) Quarter. Also called, "The Glynn," and erroneously "The Gynn." Plantage of James Johnston, misspelled "Jhonston" and "Tonston." Century later (1854), with Jealousy and Mt. Pleasant, constituted Lucas Estates.
- Goat Hill**; Same as Sugarloaf Hill, St. Croix.—Z.
- Goat Hills**; Broken ridge running west from East Point, St. Croix, with two chief peaks; Sugarloaf Hill, 660 feet high, and Hughes Hill, 615 feet high.—Quin.
- Goat Island**; Same as Buck Island, St. Croix.—P. D. J. Also called Boken, Bocken, Bokken, Pocken; Cabrit, Cabrite, Cabrito; Vert, etc.
- Goat Rock**; Outstanding boulder, 10 yards from small rocky neck forming main angle of southwest shore of Little Hans-Lollik Island. G. P. "Goat"; lat. $18^{\circ} 24'$ 1,129 m.; long. $64^{\circ} 55'$ 1,054 m.
- Gobé**; Seventeenth century French Plantage between Longford and Manchennil Bay, St. Croix.—L.
- Godthank**; Estate on ridge southeast of Bordeaux Hill, Westend Quarter, St. Thomas.—Holst.
- Golden Grove**; Estate, comprising tracts 33b (south $\frac{1}{2}$ of 33), 34b (southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of 34), 47a (N. $\frac{2}{3}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 47), 48a (N. $\frac{2}{3}$ of 48), in Prince Quarter, St. Croix.—Oxholm; L. & W. Located by Dewitz in King Quarter. Called by Oldendorp, Irwins Plantage, after John Irvin, proprietor (1754).
- Golden Rock**; Estate, 4 in Company Quarter, on west shore of Christiansted Harbor, $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles west of Protestant Cay, St. Croix; Estatehouse on 66-foot knoll.—H. O. 1058, 1423. Isaac Ewans' Plantage. Also spelled, Goldenrock. United to Little Princess, as Phillips' Estate.—*Scorpion*.
- Goldring Rock**; Local name of Packet Rock, q. v.—T. 3778.
- Goodchild**; Clermont Estate, St. Croix, q. v.—Beck.
- Goodhope**; Estate in Westend Quarter, south coast of St. Croix; originally coextensive with John Smitt's Plantage, comprising tract 13, and east $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12 (12b); now comprising tract 13 with north 1,025 feet of tract 12; on which sugarcane is cultivated; most of 13 being pastureland. See: Hope.
- Good Hope**; Same as Goodhope Estate, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—Oxholm.
- Good Hope**; Bonne Esperance Estate, 18, Queen Quarter, St. Croix.—L. & W.
- Gorret Rock**; Bare 2 feet, with rock awash nearby, 100 yards off southwest point of Dutcheap Cay, in lat. $18^{\circ} 22' 48''$, long. $65^{\circ} 03' 52''$. Sp. "Gorrete" (small cap).—G. B. Described on Sp. Chart 250, as "Roca Seca" (dry rock).
- Gorro Flamenco**; Spanish name of Dutcheap or Dutchman's Cap; from "Gorro," (cap or coil), and "Flamenco," (Flemish); hence, "Flemish Cap." So called by P. D. J. (1818), Spanish Chart 250, and the Derrotero (1890); there described as, "Islote peñascoso muy notable."
- Gosling Bay**; Habitat of *Gnaphalium*; on north coast of St. Croix.—Eggers. George Gasling was original proprietor of Ruan Bay, south coast, St. Croix.
- Government Hill**; 205 feet high, easternmost of three hills in rear of St. Thomas City, rising at southern end of Laggard Hill, both together forming a southward spur from the main mountain ridge. Surmounted by a stone tower, 47 feet high, long called by the Danes "Kjærs Taarn (Kier's Tower)," and locally called "Blackbeard's Castle"; whence Government Hill has also been called Kjær or Kier Hill, q. v., and Blackbeard Hill; while sailors know it as "Mizzentop." For its many legendary and historical associations, see: Blackbeard Castle, Catarinaberg, Fogarty Castle, Kier Tower, etc.

- Government-station**; On Battery Point, Cruz Bay, St. John. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 03.56''$ (109 m.); long. $64^{\circ} 47' 45''$ (1,321 m.).
- Governor Hill**; 301 feet high, on tract 50, Queen (Dronning) Quarter, St. Croix. Residence of M. du Bois, French "Gouverneur de l'Isle" (17th century); later called, Governor's Castle. See Judith's Fancy.
- Gowd Bay**; Small bight with gravel beach, in northwest part of Haulover Bay, north shore of Eastend Peninsula, St. John.—Oxholm. The bluff end of a 300-yard spur from 311-foot hill projects prominently between Mennebeck Bay and Haulover Bay, and is marked by G. P., "Haul"; lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 15.2''$ (467 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 40' 50.6''$ (1,485 m.).
- Græs-Kaien**; Alternative of "Bokken Elland" (Buck Island); described by Løwengørn (p. 76), as "a small island between Fugleskieret (French cap) and St. Thomas.
- Græs Kay**; Danish name of Grass Cay, near St. Thomas, q. v.—Oxholm.
- Græs Pjynt**; Grass Point, south coast of St. Croix.—Z.; Postal map has "Graes Point"; Danish, "Græspjynt."
- Grambocola**; Hill and Peninsula; same as Grambokola, St. Thomas.—T. 3770 and DR.
- Grambokola Hill**; 275 feet high, summit of peninsular headland between Mosquito Bay and Krum Bay, Southside Quarter, St. Thomas. (Not Grambocola).—G. B.
- Grambokola**; Peninsula, prominent, wooded, 440 yards wide, projecting south 1,120 yards between Mosquito Bay and Krum Bay, Southside Quarter, St. Thomas. (Not Grambocola).—G. B.
- Granard**; Estate, in southerly portion of Company Quarter, St. Croix; embracing the following tracts: East 1/2 of 16, 17, north 1/2 18, 19 (McWoy); west 1/2 of 29, east 3/4 of 30 (Surlaine), on south coast; north 2,500 feet of east 1/2 of 32 (Bodkin). Buildings on 17, 1,250 yards northwest of Manchenil Bay. Granard envelops Cornhill, also Diamond Keturah, except on south.
- Grande Anse**; French, "Great Bay," same as Coakley Bay, north coast. St. Croix.—Lapointe.
- Grande Bay de Bordeaux**; French, "Great Bay of Bordeaux," i. e., Bordeaux Bay; so called to distinguish it from the still smaller Petite Baye de Bordeaux (Little Bordeaux Bay), 2/5 mile east, 990 yards southwest of Stumpy Point, St. Thomas.
- Granderie**; Old French Estate in Crequis Valley, near 282 ft. hill overlooking William, St. Croix.—Lapointe (1671).
- Grande Cannabay**; French name of Great Cane Bay; inscribed on Lapointe's map of St. Croix eastward of present Cane Bay, at Lavallee, where H. O. 1423 places "Little Cane Bay," q. v.
- Grand Fond**; French, literally "great bottom," hence "commodious anchorage," name applied to Limetree Bay, south coast of Queen Quarter, St. Croix.—Lapointe (1671). Good holding ground in center in 2 or 3 fathoms.
- Grand Princess**; English equivalent of French name of "La Grande Princesse" Estate, St. Croix.
- Grand S. James**; Great St. James Island, q. v.—Bellin, 77.
- Grange**; Estate 9 (Roger Ferrall platage). Company Quarter, St. Croix.
- Grange**; Old French Plantage, near Glynn, St. Croix.—L.
- Grange Gut**; Stream about 4 miles long, rising in Hermon Hill, flowing west through Grange, Anna's Hope, Peter's Rest, and southwest through Pearl, Cassava-Garden, and Jerusalem Estates, empties into Limetree Bay, south coast of St. Croix. Lower course dry, except temporarily after heavy rainfalls,

- Grange Stockfarm;** North $\frac{1}{2}$ of tract 22, Joseph Richardsen plantage. Company Quarter, St. Croix.
- Grange Valley;** $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, eroded by rain rills, between Grange and Anna's Hope on north, and Work-and-Rest Hills on south, St. Croix.—Quin.
- Grape Tree Bay;** Same as Grapetree Bay, St. Croix.—H. O. 2318, 1423.
- Grapetree Bay;** Open bight, 1,380 yards wide, between Hughes Point and Grapetree Point, long. $64^{\circ} 35' 11''$ – $53''$, on south coast of St. Croix. Eastern portion of bay has bluff shore, with coral-reef barrier; at western end is opening to beach of coral sand; whence a trail traverses old Hughes Estate, crossing 120-foot col, to Knight Bay on north coast. The "Grapetree," Danish "Druetræ," Dutch, "Zeedruif," *Coccoloba uvifera*, supplies a hard purple wood for shipbuilding. G. P. "Grape," on sloping shale rock, 20 feet above sea, at turn of bluff at south foot of 400-foot hill; separating Turner Hole from Grapetree Bay.
- Gras Key;** Same as Grass Cay, near St. Thomas, q. v.—Dan. 80.
- Grasklip Point;** Detached islet, 40 feet high, area 61 square rods, at SE. end of Outer Brass Island; lat. $18^{\circ} 23' 41.4''$ (1,273 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 58' 03.4''$ (100 m.).—Map 3240. Same as Grass Point or Gras Point, q. v.
- Gras Point;** Grass Point, St. Croix. Dutch orthography.—Dan. 80.
- Gras Point;** Same as Grasklip Point, q. v.—C. P., p. 118.
- Grass Bay;** Rod Bay, or half east of Carty Point, south coast, Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix.—Old.
- Grass Cay;** 230 feet high, 1,660 yards long, 75 to 300 yards wide; area 48.8 acres; or, with shore rocks and ledges, 49.3 acres; attached to Eastend Quarter, St. Thomas. Grass Cay is less than 100 yards west of Mingo Cay, but is separated from Thatch Cay on the west by Middle Passage, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide.—C. P.; T. 3779; Map 3240. Name spelled also Gras or Græs; called by P. D. J., Green or Grass Kay. Areas of shore rocks as follows: 70-meter ledge, 33 square rods; Northside midway ledge, 11 square rods; Northside eastend ledge, 15 square rods; Get Rock, 4 square rods; Southside shore rocks, 17 square rods; total, 80 square rods, or $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.
- Grass Point;** Long narrow salient projecting from south coast of St. Croix, at Madame Carty's old Estate, between Rod Bay and Turner Hole; marked by 43-foot knob, long. $64^{\circ} 36' 49''$, 3 miles west-southwest of East Point. Eastern terminus of cart road from Cottongrove Estate. Danish, Gras Pt.; Dutch, Gras Point. See Teste du Moine, Penthyen Hill.
- Great Bay;** 980 yards wide, between Cabrita Point and Water Point, indenting eastern end of St. Thomas for 1,100 to 1,200 yards. Fine beach at head. In West-India Pilot, Great Bay is called Current Hole, and in the Derrotero, Hoyo de la Corriente, the Spanish equivalent; but these names are now assigned to the Passage between Water Point and St. James Island.—C. P.; T. 3778a; H. O. 3903; B. A. 2452; Dan. 265; C. S. Map 3240.
- Great Centerline;** Base line of the St. Croix land survey, begun in 1734 by Governor Frederik Moth. Line runs S. $72^{\circ} 06'$ W. true. At intervals of 2,000 feet (Rhenish or Danish, equivalent to 2,059.376 English feet), perpendicular offsets were taken, N. $17^{\circ} 54'$ W. true, or reverse, to mark the sides of the "Plantagegrunde" (estate tracts); which, after the completion of the survey, in 1751 were disposed of to homesteaders in the manner described in the Introduction (see "Terms referring to the estates, p. 6), and under "St. Croix."
- Great Cruz Bay;** Name most frequently used on English charts for what is now officially renamed Calvary Bay, q. v., St. John. Danish equivalent, Storekryst.

Great Gut; Small stream, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, descending from ravine on western slope of Mount Washington, and emptying into sea between Butler Bay and Sprat Hole, St. Croix.

Great Krum Bay; Krum Bay, St. Thomas.—H. O. Publ. 129.

Great Lameshur Bay; 500 yards wide, 700 yards long, easternmost and largest arm of Lameshur Bay, q. v., affording good shelter in 6 fathoms, 400 yards offshore, under lee of Cabritahorn Point, with Ram Head shut in; St. John.—H. O. Publ. 129. Called also, Groote Lameshuur Bay; Ensenada Grande de Lameshur; and Lameshur Bay.

Great Middleground; Outlying shoal, with depths of 11 and 12 feet, 200 yards east of Long Reef, of which it is an eastern extension, and 400 yards north-northwest of Fort Louise Augusta, St. Croix. Danish, Store Middelgrund; also written "Great Middle Ground."

Great Northside; Quarter of St. Thomas, embracing the northern shore and slope from Dorothea Point to Tutu Bay, part of the northern environs of St. Thomas City, and the Hans-Lollik Islands. Population (1917), 292; including 74 whites.

Great Northside Bay; Same as Buck, Magen, Northside, or Store-Nordside Bay, q. v., St. Thomas.—Census Report of 1917, p. 164 (Northside Quarter). Also written Great North Side Bay.—West Indian Pilot, H. O. and B. A.; B. A. 130, 2452; H. O. 1002.

Great North Side Quarter; Great Northside Quarter, St. Thomas.—Census.

Great Pan Bay; Same as Storepan or Great Pond Bay, St. Croix, q. v.—Dewitz.

Great Pond; Broad shallow lagoon, about 1 foot deep, sometimes dry; separated from Great Pond Bay by a narrow barrier 1,280 yards long; reaching back about 700 yards. Danish name, Storepan, Storpande, Store-Saltpan, Store-Saltpande; Spanish, Estanque Grande. Also called, Great Saltpond. Gives name to Greatpond Estate and Great Pond Bay.

Greatpond; Estate, in 1754 belonging to George Biggs; comprising tracts 37, 38, 47, 51, and eastern shores of Great Pond, in Eastend A Quarter, on south coast of St. Croix. So named by Oxholm (1799) and since. Mill and house, 50 yards from shore of Great Pond Bay. Cottonpatch, 600 to 800 yards north of mill; remainder, grassland.

Great Pond Bay; Sandy bight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, long. $64^{\circ} 38' 30''$ to $39^{\circ} 53''$, on south coast of St. Croix, 6 miles west of East Point. Access through reef at west. Safe anchorage for 10-foot draft. Named from adjacent Great Pond, q. v. Also called: Anse de l'Estang, Ensenada del Estanque Grande, Great Pan Bay, Greatpond Bay, Storpan Bay, Storepan Bay, Storpande Bay, etc.

Great Princess; Translation of "La Grande Princesse," to distinguish this from Little Princess Estate, St. Croix. So called by Zabriskie and C. & G. S.—T. 3790. See "Princess" estate.

Great Saint James; Island, area 156.9 acres, highest summit 175 feet, length 1 mile, off eastern extremity of St. Thomas Island. The alternative names are all translations: (Dutch), Groot St. Jems; (German) Gross St. James; (Danish) Store St. James; (French) Grand S. James; (Spanish) Santiago Grande. Also called simply, Saint James Island.—H. O. 3903; Dan. 265.

Great Salt Pan; Same as Great Pond, St. Croix.—Dewitz.

Great Salt Pond; Great Pond, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.

Green Cay; Brushy islet, 24 feet high, 95 yards long, area 123 square rods, 200 yards off point southeast of French Bay, St. Thomas. Rocks, dry or awash, area 13 square rods, extend 120 yards southwest from Green Cay.

- Named Groen Eyland by Van Keulen (1719), rendered Cayo Verde in Spanish Derrotero; called simply Klippen, "Rocks," by Oldendorp.
- Green Cay;** Islet, 595 yards long, 70 to 150 yards wide, area 12.77 acres; 1,100 yards west of Pull Point, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-northeast of Fort Louise Augusta; 460 yards off north coast of St. Croix. Cay rises in 2 knolls; southern 55 feet high; northern, G. P. "Green" knoll, 50 feet high, lat. $17^{\circ} 46' 12.2''$ (375 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 39' 55.33''$ (1630 m.). North and north-east points are clearing marks, leading east of Scotch Bank. French name, Ile Verte (confused with Buck Island); Spanish, Cayo Verde; Dutch, Groen Eyland; German, Grün Kay; Danish, Grøn Key. Also called Little Green Key.
- Greencay;** Estate in Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix, on north coast, between Chenay Bay and Prune Bay, including tract 14, patented to Pieter Heyliger, with some accretions, 48, 12.—Map 3242. Danish, Grønkay, Grønkey.
- Greencay Bay;* Translation of Grønkeybayen, or Grünkeybay.
- Green Cay Point;* Punnett Point; so called in Descriptions of Stations, St. Croix.
- Green Island;* Alternative name of Savana Island.—PDJ.
- Green Kay;* Same as Green Cay, Island and Estate.—Quin; Dewitz.
- Gregeng;* Variant spelling of Gergeri, Gregory, etc.—Knox.
- Gregerie;** Beach on south coast of St. Thomas, from near Nisky to spot where Mosquito Bay Road reaches shore.—Rohde.
- Gregerie Bank;** 13-foot shoal, 40 yards wide, 80 yards long, composed of dead coral and sand, in Gregerie Bay or Sound (West Gregerie Channel), 475 yards NW. of Sand Point, and 650 yards 119° from Banana Point, Water Island.—C. P.; Der.; H. O. Publ. 129; B. A. 2183. Called "Gregerie Shoal" on B. A. 2452; "Banc de Gregerie" on French 2312.
- Gregerie Bay;** Indentation $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, extending from Crown Bay on northeast to Little Krum Bay on southwest, both inclusive, Southside Quarter, south shore of St. Thomas Island, opposite Water Island. Same as Girgirri or Grigri Bay, q. v. Originally synonymous with Crown Bay q. v.; extended to west toward Nisky; further to include Little Krum Bay; further across Sound to Water Island; further to embrace Passage on southwest, now called West Gregerie Channel; Channel continued E. around elbow at Banana Point, to include present East Gregerie Channel, the whole extent from Mosquito Point to Cowell Point, becoming known as Gregerie Channel, q. v. See Van Keulen; Oldendorp; Rohde; Relchel, etc.
- Gregerie Channel;** Passage between Water Island and St. Thomas Island, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with mean width of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; making elbow where East Gregerie Channel joins Gregerie Harbor or Sound and West Gregerie Channel. See C. P., pp. 128-9; H. O. Publ. 129, pp. 60, 63-66; B. A. 130, 2452; Swan, Bp. 17122. Spanish equivalent in Derrotero, "El Canal de Gregerie."
- Gregerie Harbor;** Well-sheltered basin or small sound, 1,000 yards wide, 1,400 yards long, affording anchorage for warships. It embraces Gregerie Bay, and extends across to Water Island between Banana Point and Caroline Point. Gregerie Harbor is a prolongation of West Gregerie Channel, which enters from southwest, and opens on the east into East Gregerie Channel q. v.
- Gregerie Shoal;** Alternative and more appropriate name for Gregerie Bank.—B. A. 2452.

Gregeriet; Danish equivalent of Dutch "De Grigri," originally referring to conspicuous Grigri tree on shore of Crown Bay, later extended to bay itself, and beach as far west as Nisky. See Rohde's *Sydside af Øen St. Thomas*; Reichel; Dewitz; Knox, p. 60. Final syllable is the Danish definite article, neuter, suffixed.

Gregeriet Bay; Indentation "to the west of the town" of St. Thomas. Same as Grigri or Gregerie Bay, q. v.—Knox p. 60.

Gregery; Variant spelling of Gerigeri, Gigrri, Grigri, Grugru, etc., as name of tree, also called "French Oak, weil der Baum der Elche an Grösse, Stärke, und Alter gleichet" (because this tree resembles the oak in size, strength, and age).—West's *Beschreibung der St. Croix*. Botanically, the *Bucida Buceras*, a very large and imposing hardwood tree.—Holst; Eggers. For use as place name, see "Gregerie Bay," etc.

Gregerie Channel; Mistaken emendation of Gregerie Channel.—Harbor Regulations in C. P.

Greig Hill; 166 feet high, on Charles Aitkens' tract, west of Saltriver Bay, 500 yards northwest of sharp point at Sugar Bay entrance, St. Croix. Site of old Greig's Fort.

Greig's Fort; Battery near west side of Sugar Bay entrance, on 166-foot hill, hence called Greig Hill, St. Croix. Called by Bellin, "le Fort"; also Fort Greig.

Grigri Bay; Same as Gigrirri or Gregerie Bay, q. v. Van Keulen's Dutch chart of St. Thomas (1719) pictures "de Grigri boom" (the Grigri tree), apparently 40 or 50 yards north of shore, near mouth of a gut or foot of a hill; and the adjacent indentation between Careen Hill and Haypiece Hill bears the legend, "de Grigri Bay: Hier kunnen groote Scheepen en Barken ankeren" (Grigri Bay; here large ships and barks can anchor). Bellin's *Petit Atlas Maritime* (1764), No. 78, shows the French equivalent, "Baye de Grigri." Klüffer's map in Oldendorp's *Missionsgeschichte*, and text, p. 45, show Grigribay of identical extent. See also, *Century Dictionary*, Grugru or Grigri. Original authentic form of name.

Grigriboom, de—"The Grigri tree," near shore of Grigribay, now Crown Bay, St. Thomas.—Van Keulen.

Green Eyland; Same as Green Cay, St. Thomas.—Van Keulen.

Grøn Kay; Greencay Estate, St. Croix.—Oxholm.

Grønkayen; Green Cay, St. Croix; Danish name with article.—Eggers.

Grønkey; Danish name of Green Cay, St. Croix.

Grønkeybayen; "On east side," i. e., north shore of Eastend Quarter, St. Croix. Danish name, "Green Cay Bay, the."—Udtog. Doubtless, same as Chenay Bay.

Groot Bay; Dutch, meaning simply "Great" or "Large" Bay. Applied by Oxholm to (1) Johnson Bay, St. John; (2) Grootpan Bay, St. John.

Groote Lameshuur Bay; Great Lameshur Bay, St. John.—Oxholm.

Groote Noordzyde Bay; Dutch name for Magens or Great Northside Bay, St. Thomas.—Van Keulen (1719).

Grootpan Bay; 30 yards wide, extending along east shore of Cabritahorn Peninsula 600 yards, Coral Bay Quarter, SE. part of St. John Island. Dutch name, meaning "Great Pond," from the large Saltpond immediately northeast. Also called, Groot Bay, a misnomer, as it is small; Saltpond Bay, but this belongs with better right to another Bay only $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east; and may be called Mandal Bay, from the Estate $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east.

Groot St. Jems; Great St. James Island.—K.

- Gross Cruzbay*; Old name of Calvary Bay, St. John; compounded of German "Gross" (great), Latin "Crux" (cross), and English "Bay."—Oldendorp; Dewitz. "Grosz-Kreuz-Bai," German equivalent, not on charts.
- Grosse-Nordseite Bay*; German name for Magens or Great Norths'de Bay, S. T., used in Oldendorp's *Missionsgeschichte*.
- Grosse Pointe du Nord*; French, "Great Point of the North" or "Great North Point"; Bellin's name for Picara Point, St. Thomas, formerly also called Great Northside Point.
- Gross Hans Lolk*; Hans-Lollik Island—Oldendorp.
- Gross Krumbay*; German name of Krum Bay, St. Thomas.—Old.
- Gross S. James*; German name of Great St. James Island; which, in 1777, had a "Baumwollenplantage" (Cotton-plantation).—Oldendorp.
- Grosz Hanlolk*; Same as Hans Lollik Cay, q. v.—Oldendorp, p. 45.
- Grot-Nordside Bay*; Magens or Great Northside Bay, St. Thomas.—Høst, p. 2.
- Ground Rock**; Detached, bare 1 foot, near east point of Hans Lollik Island.—O. R. 73600, No. 16 and T. 3771. Lat. $18^{\circ} 23' 1,432$ m., long. $64^{\circ} 53' 1,754$ m.
- Grouper Point**; Eastern extremity of Thatch Cay.—T. 3778a.
- Grove**; Estate, east $\frac{1}{2}$ of tract 11 (John Williams), Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix. Called by Oxholm, "the grove." Ruins, chimney, and row of pillars found (1921) at Cotton Valley Trail's-end.
- Grove Place*; Groveplace Estate, St. Croix.—L. & W.; Dewitz.
- Groveplace**; Estate, 20 and 21 (village on latter), in central portion of Prince Quarter, St. Croix. Part of John Baker's Plantage. Chiefly a sloping plain, watered by two streams, traversed and bordered by main roads. Planted with small patches of cane, with grass and provisions; squatters' land; pasture.—Oxholm; T. 3798. Plasket's Estate (1851), including Hardlabor.
- Grugru or Grigri*; Variant spellings of Gerigeri, Gigiri, Gregeng, Gregory, etc.
- Grünkey*; German name of Green Cay, St. Croix.—Oldendorp, p. 44.
- Grünkeybay*; "On east side," St. Croix. See *Grünkeybayen*.—Oldendorp, p. 46.
- Guardhouse Point*; Vagthus Point, St. Croix. Translation of original Danish name; spelled "Guard Ho. Pt." by P. D. J. and L. & W. Better translation, Watchhouse Point, or Watch Ho! Best unchanged.
- Guava Valley*; Jochumdal, east of Adrian, St. John, where guavas grow wild, in two or more considerable groves.
- Guillarmet*; Seventeenth century French plantage or estate, on 173-foot hill, 330 yards southeast of point which bisects south shore of Altona Lagoon, St. Croix.—Lapointe (1671).
- Gut*; Local term for creek beds (Bækkeleier), whether perennial or intermittent, as well as for the entire basin (Dalføret).—Eggers.
- Hacienda del Retiro de Ana*; Spanish name of Anna's Retreat or Tutu Estate, St. Thomas.
- Hafen*; German, meaning "Harbor," sc. of St. Thomas; so designated by Moravian Missionaries.—Oldendorp.
- Halfpenny Bay**; Open curving bight, 1,000 yards wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile south of Longford, Company Quarter, south coast of St. Croix, opposite Christiansted.—L. & W. Old French name, "Anse à Galet."
- Ham Bay**; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, open and shoal, $\frac{5}{8}$ mile west-southwest of Ham Bluff, Northside A Quarter, St. Croix.—C. P.; L. & W.; C. & L.; Map 3242. Locally called, "Ham's Bay."—Holst.
- Hambay**; Estate, deeded to John Farrington; with village at mouth of Caledonia Valley, east side of Ham Bay, Northside A Quarter, St. Croix.—Map 3242. Locally always called "Hamsbay."—Holst.

- Ham Bluff**; Remarkable headland, called by early French navigators, Cap du Diable (Devil's Cape), with conspicuous 100-foot bluff, rising steeply to shoulder of Maroon Ridge, 394 feet high, on which is a Lighthouse, and to summit of Ridge, 1,400 yards southeast, 916 feet high, called Maronberg or Ham Peak; northernmost extremity of Northside A Quarter, northwest coast of St. Croix. Called also, Ham's Bluff, Hamsbluff, Ham Bluffs, etc.; and by the Spanish, Morro Hams, or Cabo del Diablo.
- Ham Bluff Lighthouse**; White cylindrical Tower on Ham Bluff, 394 feet high; visible 27 miles, 53° to 265°; group-flashing white, 39,000 candle-power. Lat., 17° 46' 16.02" (492.5 m.); long., 64° 52' 16.75" (493.4 m.). Also called, Hams Bluff Light Station; St. Croix.
- Ham Bluffs*; Ham Bluff, St. Croix, q. v.—C. P., p. 138.
- Hambluff Valley**; Basin of Roger Gut, or Hambluff Bæk, debouching on northwest coast of St. Croix, immediately west of Ham Bluff. Danish, Hamsbluff-Dal.—Eggers.
- Hambug*; Error for Humbug Estate, St. Croix.—L. & W.
- Hammer Farm**; Estate, in Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John; ½ mile east of Adrian, ¼ mile south of Peter Peak, ⅝ mile by air line from Cinnamon Bay, with which it is connected by a tortuous mountain road. Called by Reichel, "Herman Farm." At or near old Estate, called from hill just north, Catherineberg. Guava trees grow in valley head, at Jochoundal.
- Hammer-Farm Road**; Leaves Northside Road at Cinnamon Bay, zigzags up slope for 400 feet; thence, by uniform grade, ascends south to crest of 770-foot ridge; turns west to Hammer farm, and joins Centerline Road, St. John. Fairly good, though neglected.—T. 3772 and DR.
- Ham's Bay*; Ham Bay, St. Croix.—H. O. 1002, 1423; B. A. 2600.
- Hams Bluff*; Same as Ham Bluff, St. Croix.—Old.
- Hav's Bluff*; Ham Bluff, St. Croix.—St. Thomas Almanack (1878) p. 64.
- Hamsbluff*; Ham Bluff, St. Croix.—West, p. 232. Local usage, acc. to Holst.
- Hamsbluff-Dal*; Danish name of Hambluff Valley, St. Croix. With article, Hamsbluff-Dalen.—Eggers.
- Hams Bluff Light Station*; Ham Bluff Lighthouse, q. v., St. Croix.—A. & G. Light List.
- Hannah's Rest**; Estate, 6 of Westend Quarter, south of Centerline Road, ¾ mile from south coast of St. Croix; originally belonging to William Heylinger; now, squatters' land, producing cane, grass, and truck; together with tract 7b, originally belonging to Theobald Burk, south of Stony-ground. Variants: Hannahs Rest, Hanna's Rest.—L. & W.
- Hansatic Rock*; Same as Hans-Lollik Rock, q. v.—Imray's West Indies. (1856).
- Hansen Bay**; 500 yards wide, northeast cove of Round Bay, northeast arm of Coral Bay, St. John. Called by Oxholm, "Hansens Bay." Family name, Mads Hansen, colonist, 1678; Claus Hansen, governor, 1702-1706. Spelled Hanson by recent authorities. De Booy & Paris, also Zabriskie, make Hansen Bay coextensive with Round Bay.
- Hansen Bay*; Original name of Hull Bay, north shore of St. Thomas; given by Van Keulen as Jurrianan Hansen Bay, and by Høst as Hansens Bay.
- Hansens-Bay*; Hansen Bay, later called Little Northside Bay, and now Hull Bay, St. Thomas.—Høst.
- Hansloik*; Same as Hans-Lollik Island; so named in Oldendorp's Missions-Geschichte. His map by Paul Küffner (1767) has Klein Hans Lolk and Gross Hans Lolk, as name of the Islands severally.
- Hans-Lollik Island**; 713 feet high, 1½ miles long, ¾ mile wide; area 489.2 acres; 1½ miles NE. of Picara Peninsula, north shore of St. Thomas

Island. So spelled on most modern charts. Oldendorp has (German), Gross Hansloik, (Danish) Store Hansloik; the Derrotero (Spanish) Isla Grande de Hans-Lollik; Purdy-Dessiou-Jefferys and Arrowsmith, Hans-netik. The summit is described in the Derrotero as "Peñon Escarpado," and is marked by triangulation station "Lollik," lat. 18° 24' 00.6" (18 m.), long. 64° 54' 27" (792 m.). Hansa Rock, close inshore at the south point, is 19 feet high, with an area of 17 square rods. Lollik signifies a "Laalander" or native of Laaland, an island in Denmark; whence, Hans Lollik might be either a proper name, or signify, "John the Laalander"; in either case, referring to some forgotten mariner or colonist.

Hans-Lollik Islands; Group, consisting of Hans-Lollik Island (proper), Little Hans-Lollik, Pelican Cay, and Hans-Lollik Rock; lying 2 miles off middle of north shore of St. Thomas.—B. A. 2600, 130, etc. Spanish, "Las Islas de Hans-Lollik."

Hans Lollik Rock; 200 yards across, awash, always breaking, 700 yards southeast of south end of Hans-Lollik Island. (Not Hanslollik, Hansloik, Hanseatic, Hans-netik, nor White Horse.)—G.B.

Hansnetik; Island, same as Hans-Lollik.—P. D. J.; Arrowsmith, pl. 45, (1842).

Hanson Bay; Same as Hansen Bay, q. v.—T. 2783 D. R.

Hans Sorensen's Ground; Same as Sorensen Ground, or Hans-Sørensens Grund, in Christiansted Harbor.—C. P.; H. O. 2090.

Hans-Sørensens-Grund; Danish name of Hans Sorensen's or Sorensen Ground, Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix.—Hansen's Chart; Dan. 219.

Harang; Seventeenth century French Plantage near Merle Run, near 158-foot hill West of Cottage, or about Slon Farm, St. Croix.

Harbor Point; Southern extremity of peninsula between Coral Harbor and Hurricane Hole, St. John.—H. O. 2086; C. P.

Harden Gut; 1,500 yards long; rises in Concordia Estate, Westend Quarter, flows northwest through Wheel-of-Fortune and Lagrange, and empties into Grange Gut at northeast corner of Frederiksted, St. Croix.

Hard Labor; Hardlabor Estate, St. Croix, q. v.—Dewitz; H. O. 1425.

Hardlabor; Estate, tract 5 of Prince Quarter, St. Croix; patrimony of Alexander Cooper's heirs. Mostly covered with grass, brush, and trees. House in glen at north end of road. Mill, 150 yards west and 260 feet higher, on sharp spur of hills. Estate also includes tract 13, patrimony of William Ruan's heirs, north of Groveplace. Spelled also, Hard Labour, Hard Labor. In 1851, attached to Groveplace, Plusket's Estate.

Hard Labour; Same as Hardlabor Estate, St. Croix.—Oxholm; L. & W.

Hart Bay; Western cove of Rendezvous Bay, St. John.—Oxholm.

Hartman; Estate, bordering west shores of Great Pond and Great Pond Bay, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix; comprising tracts 52 and 54, (held by Baron de Breton in 1754), 53 and part of 55 (Roland Frankly). Hartman's Plantage first shown on Oldendorp's map (1767). Oxholm (1799) names tracts 52 and 54, I. Hartman's; locating house on 54, ¼ mile east of fan mill shown in Map 3242.

Hartmann; Same as Limetree Estate, St. Croix.—Beck; T. 3838.

Hartmans; Same as Hartman Estate, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.

Hassel Island; About 1 mile long, 170 to 650 yards wide, 267 feet high, area 139.54 acres, or including 3 shore rocks 139.7 acres; forming western side of St. Thomas Harbor. Also known as Orkanshullet Island.

Haul Over; Same as Haulover, St. John.—B. A. 2452.

Haulover; Isthmus, 200 yards across, narrowest part of Eastend Peninsula, between Dreeket or Haulover Bay on northeast coast and opposite cove of Round Bay, St. John. Named by Oxholm, Overhale.—Dan. 80, 265.

- Haulover Bay**; 720 yards wide, between Gowed Point and Dreetket Point on north shore of Eastend Peninsula, St. John; only practicable anchorage in said region. Local usage; approved by C. P. See Dreetket Bay, Overhale, Gowed Bay. But *Scorpion* survey (1851) retains Oxholm's name, "Dreetket's Bay."
- Havensight**; Estate, on 185-foot hill, on east side of St. Thomas Harbor, of which it commands a wide view. Danish, "Havnsigte" signifies "Harborview." Spelled by Rohde, Havensigt.—Dan. 80; Fr. 2312; B. A. 2183, 2452.
- Havensight Point**; On east shore of St. Thomas Harbor, 400 yards west-northwest of Havensight Estatehouse. Marked by Havensight Wood-jetty.—H. O. Publ. 129, pp. 62-3; B. A. 2183; Der.
- Havensigt*; Havensight Estate, St. Thomas.—Rohde.
- Hawk Hill**; 1,370 feet high, flat-topped summit, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile southwest of Crown Mountain, on boundary between Westend Quarter and Southside Quarter, 1,000 yards northeast of Brewers Bay, St. Thomas. Local name.
- Hawknest*; see Hognest.
- Haye England*; Same as Shark Island.—K. Probable early confusion of this with Turtleback Rock to northwest seems to have caused a shifting of all coastal names thence around to Beverhout Point, St. Thomas.
- Hay Piece Hill*; Same as Haypiece Hill, St. Thomas.—T. 3771.
- Haypiece Hill**; 335 feet high, east of Krum Bay, southern coast of St. Thomas Island. (Not Hay Piece).—G. B.
- Hedou or Bedou*; 17th century French Plantage on shore of Limetree Bay, east of mouth of Grange Gut, St. Croix.—L.
- Heerlin**; Two old Plantages (Estates) in St. Thomas; (1) 400 yards south of east end of Mogens Bay, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-northeast of Lerkeulund; (2) between Langmath and Jersey Bay.—Old.
- Heiliger*; Plantages on St. Croix; Oldendorp's uniform spelling, where Beck has either Heytiger or Heyliger.
- Heitman*; Plantage of Frederik Chris. Heitman, Frederikshaab, St. Croix.
- Helm*; Herman Helm's enke (widow) in 1754 held title to Plantage or Estate, later known as Beckman's, and now Sally's Fancy, St. Croix.
- Hemmer*; Plantage; same as Judith's Fancy Estate, q. v., St. Croix. Also called Hemers Plantage.—Old.
- Hendrichsen*; Proprietor of tract in elbow of Westend Saltpond, now part of Camporico, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—Beck; T. 3797 (1919).
- Hendrik Bay**; Cove, 400 yards wide, with beach and coconut grove, on east side of Santa Maria Bay, 760 yards south of Vluck Point, on north shore of St. Thomas. (Not Henrick, Henrik, Hondrik, nor Sorgenfri).—G. B.
- Hendriks Bay*; Same as Hendrik Bay.—Van Keulen (1719).
- Henley Cay**; 70 feet high, 300 yards in diameter, area 11.54 acres; largest of three Durloe Cays, off northwestern coast of St. John. (Not Frauen).—G. B. Local name. G. P., "Isle" (on summit); Lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 19.7''$ (606 m); Long. $64^{\circ} 47' 37.2''$ (1,093 m.)
- Henriksbay*; Same as Hendrik Bay, St. Thomas.—Hornbeck (1822).
- Henriks Bay*; Hendrik Bay, St. Thomas.—Holst.
- Hensler**; Oldendorp indicates by symbols several Estates among Westend Hills near Bordeaux Hill, but names only "Henslers Plantagen."
- Herb Bay*; Bight, near Hope, 1,500 to 2,800 yards northwest of Long Point, on south shore of Westend Quarter, St. Croix. From the French, "Anse aux Herbes," q. v.

- Herman Farm*; East of Adrian, St. John.—Dewitz; Relchel. Cf. Hammer's Farm.
- Hermitage*; Estate house and stockfarm, at north end of Borck Creek, East-end Quarter, St. John.—Dewitz. Erroneously located on Haulover, by some.
- Hermitage*; Estate in inclosed valley near sources of Bethlehem Gut, now comprising tract 1 in Prince Quarter, with tracts 5 and 4a (west $\frac{1}{2}$) in King Quarter, St. Croix. All but 4a belonged to John Willett and his heirs, along with various scattered tracts.—Oxholm; Dewitz, etc. In 1851, with Manning Bay, Castle Coakley, etc., owned by Ratcliffe.
- Hermon Hill*; 257 feet high, 1 mile southwest of Christiansted, St. Croix.
- Hermon Hill*; Estate, almost coextensive with old Lillie Plantage, No. 11 in Company Quarter, St. Croix; tract L-shaped, extending east to Signal Hill; Estatehouse on hill, so named, 1 mile southwest of Christiansted.
- Hesselberg*; Estate, at northeast end of Westend Saltpond, Westend Quarter, St. Croix. In 1754 Engelb. Hesselberg owned tract 24, which retains his name, together with 8a, now part of White's Lady. Hesselberg Estate is grassland, with scattered trees. With Smithfield on the east and Stony-ground on west, it is now united with Wheel-of-Fortune, q. v.—Oxholm; Beck; Millspaugh.
- Het Dorp Scharlotte Amelia*; I. e., "The Village Charlotte Amelia."—Van Keulen (1719). The proper name, being cumbersome, never gained vogue, but was replaced by the Dutch "Het Dorp," Creole "Di Dorp," Danish "Byen" (the Town or City), vulgarly by "Tappus" (Tap-house), and officially by Danish "Amalienborg," American "Saint Thomas."
- Heu, le*; French, meaning "the Hoy"; one of three names applied by Bellin to Sail Rock, the others being Caravelle and Gallote, q. v. Spanish equivalents: Hoya, Caraba, Galeota.
- Höchste Berg*; German, "highest mountain," referring to Mount Eagle, St. Croix.—Oldendorp.
- Hodge*; Estate, fronting on Bay, 780 yards wide between Kopman Point and Pow Point, Eastend B Quarter, north coast of St. Croix.
- Hoe Hill*; 636 feet high, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southwest of Molendal, and 610 yards northwest of Genti Bay, St. John.—T. 3772.
- Hoffman*; Estate on 200-foot contour, 220 yards south of Tutu Road at Charlotte Amalia Estate, St. Thomas.—T. 3778.
- Hogens Borg*; Høgensborg Estate, St. Croix.—P. D. J.; L. & W.
- Høgens Borg*; Høgensborg Estate, St. Croix.—Oxholm. Same, with alternative Sorgenfrie.—H. O. 1423.
- Høgensborg*; Proper name of Høgensborg Estate, St. Croix.—Quin; Dewitz.
- Høgensborg*; Estate, on north side of Centerline Road, comprising tracts 17 in Westend, and 25 in Prince Quarter, patented to Kammerraad Johan Søbodker; Estate village situated $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Frederiksted, St. Croix. Plain to east is cane plantation; orchards and pasture. Properly, Høgensborg, Danish name, meaning, "City of the Hawk"; also spelled Høgens Borg, Hogens Borg; alternative, Sorgenfrie.
- Høgensborg Gut*; Stream rising near Robe Hill, flowing through Carlton, passing Høgensborg Estate village, bridged at Centerline Road, watering Cane and Ruan Bay Estates, emptying on south coast of St. Croix, 940 yards northwest of Long Point. Described by Eggers as "altid vandførende Bæk" (a perennial brook).
- Hognest Bay*; 630 to 1,000 yards wide, indenting northwest shore of St. John Island about 1,000 yards, on east side of Hognest Peninsula. Possibly named from the Hogfish, *Lachnolæmus maximus*; but most probably from

the adjacent Hognest Point, q. v.—C. P. Variants: Hogness, Hogsnest, Hogsness.

Hognest Hill; 130 feet high, 220 yards southwest of Hognest Point, at north end of Hognest Peninsula, Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John.

Hognest Peninsula; $\frac{5}{8}$ mile long, 200 to 500 yards wide, terminating in Hognest Hill and Point, on west side of Hognest Bay, Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John.

Hognest Point; Northern end of rocky Hognest Peninsula, projecting from northwest shore of St. John Island. (Not Hawknest, Hogness, Hogsnest.)—G. B. Probably compounded from Danish "Høg," meaning Hawk, with Dutch and English, Nest; hence, Hawknest; or possibly "Hog" with Danish Næs, English Naze or Ness, a point; hence, Hawk Point. English phrase, Hog's Nest, would be in Danish, Svins-Rede; in Dutch, Zwijns-Nest; both insupposable.

Hognest Rock; 25 feet high, 55 yards long, close inshore, just north of Hognest Point, St. John.

Hogness Bay; Hognest Bay, St. John, q. v.—Oxholm.

Hogsnest Bay; Hognest Bay, St. John.—B. A. 2452; Dan. 265.

Hogsnest Point; Same as Hognest Point, St. John.—B. A. 2452.

Høilandet; Danish, "the Highland;" applied to mountain mass in northwest portion of St. Croix, westward of Jealousy Gut.—Eggers.

Høitland; Danish, meaning "Highland"; applied to a 153-foot hill east of Bovoni Bay and south of Bovoni Estate. The western slope, noted by Rohde as "Høit Land imod Syden" (high land toward the South), lies on a range from Packet Rock to "Vestlige Kant af Muren paa Bovonis Plantage" (West endge of wall at Bovoni Estate), St. Thomas.

Holenberg; Plantage (Estate), about 1,500 yards west of Jersey Bay, St. Thomas.—Old.

Holenbergs Plantage; 2,600 meters (2,850 yards) north of Crown Bay, St. Thomas.—Oldendorp.

Holm Buck Island; Danish, Holm signifying "Islet or Cay," followed by integral "fremmed" (foreign) name, Buck Island; off St. Croix. Oxholm Cay, proposed.

Hondrik, Baye de; French form of Hendrik Bay, St. Thomas.—Bellin, I, 78.

Honduras Hill or Gallows Hill; Knoll, 77 feet high, on isthmus north of Careen Hill, separating St. Thomas Harbor from Crown Bay. So called in Lighbourn's Annual, 1921, p. 53.

Hontum; Seventeenth century French Plantage, near Princess Estate-village, St. Croix.

Hope; Estate on Westend Road, where it rounds shoulder of ridge at 350-foot elevation, between Stumpy Bay and Santa Maria Bay, St. Thomas. Good trail runs southwest to Old Sugarmill at Fortuna. See Hope or Flagstok Hill. Reichel and T. 3770 show the estate-house north of road; Holst manuscript map shows it on south side.—B. A. 2,452; Dewitz. The cove, 240 yards wide, 330 yards northeast of estatehouse, may be designated Hope Bay.

Hope; Estate, $\frac{5}{8}$ mile northeast of Reef Bay, east of road running to north. According to Oxholm, near altitude of 536 feet, 840 yards southwest of Debt Hill, and 1,650 yards northeast of Genti Bay, St. John.

Hope; Estate in Westend Quarter, south coast of St. Croix; originally co-extensive with John Jelliff's Plantage, comprising west $\frac{1}{2}$ of tract 12 (12a); now comprising all of 12, except strip across north end 1,025 feet wide. Sugarcane in north portion; pasture in south; buildings facing bight of shore. Old sugar fanmill $\frac{1}{8}$ mile from shore, is G. P., "Hope," lat. 17°

- 41' 23.9" (735 m.); long. 64° 51' 19.13" (564 m.). Also includes tract 3 (part of old Ferrall Plantage), south of Centerline Road; $\frac{2}{3}$ sugar cane, rest pasture.
- Hope**; Estate, tracts 31b (south $\frac{1}{2}$) and 42, in southwest corner of Queen (Dronning) Quarter, north of east end of Krause Lagoon, St. Croix. Chiefly in sugar cane; grassland and mangrove next to shore. Patented to Peter Heyliger, Sr. Buildings at south end of wooded ridge, rising to 158 feet north of Estate.—Oxholm; L. & W.; Dewitz; T. 3838.
- Hope**; Estate 23, Prince Quarter, St. Croix. Bisected by Mint Gut, walled by steep ridges east and west. Covered with grass, bushes, and trees. Ruins of Mill in southwest corner. Plantage of William Schafer or Schoffer.—Oxholm; Map 3242.
- Hope Gut**; Stream about 1 mile long, reaching shore just west of Hope Mill, Westend Quarter, south coast of St. Croix.
- Horn's Bay**; Old name of Botany Bay, St. Thomas.—Holst.
- Horse Hill**; 656 feet high, lat. 17° 45' 58.9" (1,811 m.); long. 64° 52' 19.7" (580 m.); flat, grassy peak of ridge forming western spur of Maronberg (Maroon Ridge), and north wall of Caledonia Valley or Springgarden Gut, near northwest corner of St. Croix. Danish, Hestbjerg.
- Hospital**; Grounds, 750 by 1,000 feet, adjoining Chr'stiansted, St. Croix, on southeast, with buildings on spur of Recovery Ridge.
- Hospital**; North of St. Thomas Harbor, on hills, St. Thomas.—Old.
- Houill**; Plantage, Springs Estate, 42, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.—Old. Proprietor's name, as written by Beck, seems to read: Abrah: Homvit, Senior.
- Hovrdkjæden**; Danish, meaning "the head or chief chain," applied to main mountain-ridge of St. Thomas; also called "Bjærgryggen."
- Hoy**; Sail Rock, also called Bergantin, Carvel, etc.—Carey & Lea (1822) No. 43. French, Heu; Spanish, Hoya. The multiplicity of names long applied to this Islet all in common signify a kind of sailing-vessel.
- Hoya**; Spanish, with article "La Hoya," equivalent to English "Hoy," French "Heu"; same as Sail Rock.
- Højeste Bjerg**; Danish, modern "Høieste Bjerg" (Highest Mountain). Legend on Oxholm's map of St. Jan (St. John), midway between Camelberg Peak, 1,192 feet high, and the 1,036-foot summit 700 yards north.
- Hoyo de la Corriente**; Spanish, "Hole of the Current," i. e., Current Hole. See Water Point, Great Bay, and Current Hole.—Der. pp. 288-9.
- Hoyo del Huracán ó Uracan**; Spanish name of Hurricane Hole, St. John, q. v.—Sp. 250; Derrotero, p. 271. Hurricano, variant spelling from Webster; from Hurakan, Carib word, meaning violent thunderstorm with rain and wind, also personified as name of the Storm-god.—Donnelly's Atlantis.
- Hughes**; Old Estate, 29b, 31a, 30 (with 37) and 40, on which last is a point or rounded bluff, 40 feet high, with 120-foot knoll 127 yards north, and 210-foot hill 200 yards from shore; projecting between Grapetree Bay and Jack Bay, south coast, Eastend Peninsula, St. Croix.
- Hugs Plantage**; Nugent Estate 41, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.—Old. Property of "Betsalie Hughes."—Beck. See: Hughes.
- Hull**; Estate, on shore of Hull Bay, St. Thomas; identified with Ensomhed, q. v.—Z.
- l Bay**; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, between Tropaco Point and Dorothea Point, sheltered by Tropaco Peninsula or Promontory, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, separating Hull Bay from Magens Bay on east, the two being formerly known as Little Northside and Great Northside Bays, respectively. Of two practicable landings, the southeast cove and beach is called Ensomhed from the adjacent estate,

and a smaller beach 500 yards west is called Salomon Bay. Hull Bay was named Jurriaan Hansen Bay by Van Keulen, Hansen Bay by Høst, Ensomhed Bay by Hornbeck, Lille Nordside Bay by the Danes, Little Northside Bay by navigators, and Hull Bay locally.—T. 3771 D. R.; C. P.; G. B.

Hull Point; Local name for Tropæo Point, St. Thomas.—T. 3771.

Humbag; Error for Humbug, St. Croix.—Oxholm.

Humbug; Estate, north $\frac{1}{2}$ of tracts 44 and 45, Queen (Dronning) Quarter, St. Croix.—Dewitz; H. O. 1423. Plantage of Nicolay Salomon.—Beck. Misspelled: Hambug, Humbag. Buildings on 100-foot rise in southeast. East half in sugar cane; remainder, bush and grass.

Hunde Eyland; Dog Island.—Oxholm.

Hunde Island; Islet east-southeast of Little St. James Island; same as Dog Island.—P. D. J. Hunde Island retained by Lawrance, *Scorpion* survey (1851).

Hund Eyland; Original Dutch name of Dog Island, with same meaning.—Old.

Hurricane Hole; $\frac{5}{8}$ mile wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, middle and northernmost of three main arms of Coral Bay, St. John, of which this affords the safest anchorage, sheltered from hurricanes, except from southeast; the harbor being surrounded by hills on the west, north, and east, and shielded by the southeast peninsula of St. John on the southwest and west. Several coves mostly well sheltered, open into Hurricane Hole; the principal of which are, from west to north and east; Battery Beach, Jewfish Cove, Popilleau Bay, Borck Creek, Princess Bay, Otter Creek, Water Creek, Careen Cove, Nathanael Bay. Hurricane Hole was known to the Spanish as "El Hoyo del Huracan" or "Hoyo del Uracon;" Dutch, "Orkaangat;" Danish, "Orkanhullet."

Hvide Sand Bay; Better, Hvidesand Bay, Danish name, meaning Whitesand Bay, St. John, q. v.—Oxholm.

Jacob de Koninks Pant; Early Dutch name of Koniuk Point, St. Thomas. Supposed to be a proper name; but may also be rendered "James the King," i. e., King James.—K.

Ian de Man; Plantage or Estate, $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles northeast of Wintberg, at or near Mandal, St. Thomas.—Old.

Ian de Wints Plantagie; North or northwest of "de Yerse" (Jersey) Bay, St. Thomas.—K.

Ian Kramews Bay; Brewers Bay, St. Thomas.—Old.

Jansen; Plantage, property of John Johnson, same as Munster Estate, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.

Jansens; Jansen Estate, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-northeast of Tutu, St. Thomas.—Old.

Icaco Bay; Cocoplum, Plum, or Prune Bay, French "Anse aux Prunes," 1,000 yards wide, east of Pull Point, on north coast, Eastend Quarter, St. Croix. From a plant, *Chrysobalanus icaco*.

Ile Verte; French, "Green Isle," properly same as Green Cay, St. Croix, though transferred to Buck Island.

Indianersten; Danish, "Indian stone." or Petroglyph, q. v.—Lassen in Geogr. Tidsskrift, 13, p. 82.

Indian Inscription Point; Eastern extremity of Kam or Congo Cay.—*Scorpion* survey.

Indsankning; Danish term applied to oceanic trough between Virgin Bank and St. Croix.—Lassen.

Inner Brass Island; 256 feet high, 1,670 yards long, 853 yards wide, area 128 acres, uninhabited, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile off north shore, Little Northside Quarter, St.

- Thomas. Anchorage under west side, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile offshore, Fish Point 87°. Island also called Bras, Brass, Inside Bras or Brass, Blas Grande, Isle du Cuivre.
- Inside Bras*; Same as Inner Brass Island, q. v.—Dan. 80; Reichel.
- Inside Brass*; Inner Brass Island, q. v.—Hornbeck; Dewitz.
- Ioannes Uytendaal Plantage*; Uitendal Estate, St. Thomas, q. v.—K.
- Ioannis Beuerout Punt*; Beverhout Point, St. Thomas, q. v. Confused by early cartographers with Deck Point, 1,000 yards east-southeast.—K.
- Iohns Plantage*; Old Estate, south of Magens Bay, or perhaps Hull Bay, St. Thomas.—Old.
- Iohns Rest*; Estate in Westend Quarter, St. Croix; originally McDonough Plantage, now Whim Estate.—Oxholm.
- Ionston Plantage*; Johnston's "Glynn" Estate, St. Croix.—Old.
- Irvin; Either of two Estates in Prince Quarter, St. Croix: (1) Andreis Irvin's "Mt. Pleasant," tract 37; (2) John Irvin's "Golden-Grove," tracts 33b, 34b, 47a, 48a.—Cf. Beck's and Oldendorp's maps.
- Irwin's Plantage*; Either of the Irvin Estates, St. Croix.—Old.
- Isaac Bay**; Open bight, 1,120 yards wide, between Point Cudejarre and Isaac Point, south shore of Eastend Peninsula, St. Croix. Western half, very slightly indented, has wide sand beach.—C. P., p. 140.
- Isaac Point**; Bend of 60-foot Bluff, crowned by 100-foot Knoll, at west side of Isaac Bay, 1,620 yards southwest of East Point, on south coast of St. Croix. G. P. "Isaac": marked, but not determined.
- Isaak de Klert Point*; Probably identical with Water Point of T. 3778a; possibly same as Cabrita Point, St. Thomas.—K. See notes on Redhook Point, Eastend, Beverhout Point, etc.
- Isacks Bay*; Isaac Bay, St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Isla Broken ó Buck*; Buck Island, near St. Thomas.—Derrotero.
- Isla Chica de Hans Lollík*; Spanish name of Little Hans-Lollík Island.—Derrotero.
- Isla del Agua*; Spanish equivalent of Water Island.
- Isla Grande de Hans Lollík*; Spanish name of (Great) Hans-Lollík Island.—Derrotero, pp. 292-3.
- Isla Gras*; Spanish name of Grass Cay, q. v.—Derrotero, pp. 274, 290, 294.
- Isle à Cabrit*; Buck Island, St. Croix.—Bellin, I, 75, 77. See Cabrits, Isle a; Isle Vert.
- Isle à Crabe ou Petit Isle de Saba*; French, "Crab Island, or Little Saba Island"; early name of Saba Cay.—Bellin, I-77.
- Isle Bokken*; Buck Island, q. v.—Bellin, I-78.
- Isle de L'Eau*; French equivalent of Water Island.
- Isle de Savane*; French name of Savana Island.—Bellin, I-78.
- Isle du Sabbat*; Saba Cay.—Bellin, I-78. See Isle à Crabe, etc.
- Isle Hays*; French name of Shark Island.—Bellin.
- Isle Plate*; French name of Flat Key, q. v.—Bellin.
- Isle Rouge*; French name of Rotto Cay, q. v.—Bellin.
- Isles*; Old Estate, 1,620 yards east of Magens Bay, perhaps Lovenlund, St. Thomas.—Old.
- Islet Rond et Birds Kay ou Caye des Otscaux*; Frencheap Cay, q. v.—Bellin, I, 77.
- Isle Vert*; French, meaning "Green Island"; not, however, applied to Green Cay, but to Buck Island, St. Croix. Doubtless, from the pristine density of the Guayaco or Pokholt forest growth, now disappeared.—Bellin; Lapointe.
- Islote de Montalván*; Spanish name of Saba Cay.—Derrotero, p. 284.

Jurris, S.; Estate in vicinity of Nana Hill, St. Thomas.—Old.

Jack Bay; Cove, with beach curved like pothook, west side of Adjeff Point, and extending 770 yards west to Hughes Point, on south shore of Eastend Peninsula, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of East Point, St. Croix. See "Anse des Dunes."—C. P.; Map 3242.

Jack Rock; Largest of cluster of rocks off point separating Vessup Bay from Muller Bay, St. Thomas. G. P., lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 38''$ (1,165 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 50' 53''$ (1,550 m.).

Jacks Bay; Same as Jack Bay, St. Croix.—Z.; H. O.

Jacob Bay; Menebek Bay, or its southeast portion, Eastend Quarter, St. John. "Menneck Bay, locally known as Jacob's Bay."—O. R., Descr. Sta. "Haul."

Jacob Flat; Small saucerlike plateau, at 420 to 500 feet elevation, 550 yards northeast of Minna Hill, Coral Bay Quarter, St. John.

Jacobins; 17th century French Plantage, somewhere near present Bonne Esperance, St. Croix.—Lapointe.

Jacobs Berg; (1) Jacobsberg Ridge; or its summit peak, Signal Hill; St. Croix.—H. O. 1423. (2) Jacobsberg Estate.—L. & W.

Jacobsberg; Backbone ridge of Christiansted Hills, about $\frac{5}{8}$ mile long; with spurs north and west from west end, and south from east end; having total length of nearly 3 miles; located $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ mile south of north shore of St. Croix at Christiansted; highest summit, Signal Hill, 845 feet.—Map 3242. Also spelled Jacobs Berg, Jacobs Bjerg, Jacobs Peak, Jakobs Berg, Jakobsberg, Jakobsbjerg.

Jacobsberg; Estate 23, Eastend A Quarter; situated on north spur of Jacobsberg Ridge, at or near Lang's Observatory and Eliza's Retreat, 1 mile southeast of Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix. Also spelled Jacobs Berg.—L. & W.

Jacobs Bjerg; Jacobsberg Ridge, St. Croix.—Zabriskie.

Jacob's Flat; Jacob Flat, St. John.—D. R. T. 3783.

Jacob's Peak; Near Christiansted, St. Croix; altitude given by Eggers as 780 feet. Either Signal Hill or Jacobsberg Ridge.

Jakobs Berg; Same as Jacobsberg or Jakobsberg, Ridge of Christiansted Hills, St. Croix.—Dewitz.

Jakobsbjerg; Danish name of Jacobsberg Ridge, St. Croix.

Jambi Bay; Same as Jumble Bay, St. J., q. v. From Bantu "Njambi" (spirit).

James (Hill); Triangulation station on Little St. James Island, q. v. for G. P. **James Islands**; Group, composed of Great and Little St. James, and Hunde or Dog Island.—PDJ. No. 9

Jan Kramews Bay; Early Dutch name of Brewer's Bay, St. Thomas.—K.

Janprubayen; Brewer's Bay, St. Thomas.—Udtag, p. 19.

Jansen; Old estate on St. Thomas; on early maps called "Iansens Plantage."

Jansen Point; Earlier name of Frederik Point, Hassel Island. Van Keulen names this "West Hoek" and "Daniel Jansen Punt"; "Huys van Daniel Jansen (D. Jansen's house)" being shown, 430 yards northwest, perhaps between Navy Dock and 164-foot Hill.

Jasper Cove; Small rocky bight, just east of Lucas Point, last formerly called Jasper Point, St. Thomas.

Jasper Jasperses Punt; Early Dutch name of Jasper Point, now Lucas Point, St. Thomas.—Van Keulen.

Jasper Point; Lucas Point, St. Thomas; named by the Dutch, *Jasper Jasperses Punt*; by the French, *Pointe Jasper*.

J. Bruce; John Brewer's; John Bruce's; see *Brewers*.

- Jealousy**; Estate, tracts 16 and 17, east tier of Prince Quarter, St. Croix. Patented to Sören Bagge.—Oxholm; Beck. With Mt. Pleasant and Glynn, constituted Lucas' sugar plantation.—*Scorpion*.
- Jealousy Bæk**; Jealousy Gut, St. Croix.—Zabriskie. Danish "Bæk," answers to English "Beck," mountain-brook; but "Gut" is the usual term.
- Jealousy Gut**; Stream, also called Jealousy Bæk or Adventure Gut, rising on (Big) Fountain Estate, flowing southeast 5 or 6 miles; watering River, Upper and Lower Love, Jealousy, Castle Burke, Adventure, Golden Grove, and Bethlehem Estates; receiving Bethlehem or Kingshill Gut or Bæk, becoming thence a creek or small river, known as Fairplain Gut, so continuing 1,300 yards to south coast of St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Jerse Bay**; Obviously same name as Jersey Bay, but transferred by PDJ. to present Redhook Bay, St. Thomas.
- Jersey Bay**; Large indentation, 3,000 yards wide between Deck Point and Patrick Point, Redhook Quarter, southeast coast of St. Thomas Island. Partially inclosed by Cas Cay. Portion west of Rotto Cay and Compass Point, east of Bovoni Cay, sometimes reserves name, Jersey Bay; so in C. P., p. 123. Spelled Yerse Bay, also Yer Bay.
- Jerusalem**; Estate in Queen (Dronning) Quarter, south coast of St. Croix. Milltower, top 116 feet above sea, on 82-foot knob, 850 yards north of Limetree Bay.—L. & W.; Dewitz. Beck inscribes name of Pieter Heyliger on N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of tracts 40 and 41; Jonathan Ewan's widow, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 40; Johnson, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 41, and equal-width strip to shore. Oxholm shows said strip as uncultivated land. Tract 52 on east shore of Limetree Bay, belonged to Moir & Coakly.
- Jewel Cay**; Present local name of Waterlemon Cay, St. John.
- Jew Fish Bay**; Same as Jewfish Cove.—Oxholm.
- Jewfish Cove**; Open bight, not over 240 yards wide, northeast of Fortberg Peninsula, west side of Hurricane Hole, S. J. Called Jew Fish Bay, by Oxholm.
- Jinny Gut**; Deep mountain ravine, 500 feet lower than summit of Margaret Hill, at 390 yards east of same, and bending to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of same; near Bethany, taking steep drop, and merging into Baas Gut, q. v.—T. 3779.
- Jinnygut Road**; Connects Centerline Road with Sessman or Gift Hill Road, St. John. Also spelled, Jinney Gut Road.
- Jochumdal**; Estate, about where Hammer Farm Road crosses divide at head of Guava Valley, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Cinnamon Bay, St. John. Spelled Jochumsdahl by Oxholm.
- Jochumsdahl**; Same as Jochumdal, St. John.—Oxholm.
- John**; Old Estate, same as Johns Plantage, at or near Ensomhed, St. Thomas.
- John Brewer's Bay**; Brewer's Bay, St. Thomas.—Aspinall.
- John Brucebay**; Brewer's Bay, on south shore of St. Thomas I., and adjacent Estate.—Hornbeck; Reichel; Dewitz. Originally named for Jean Krameur, Ian Kramew, or Jan Kramer; later for John Brewer, Jan Pru, John Brewer's, John Bruce, etc.
- John Dunn**; Estate, called "John Dunn's," not far from 502-foot Hill between Contant and Solberg, St. Thomas.—Holst. Field sheet T. 3771 shows house just north of Hill.
- John Needle's Point**; 30 meters W. of G. P. "Need"; hence same as Thread-needle Point, q. v.—Descr. Sta., St. John.
- Johnny-Hone Road**; Nearly 1 mile long; leaves Centerline Road at Emmaus, from Mission and Hone place, climbs ravine to 480-foot col just west of Base Hill, thence descends, and joins Northside Road at G. P., "Hone";

lat. 18° 21' (1341 m.), long. 64° 42' (1641 m.)—T. 3772 D. R.; D. T. S. 144. Reported to field party as "Johnyhone."

John Oley; Estate house, between spring and coconut grove, with coarse gravel beach on west, and intermittent stream descending ravine southeast; near southeast shore of Santa Maria or Tallard Bay, north coast of St. Thomas. Local name. See Ole or Oley.—T. 3770 and D. R.

John's Folly; Estate occupying hollow adjoining Bay of same name, in Coral Bay Quarter, southeast portion of St. John.—Map 3241.

Johns Folly Bay; 300 yards wide, but constricted by coral reefs on both sides to available entrance of 50 yards, midway between Sabbat Point and Nanny Point, southeast shore of St. John I. Local name.—C. P. Called by Oxholm, Früses Bay; in Danish orthography, Fryse, meaning Freeze; but probably a proper name, spelled by Dewitz, Fries; also probably mislocated, since recent surveys place Freeze Bay $\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther north.

John Solomon Hill; Local name of Kaneel Hill, St. John, as reported by Swainson, of C. & G. S. See "Solomon Hill".

Johnson Bay; 1,000 yards wide, between Lagoon Point and Coral Harbor to northwest, on western side of Coral Bay, St. John. By Oxholm, called "Groot Bay," i. e., "Large Bay" in Dutch, a designation used for other Bays in St. John and elsewhere. Partly protected by Johnson Reef on east. Three coves are shown: St. Cuyacus, Meyer, and Plaas Bays. The first is given the name "Johnson's Bay" by H. M. S. *Scorpion*.

Johnson Point; Earlier name of Lagoon Point, St. John. On *Scorpion* survey, marked "Johnson's Point."

Johnson Reef; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, from Freeze Bay to $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Lagoon Point, on western side of Coral Bay, St. John I.; composed of coral heads, bare at low water, and always breaking. Local name.—T. 3783 D. R.

Johnson Reef; Coral formation, 200 yards broad by $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long; shallowest area, about 100 by 160 yards, always breaking; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from northwest coast of St. John, midway between Durloe Cays and Whistling Cay. Summit of a shoal extending from shore northwest 1,600 yards.—C. P. Spanish, Arrecife Johnson.

Johnsons Bay; Johnson or St. Cuyacus Bay, St. John I.—Dewitz.

Johnson's Point; Same as Lagoon Point, St. John.—Lawrance.

John's Rest; Estate in Westend Quarter, St. Croix; Patrick McDonough's Plantage, now called Whim, q. v.—L. & W.; PDJ; H. O. 1409, 1423. Spelled by Oxholm, Johns Rest.

Jolly Hill; Estate, 32 in north tier of Westend Quarter, St. Croix; deeded to John Jordan. Little cultivation. Estatehouse between 3 hills, in valley where Oxford Road strikes north from Mahogany Road. In south end stands old Brookhill Estatehouse, at foot of Brook Hill or Ridge.—L. & W. Joined to Little Grange (1856) as Logan Estate.

Jomfruerne; Danish name of "the Virgin Islands."

Joshee Gut; Streambed in St. John.—Eggers, p. 78.

Judge Berg's Hill; Same as Berg Hill, q. v. Named from fact that the large square white residence of Judge Berg near summit is a conspicuous object for navigators entering St. Thomas Harbor.

Judge Berg's Range Lights; Fixed red lights, exhibited from white towers, on east slope of Berg Hill, and leading in mid-channel into St. Thomas Harbor. Rear Range is 305 feet, and Front Range 208 feet above sea-level.—LHS.; CP.; T. 3771.

Judith Fancy; Judith's Fancy, St. Croix.—Map 3242.

Judith Point; G. P. on salient jutting out 200 yards from trend of shore at Judith's Fancy Estate, 1,600 yards southeast of Saltriver Point, north

coast of St. Croix. Formed by 99-foot pinnacle hill of shale, with 90-foot perpendicular cliff of black basalt on north side.

Judith's Fancy; Estate, occupying Hemer Peninsula on east side of Saltriver Bay, North coast of St. Croix. Comprises following tracts: 1 in Northside B, on which are Manse or Estatehouse and Mill; 1 in Queen (Dronning) Quarter, on which is Governor's Castle; and north portion of 34 in Company Quarter. Originally patented to Jens Peter Hemer (or Hemmer); hence called by Oldendorp, Hemers Plantage; but by Oxholm, Iudiths Fancy or Judith's Fancy.—L. & W.; Dewitz.

Judy's Fancy; Local pronunciation of Judith's Fancy, estate in St. Croix; sometimes misspelled, Judas Fancy.

Jumbee Bay; Jambi or Jumbie Bay, St. John. Perhaps so called from the growth of wild-licorice vines, Scrubber, *Abrus precatorius*, a common climber, bearing coral red berries, called by the Creoles, Jumbee-beads.—Eggers; Wiseman.

Jumbie Bay; Cove, not over 300 yards wide, affording anchorage for small craft, and with coral-sand beach providing excellent surf bathing; separated from Denis Bay on west by sharp point extending out 200 yards and crowned by 90-foot knoll; demarked from Trunk Bay on east only by bluffs, in Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John. Variant spellings: Jambee, Jumbi, Jumbie, Jumbee, Jumbo, Jambu, Schambu, Zhombo, Ziumbi; all from the west African Bantu word, "Njambi" (supernatural being); in local patois, a spook; in Jamaica, "duppy"; e. g., Ziumbikawai, "devil-horse," Mantis insect, Agama; Jumbee-bead, a common climbing vine, wild licorice or scrubber, *Abrus precatorius*, bearing red berries; Jumbee-tree, Silk-cotton, *Eriodendron*, the red coral.

Jumbie Gut; Watercourse crossing French Bay Road, and draining west-south-west to Soldier Bay, south shore of St. Thomas. See variants and etymology under Jambi Bay; name refers to a vine, insect, etc., all from West-African Nzambi, spirit.

Jungfernbank; German name of Virgin Bank.

Jungferninseln; German equivalent of Virgin Islands; also called, Jungfern-archipel.—Deckert.

Jungferntiefe; German, "Virgin Deep."

Juriaan Hansen Bay; Earliest name of Hull Bay, also known as Little Northside Bay, Hansens Bay, etc., north shore of St. Thomas.—Van Keulen.

Knox enumerates several members of Hansen family among colonists in 1678.

Jurriaan Karstens huys; On central ridge, south (mag.) of Jurriaan Hansen (Hull) Bay, St. Thomas, somewhere near Signal Hill.—K.

Kabritberg; Variant (Danish) spelling of Cabritaberg, St. Thomas.

Kakerlak; Danish equivalent of Cockroach Cay. Also spelled Kakkerlak or Kakelak; hence, Creole, Kakelaka.

Kalabasboom; Estate on Southside Road, 200 to 300 yards west of beach at Freeze or Fryse Bay, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwest of Sabbat Point, Coral Bay Quarter, St. John. Spelled by Zabriskie "Calebassboom." Dutch name, meaning, "Calabash-tree." *Crescentia Cujete*. See: Fryse Bay.

Kalksteen Bay; Limestone or Kalksten Bay.—Rohde (1822).

Kalksten Bay; Danish name of Limestone Bay, q. v. Spelled also Kalksteen, Kalkstens.

Kalkstens Bay; Kalksten or Limestone Bay.—Hornbeck (1839).

Kalkoen Eylandt; Dutch equivalent of Kalkun Cay.

Kalkun Cay; Rocky, steep, narrow, bifid islet, 73 feet high, 275 yards long, 20 to 30 yards wide, area 3.53 acres, or, including "Vogelkilp" at south

end, 3.61 acres, in middle of Savana Passage, 1 mile due west of Westend of St. Thomas. G. P.: "Turkey": Lat., 18° 21' 09.8" (300 m.); long. 65° 03' 25.8" (879 m.); Creole and Danish Kalkun, and Dutch Kalkoen, mean Turkey.—Hornbeck; Dan. 80, G. B. (Not Kalkoen Eylandt, Kalkuniland, Kalkuno, nor Turkey Cay.)

Kalkuniland; Variant form of name, Kalkun Cay, q. v.—Hornbeck; Dan. 80. *Kalkunø*, *Kalkunoe*; Danish equivalent of Kalkun Cay.

Kameelberg; Dutch name of Camelberg Peak; whence, Cameelberg, as given by West.

Kamelberg; Same as Camelberg, q. v.

Kamelbjerg; Danish name of Camelberg Peak, S. J.—Zabriskie.

Kaneel or *Kanel Bay*; Dutch and Danish names, respectively, of Cinnamon Bay.

Kaneelberg; Dutch name of Kaneel Hill, meaning Cinnamon Mountain. St. John I.

Kaneel Hill; 718 feet high; lat. 18° 20' 20.5" (630.6 m.), long. 64° 47' 14.4" (422.3 m.); 600 yards south of Durloe Bay, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of Lind Point, Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John Island. From Dutch "Kaneel," Danish "Kanel," meaning cinnamon; compounded with "Berg," or "Bjerg," meaning Hill, "Kaneelberg," "Kanelbjerg," (Cinnamon Hill). Durloe Bay and the adjacent Estate were commonly called by a variety of names, signifying "Little Cinnamon" Bay. Kaneel is often spelled Caneel, but this is less correct, and less easy to distinguish from Camelberg, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east. The Creole natives have corrupted the name into Ganee. Name in most frequent local use is John-Solomon Hill. Salomon Bay, at north-west foot, 600 yards from summit. The Point at foot of Kaneel Hill and $\frac{3}{8}$ mile northwest of its summit, is a shore-angle, marked by 20-foot bluff on south side of Durloe Bay.

Kanelberg; Same as Kaneel Hill, St. John.

Kanelbjerg; Danish equivalent of Kaneelberg, or Kaneel Hill, St. John.

Karantænestation; Danish variant of Kvarantæn or Quarantine Station, St. Thomas Harbor.—Z.

Karavelle; Sail Rk., q. v.—K.

Karetbay; Caret or Karet Bay, St. Thomas.—Oldendorp. Karette or Karetteskildpadde, in Danish means Loggerhead-turtle, *Chelonia imbricata*.

Karethbajen; "Caret Bay"; Danish name.—Udtoq, p. 19.

Karstens; see "Jurriaan Karstens Huys," St. Thomas.

Kaserne Hill; Same as King's Hill, on which is a Casern or Barrack, King Quarter, St. Croix.

Kasseel; Name of Kastel Point and Kastel Reef, St. Thomas, as given by Bellin, 1-78.

Kasteel; Dutch name, meaning "Castle," equivalent to Danish Kastel, q. v., applied by Van Keulen to Reef and Point.

Kastel Point; Buttress of Bluff, resembling round turret of a castle; with large shore rock alongside, 20 feet high, 90 yards long, and reef, long. 64° 58' 29", 2,000 yards east of Vluck Point, in Little Northside Quarter, S. T. Also called: Castel, Kasseel, Kasteel, Turret, Round, etc.—Map 3240.

Kastel Reef; Off Kastel Point, north shore of St. Thomas, long. 64° 58' 29-30".

Van Keulen shows Reef and Point with the single word, "Kasteel," in Dutch meaning "Castle"; spelled by Bellin, "Kasseel."

Katharinas Ryst; Danish name of Catherine's Rest, St. Croix.

Katherine's Rest; Same as Catherine's Rest, St. Croix.—Z.

Kattegat; See Cattigut.

- Kay Bay**; Cay Bay, east of Careen Hill, S. T.—Host's *Efterretninger*, p. 2. Described as "Vig i Havnen St. Thomas" (a cove in Harbor of St. Thomas).
- Kaybay**; Cay Bay, westernmost portion of St. Thomas Harbor.
- K. C. Bay**; Abbreviation of Klein Caneel or Klein Cinnamon, names of Durløe Bay, S. J.—De Booy & Faris. K. C. pronounced, and even spelled, "Casey."—T. 3779 DR. Now, Abraham Smith's place.—Z., p. 233.
- Kees Eyland**; Early Dutch name of Cas Cay, q. v.—K.
- Key Bay**; Cay Bay, St. Thomas Harbor.—Van Keulen. Spelled by Høst, "Kaybay" or Kay Bay.
- Kiær Hill**; 205 feet high, spur of ridge, surmounted by stone tower, called "Kjærtaarn" (Kiær Tower), overlooking Fort Christian and St. Thomas Harbor. Also called, Kjær, Taarnbjerg, (Dutch) Toorenberg, Government Hill, Blackbeard Hill. Smidberg, Catarinaberg, Luchetti Hill, etc.
- Kiær Shoal**; 17½ feet spot in middle of St. Thomas Harbor, midway between Fort Christian and the coal-wharf on Hassel Island.—Lawrence. Danish, Kjærs Klippe; Sp., La Piedra de Kiær.
- Kiær Tower**; Remarkable stone tower on summit of Kiær Hill, St. Thomas. Built by Karl Baggert, in 1674. Top, 252 feet above sea level, serves as landmark for navigators.—B. A. 2183; B. A., H. O., and C. S. pilots. Danish, Kjærstaarn; French, Tour de Kiær; Spanish, La Torre de Kiær, Torre Kiær; local name, Blackbeard Castle. Known as Fogarthy Castle from 1800 till 1831, when purchased by Capt. Thomas A. Kjær, and converted into an astronomical observatory. Held by his heirs till 1866. Tower commands fine view. Taylor, in "Danish West Indies," pp. 71-73, visualizes picturesque antique scenes. In 1893, tower belonged to hospitable Edward Moron, residence adjacent.—Ober.
- Kiddel Bay**; Same as Kiddle, Mulat, or Little Mandal Bay, St. John.
- Kiddel Point**; Kiddle Point, q. v. St. John.
- Kiddel-Pynt**; Danish name of Kiddle Point, St. John, q. v.—Oxholm.
- Kiddle Bay**; Cove about 210 yards wide, between Kiddle Point and Mandal Point, penetrating 250 to 300 yards, affording anchorage for small craft, in Coral Bay Quarter, on south shore of St. John Island.—Map 3241. Originally spelled Kiddel; early name, Mulat or Mulatte Bay; also known as Little Mandal Bay.
- Kiddle Point**; Small peninsula, ending in 125-foot bluff, between Kiddle Bay and Concordia Bay, ¾ mile northwest of Ram Head, Coral Bay Quarter, southeast shore of St. John. So on recent charts; originally spelled Kiddel Point.
- Kid Hill**; 225-feet high, 120 yards southwest of shore bluff, 230 yards northwest of East Point, St. Croix. From Triang. signal "Kid."
- Kid Rock**; 20 square rods in area, near eastern shore of Capella Bay, just south of passage between Capella Cays.
- King**; Estate, on Centerline Road, in King Quarter, St. Croix. Formerly Heiliger Plantage; patented to Pieter Heyliger, Sr., comprising tracts 18a (south ⅔) and 17b (south ⅔ of east ½).—Oxholm; Oldendorp; Beck. On recent survey, named "Upper Bethlehem."
- King Bay**; Small indentation and landing on south coast of St. Croix, at or near mouth of Fairplain Creek. *Scorpion* survey locates Kings Bay just westward, at southeast corner of Prince Quarter. Danish, Kongens Bay; German, Königsbay. Old French, Anse des Bois-Jaunes, probably same.—C. P.
- King Hill**; 725 feet high, at forks of Centerline, Maho, and Carolina Roads, St. John.—T. 3772.

- King**; Quarter or Ward of Charlotte Amalia or St. Thomas. Also called, King's Quarter.—Census.
- King**; Quarter or rural district of St. Croix; bounded north by Northside B, east by Queen, west by Prince Qr., south by Caribbean Sea. Also called, King's Quarter. Danish, "Kongens Kvarter." Population (1917), 1,246.
- King's Hill*; Kaserne Hill, 232 feet high, just south of Kingshill Postoffice, St. Croix.—St. T. Almanack (1878), p. 61.
- Kingshill*; 232 feet eminence; same as King's Hill, St. Croix.
- Kingshill**; Station, Casern, or Barracks, on summit of King's or Kaserne Hill, St. Croix.—Dewitz.
- Kingshill**; Post office at foot of King's Hill, on south side of Centerline Road, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Frederiksted, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Christiansted, St. Croix.—P. O. Guide and Postroute map of P. R. & V. I. Named from Kingshill (Station).—Dewitz; Quin; Eggers. In 1921 a new building of reinforced concrete was completed, to serve as a courthouse, jail, police inspector's quarters, patrolmen's barracks, and telephone central; with cistern, stable, etc.—Governor's report.
- Kingshill Gut*; Bethlehem Creek, one of the two largest watercourses (Vandløb) of St. Croix; the other being Adventure Gut or Jealousy Bæk; both of which have their source about midway in the western highland (Vestlige Høiland), and not far from south coast (Sydkysten), unite to form Fairplain Creek (Aa).—Eggers.
- Kingshill Høidedrag*; Danish name for Kingshill Ridge, St. Croix.—Eggers' Flora, p. 34.
- Kingshill Range**; Triangular uplift, group of limestone hills in King Quarter, St. Croix; main axis, Kingshill Ridge, q. v., prolonged north by rolling hills to Fredensborg, total length, 2 miles; with scattered hills, including Clifton Hill, 219 feet high, eastward $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Hope Estatehouse.—Quin.
- Kingshill Ridge**; $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, extending south from Kingshill Station, 232 feet high, with summit 550 yards south, 280 feet high, to Southside Road at Fairplain. Danish, "Kingshill Høidedrag." Part of Kingshill Range, q. v., King Quarter, St. Croix.—Quin.
- Kingshill Station**; Barracks, in inclosure 240 by 260 feet, on Kaserne Hill (King's Hill), St. Croix. Danish, "Kongshøikaserne." King's Hill Station, on H. O. 1423.
- King's Quarter*; Same as King Quarter, (1) of St. Thomas City, (2) rural district of St. Croix.—Census.
- Kings Point*; East side of Caret Bay, north shore of St. Thomas.—C. & L.; P. D. J. Assumed by some to be identical with Caret Point, q. v.; but evidently equivalent to the Dutch name Koninks Point. Van Keulen shows both "Caret-bay punt" and "Iacob de Koninks punt" as distinct, and the G. B. has so decided. See Konink Point.
- King's Road*; Turnpike following straight line 7 miles, now called Centerline Road, St. Croix. Danish, "Kongevej."—H. O. charts 1423, 1409.
- King's Wharf**; On St. Thomas water front, just west of Fort Christian; site of flashing red Light, and of Navy Radio Towers.—C. P.; LHS.; Chart 933. Called by Danes, Kongeværftet; in Derrotero, Muelle Del Rey.
- Kip Bay*; same as Reef Bay, St. John.—De Booy, Archaeology of V. Is.; Dewitz.
- Kirkegaard Hill**; Danish, "Churchyard Hill," 333 feet high, summit of Cemetery tract, Northside B Qr., west of and overlooking Sugar Bay, St. Croix. Site of Pantaleon Estate, during French occupation in 17th century.

- Kjærs Klippe*; 7-meter or 17-foot spot in St. Thomas Harbor, not on recent Dan. chart 80. Spanish, "La Piedra Kjær."—Derrotero, p. 280. Same as *Kjær Shoal*.
- Kjærs Shoal*; Same as *Kjærs Klippe* or *Kjær Shoal*.—Lawrance.
- Kjærstaarn*; *Kjærs Taarn*, *Kjær's Tower*, or *Kjær Tower*, q. v.—Danish Charts 80, 265.
- Kjøhalested*; Danish, literally "Keelhaul-place," i. e. Careening place; applied to Spit and Cove on south side of Water Creek entrance, Hurricane Hole, St. John I. With definite article, *Kjøhalestedet*. See *Careen Cove* and *Point*.
- Kjøhalingssplads*; Careening place, on east side of Careening Cove, at north end of Hessel Island.—Dan. 80. French, *Carenage*.
- Klein Bay*; Cove in northeast portion of Rendezvous Bay, between sharp point and base of Ditlef Peninsula, St. John.—Oxholm.
- Klein Cane Bay*; German name of Little Cane Bay or Lavallee Bay, St. Croix.—Old.
- Klein Caneel Bay*; Old Dutch, meaning, Little Cinnamon Bay; same as *Durloe Bay*, St. John, q. v.—De Booy & Faris; Dewitz; Reichel; Eggers. Applied by Oxholm to Estate on Bay, to which he gives name of proprietor, *Durlo*.
- Klein Caneelberg*; Old Dutch for *Klein Kaneelberg*, meaning Little Cinnamon Hill; doubtless first applied to the Kaneel Hill, near Klein Kaneel Estate; later, another synonym for the Estate itself, on *Durloe Bay*, St. John I.
- Klein Cinnamon Bay*; Same as *Durloe Bay*, St. J.
- Klein Cinnamon Road*; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, joining Northside Road and Centerline Road, east of Klein Cinnamon Estate. Also called, *K. C. Road*, *Cinnamon Bay Road*, etc.; in *Cruz Bay Quarter*, St. John.—T. 3779 DR.
- Klein Cruzbay*; Dutch-Latin-English compound, meaning "Little Cross Bay"; now called *Cruz Bay*, St. John, q. v.—Oldendorp, p. 46.
- Kleine Nordseite*; Legend on Oldendorp's German map, inscribed between *Hans-Lollik Island* and the north shore of St. Thomas; where it could apply to *Leeward Passage*, *Lovelund Bay*, or the Ridge parallel to north shore; but English equivalent, "Little Northside" is now definitely assigned to *Hull Bay*, and *Little Northside Quarter* farther west. Cf. *Klyn Noordzyde Bay*.
- Klein Hans Lolk*; *Little Hans Lollik I.*—Oldendorp.
- Klein Krumbay*; *Little Krum Bay*, q. v., St. Thomas.—Old.
- Klein Limeshuur Bay*; *Little Lameshur Bay*, q. v., St. John.—Oxholm.
- Klein Reef*; Small shoal spot, covered 6 feet at low water, 370 yards southwest of *Turner Point*, St. John. Named by Oxholm, "*Klein Riff*."
- Klein Riff*; *Klein reef*, St. John.—Oxholm.
- Klein Saba oder Sabbath*; German, "Little Saba or Sabbath," i. e., *Saba Cay*.—Oldendorp.
- Klein St. James*; German equivalent of *Little St. James I.*, q. v.—Old.
- Klert Bay*; Alternative name for *Great Bay*, q. v. One of the entrance points was named by *Van Keulen*, *Isaak de Klert Punt*.
- Klert Point*; Water point, near eastern extremity of St. Thomas, was named by *Van Keulen* (1719), *Isaak de Klert Punt*; and *Bellin* (1764) shows it as *Pointe de Isaac de Klert*.
- Klipper*; Name of *Carval* or *Carabela Rock*, as given on *Oxholm's map* of St. John. Dutch, "*Klipper Klip*" (*Clipper Rock*).
- Klyne Noordzyde Bay*; Dutch meaning "Little Northside Bay," synonym of *Hull Bay*, St. Thomas, q. v. As placed by *Van Keulen*, might refer to *Tutu Bay*. See *Klein Nordseite Bay*.

- Klyn Eyland*; Dutch, meaning "small island"; descriptive term applied to Range Cay, St. Thomas.—K.
- Klyn Sabbath*, 't *Eyland*; Dutch, "the Island Little Sabbath"; same as Saba Cay.—K.
- Klyn St. Jems*; Early Dutch name of Little St. James I.—K.
- Klyn S. Thomas oder Savanneyland*; Savana Island.—Old.
- Knight**; Old Estate, 29b, Eastend B Quarter. Ruins 140 yards south of west end of Knight Bay, north coast, St. Croix. In 1856 the Knight Estates included Grapetree Bay and Catharina's Hope, Fareham, Beeston Hill, Golden Grove and Negrobay, and Whim.—*Scorpion* survey.
- Knight Bay**; Curving beach, 320 yards long, in bight between bluffs $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of East Point, north coast of St. Croix.
- Kompagniets Kvarteer*.—Danish name of Company Quarter, St. Croix.
- Kongens Bay*; King Bay, south coast of St. Croix. Danish name.—Beck.
- Kongens Kvarter*; Danish, meaning "the King's Quarter," same as King Quarter, St. Croix.
- Kongens Lagune*; Krause Lagoon, St. Croix.—Löwenörn.
- Kongens Land*; Danish, "the King's Land." In 1754 His Majesty the King of Denmark was listed among the landed proprietors of St. Croix. In 1854 his private properties included the following estates, viz: Longford, Grange, Diamond (Keturah), Retreat, Humbug, Work-and-Rest, Constitution Hill, and Sion Farm, all in Queen and Company Quarters; with Hogensborg, Carlton, and Camporico, in Westend Quarter.—*Scorpion* survey.
- Kongevarftet*; King's Wharf, q. v., St. Thomas.—Dan. Chart 265.
- Kongevey*; Danish, "Kongevei" (King's Road), same as Centerline Road, St. Croix.
- Kongshøi*; Danish name of King's Hill, St. Croix; altitude 232 feet.
- Kongshoi Casern*; Partially anglicized name of Kingshill Barracks, St. Croix. Danish, *Kongshøikaserne*, q. v.
- Kongshøikaserne*; Danish name of Kingshill Station; from "Kongs," (King's), "Høi" (hill), "Kaserne" (casern, barracks). Written by Zabriskie, *Kongshoikaserne*. Kaserne is on 232-foot Hill, 185 yards south of Centerline Road reached by lane $\frac{1}{8}$ mile long, on tract measuring 256 by 683 yards, in King Quarter, St. Croix.
- Konigberg**; Old Estate, between Kragh and Schimmelmann, about 2,470 meters northeast of St. Thomas Harbor, and 1,060 meters west of New Herrnhut, south of Wintberg Peak, St. Thomas.—Old.
- Königsbay*; German name of King Bay, St. Croix.—Oldendorp.
- Konink Point**; 220 yards east of Caret Bay, and 200 yards north of 286-foot hill, northern shore of St. Thomas Island. (Not Jacob de Koninks nor Kings).—G. B.
- Kopman**; Kopman's Plantage, property of Adam Koopman.—Beck. 9a, Eastend B Qr., St. Croix. The tract ran out to a point between the two small bays fronting the Carden and Hodge Estates.
- Koralbayan*; Danish form of Coral Bay.—Udtog, p. 19.
- Kovalrev*; Danish, "coral reef," St. Croix.—Hansen's Chart.
- Kortrik*; Estate 6, Company Qr., St. Croix.—Old. Belonged to Cornel: Kortrik.—B. Same as *Bidsted* or *Beeston Hill*, q. v.
- Krabbepan Bay*; Early Dutch name of Backefall Bay, St. Thomas. Compounded of "Krabbe" (Crab), and "Pan" (pond); hence, "Crabpond." Spelled by Van Keulen, *Crabbe Pan*. Rendered, "Baie des Crabes," by Bellin.

- Krabbeban Point**; Near center of Fortuna Bay, at foot of 300-foot hill, south shore of St. Thomas.—G. B.
- Kragh**; old Estate, Kraghs Plantage, in St. Thomas, about one-half mile west-northwest of New Herrnhut, near spot where C. & G. S. fieldsheet notes "Well, etc.," on Tutu road.—Küffner.
- Krameurs, Baye de Jean**; Bay of John Krameur, Ian Kramews, Jan Kramer, etc. Jan Cramues was a colonist in 1678, standing first in Knox's list, p. 247; perhaps of Flemish origin. Now, Brewers Bay, St. Thomas.—Bellin, I, 78.
- Krat**; Thicket vegetation, particularly well developed in St. Croix, chiefly in the dry Eastend, where it overspreads fallow fields in the Southside; composed of three or more species of Maran or Croton, besprinkled with hairy Lantana and thorny Acacia, shedding bare in dry heat, while other plants shrivel; aspect repellent, cheerless; air saturated with pungent aroma. In places Cacti predominate. With moisture, trees appear, and thicket-wood (Kratskov) becomes dark green and impenetrable. The green edge of the thicket (Kratbræmmen) contrasts sharply with the white coral sand beaches (Koralsandstrandbred).—Lassen.
- Krause**; Plantage of Obrist-Lieut. Krause; embracing Annaberg, Caramaw Hall, and Krause Peninsula, southern part of St. Croix.—Oldendorp.
- Krause Lagoon**; Area of shallow pools, channels, mud banks, and mangrove islets, 1½ miles long, occupying angular embayment, inclosed behind narrow barrier of Krause Peninsula and Cay, and Anguilla Point, south coast of St. Croix. Named for Obrist-Lieutenant Krause, of whose Estate (Caramaw Hall) this was part.—G. B. Less correctly spelled, Krausse, Krusse. Also called, Anguilla Pond; by Löwenörn, Kongens Lagoon.
- Krause Peninsula**; Long, narrow, crooked barrier-strip of land, inclosing Krause Lagoon from Limetree Bay and the open sea, south coast of St. Croix. Part of Estate of Obrist. Lieut. Krause.—Beck.
- Krause Point**; Outstanding angle of manglar (mangrove clump), on S. coast of St. Croix; lat. 17° 41' 40", long. 64° 46' 07". Early French name, *Pointe du Pais-Perdu*, "Lost-land Point," the ground in which the mangroves are rooted being submerged. Renamed in honor of Danish proprietor, Obrist-Lieut. Krause.
- Krauses Lagoon**; Danish, Krause's Lagoon, St. Croix.—Dan. 80.
- Krausse Lagoon**; Same as Krause Lagoon.—B. A. 130; H. O. 1423; Dewitz.
- Krausses Lagoon**; Krause Lagoon, St. Croix.—Oxholm.
- Kriki**; District near Altona, St. Thomas; Creole variant of Grigri, q. v.; whence, Gregerie Bay. In St. Croix, spelled "Creguis," q. v.
- Kristiansfort**; Same as Fort Christian, St. Thomas.—Harbor Regulations, in C. P.
- Kristianssted**; Same as Christiansted.—Lassen.
- Kroom Bay**; Krum Bay, St. Thomas.—K.
- Krum Bay**; Deep inlet, 150 yards wide, 800 yards long, between promontories ending at Regis and Mosquito Points, Southside Quarter, St. Thomas Island. (Not Great Krum, Gran Krum, Gross Krum, Kroom, nor Store-Krum.)—G. B.; Aspinall. Damaged vessels, condemned by underwriters and here broken up, have given this bay the name, "Graveyard of Ships."
- Krumbay**; Same as Krum Bay, St. Thomas.—Oldendorp, p. 45; Reichel; Udtog, II, 154; Eggers.
- Krumbayen**; Danish, "The Krum Bay," St. Thomas.—Udtog, p. 19.
- Krumbay**; Plantage or Estate, 2d Moravian Mission, afterward Nisky, St. Thomas.—Dewitz; Eggers.

- Krum Bay Road**; Leaves Mosquito Bay Road between Nisky and Sara Hill, runs to and around north end of Krum Bay, to Cable Station, St. Thomas.—T. 3770.
- Krusse Lagoon*; Krause Lagoon, St. Croix.—W. I. Pilot.
- Kruythuys*; Building at northwest bastion of Fort Christian, St. Thomas.—K.
- Kuglen*; Danish, "the cone"; early name of Whitehorse Rock, near Saltriver Point, St. Croix.—Löwenörn (1783).
- Kukeluss Bay*; Same as Eastend Bay, between Eastend Point and Privateer Point, St. John.—Oxholm. Variants: Kuckelus, Kukeluse, Kukelusse, Coculus. See Webster's etymology of Cockle. Name of a kind of edible sea snail.—Oldendorp, p. 260.
- Kukelusse Kai or Kay*; Same as Congo Cay, q. v.—Oxholm's St. John.
- Kukkelusse K*; Congo Cay, St. John.—Dan. Cht. 80.
- Kulplads*; Coal wharf, northeast shore of Hassel I., St. Thomas.—Dan. 265.
- Kystletter*; Danish, "Coast-plains," especially of St. Croix.—Lassen.
- La Caravelle, La Galiote, Le Heu*; Sail Rock in Virgin Passage. So denominated by Bellin in Petit Atlas Maritime, No. 77. English equivalents: The Caravel, the Galliot, the Hoy. Compared by Labat to a Corvette or Brigantin.
- La Chapelle*; French, "the Chapel," but marked with symbol of "plantage" (estate), located apparently on Jakobsberg Ridge.
- La Chesnayé*; Seventeenth century French "Plantage" (Estate), near Long Peak, St. Croix.
- La Cucaracha*; Spanish name of Turtledove Cay.—Sp. 250.
- La Enseñady del Mosquito*; Spanish name of Mosquito Bay, St. Thomas.—Der.
- Larken Lund*; Danish, "Lærkenlund," either "Larchgrove," or more probably "Larkgrove"; same as Lerkenlund, St. Thomas.—Holst.
- La Esperanza*; Spanish equivalent of L'Esperance, St. John.
- La Fleur*; Old French estate, about northwest spur of Maria Hill, St. Croix.—Lapointe.
- La Forest*; Seventeenth century French estate near northwest shore of Cane-garden Bay, St. Croix.—L.
- La Galiote*; French, "the Galliot or Bark"; alternative name of Sail Rock.—Bellin.
- Lagarto, El Islote*; Spanish name of Lizard Rock, q. v.—Der., p. 288.
- Laggard Hill**; 280 feet high, spur of St. Thomas Ridge, extending south toward Government Hill.—Map. 3240.
- Lagoon Bank**; Extensive shoal, making off for 300 to 400 yards, from east shore of Christiansted Harbor between 400 and 900 yards southwest of Fort Louise Augusta, north coast of St. Croix.—H. O. 2090, 1058. On Danish Charts, called, Lagunebanke, or Lagoon-Banken (Leer og Mudder).
- Lagoon Point**; Prominent salient on western shore of Coral Bay, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of Sabbat Point, St. John Island. Lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 57''$ (1,752 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 42' 02''$ (71 m.).—G. R. Also called, Johnson Point.
- Lagoon Mangrove**; Several small manglars or mangrove clumps, covering about 300 square rods in southeast portion of Mangrove Lagoon.
- La Grande Princesse*; French name of Grand Princess, or simply Princess, q. v.; large estate on north coast of St. Croix. H. O. 1423 has "Lagrande Princesse."
- La Granderie*; Old French settlement near north limits of Frederiksted, St. Croix.—Lapointe (1671).
- La Grange*; Estate, otherwise called Lagrange or The Grange, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—Oxholm; Dewitz; H. O. 1409, 1423.

- Lagrange**; Large Estate, adjacent to Frederiksted on east, extending along west coast 700 yards; separated by Mahogany Road from Prosperity Estate on north; adjoining Little Grange and Frederikshaab on east, and Wheel-of-Fortune on south. Lagrange occupies the equivalent of $4\frac{1}{2}$ tracts; approximate area, 1 square mile; 6,000 by 4,500 Danish feet in extent; most of which is a wide, well-watered plain, planted in sugar cane. Spurs of 3 ridges cross east margin. Estate village, "great house," and mill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northeast of Frederiksted, with road $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long leading to wharf on shore of Westend Bay, St. Croix. Called by Beck, "Plantagie la Grange"; by L. & W., "The Grange"; on H. O. 1423, "La Grange."
- Laguna del Manglar*; Spanish name of Mangrove Lagoon, St. Thomas.—Sp. 250.
- Lagune*; Term referring to Altona Lagoon, q. v.—Dan. 219. Also, "Lagoon" or "The Lagoon."
- Lagune-Banke*; Danish name of Lagoon Bank, St. Croix.—Dan. 219. Hansen's Chart of Christiansteds-Havn reads, "Lagoon-Banken (Leer og Mudder)" "clay and mud."
- La Isla Cabrito, ó Savana*; Spanish name of Savana I., q. v.—Derrotero, p. 286.
- Lakners Grab*; German, "Tomb of Lakner"; marked on Oldendorp's map as between present Plessen and Diamond Estates, Prince Quarter, St. Croix.
- La Masure*; French, meaning "The Ruin"; same as Lameshur Estate, St. John.—Lightbourn (1923).
- Lamb Point*; Arbitrary name assigned by triangulation party to bluff salient on Richard Smith's Plantage, 1,270 yards northwest of East Point, St. Croix. Nameless, since seventeenth century, when called Pointe du Nordest, q. v.
- Lambi Bay*; French, Anse des Lambis; same as Spring Bay, St. Croix. From a kind of conch, described in De Rochefort's "Histoire Naturelle des Îles Antilles," pp. 224-5, 232.
- Lameshur**; Estate, with Moravian Mission school, bay-oil still, lime-juice still, landing, well, etc., at head of Little Lameshur Bay, St. John. Bay trees and lime trees both grow wild. Estate house and flagstaff overlook bay from elevation of 200 feet, on shoulder of ridge or spur from the Bordeaux Mountains. Lat. $18^{\circ} 18' 58''$ (1,784 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 43' 57''$ (1,683 m.).—G. B. Name signifies "Lemon-shore" or "Limeshore."—Holst. By mistaken etymologies, converted into French "La Mesure" (the Measure), or "La Masure" (the old shack).
- Lameshur Bay**; Deep triple indentation on south coast of St. John, between White Point and Cabritahorn Point; width $\frac{2}{3}$ mile.—G. B., Jan. 5, 1921. East arm called Lameshur, Groote Lameshuur, Great Lameshur, etc. (q. v.) Middle arm called Lamesure, Klein Limeshuur, Little Lameshur, etc. (q. v.) West cove called Europa Bay, (q. v.)
- Lameshur Bay*; Easternmost and largest arm of Lameshur Bay in wider sense; hence, same as Great Lameshur Bay, q. v., S. J.—Dan. 265; B. A. 2452; West-India Pilot.
- Lameshur Lagoon**; 530 yards long, between Europa Bay and Billington Hill, Reefbay Quarter, St. John.
- Lameshur Road**; Leaves Reefbay Road in Parforce Valley, climbs Buonavista Hill, south and east, crosses 456-foot col, descends long ridge on southeast course to Lameshur, Reefbay Quarter, St. John.
- Lamesure*; Estate, Moravian School, and Bay or Bays, on southern shore of St. John Island. So spelled by Reichel, Dewitz, Børgesen, Zabriskie, De-

Booy & Faris (p. 140), etc.; as if "La Mesure" (French, meaning "the measure," mistaken etymology). Variant, "La Masure."

Lammert Bay; Original name of Dorothea Bay, St. Thomas. "Lammerts-Bay" listed by Høst as first indentation east of Caret Bay, second west of "Grot-Norside" (Magen) Bay, hence near Neitjeberg; shown and identified on Van Keulen's map.

Lammert Point; Early Dutch and Danish name of Dorothea Point, St. Thomas. Spelled "Lammerts punt" by Van Keulen.

Lammerts-Bay; Lammert or Dorothea Bay, north shore of St. Thomas.—Høst; K.

Lammerts punt; Lammert or Dorothea Point, St. Thomas.—K.

Lang Bank; Remarkable hook-shaped, wall-sided, narrow coral ledge, marked by dangerous breakers in heavy weather; extending from 3 to 10 miles east from Buck Island, and between 2 and 9 miles northeast of East Point, St. Croix. Depth, 6 to 10 fathoms; width, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile; length around hook, 9 miles; recurving forward similar coral wall at southern edge of soundings inside 100-fathom curve; which extends southwest 6 miles farther, and terminates 2 miles south of East Point, having depths of 8 to 10 fathoms, and a width of 100 to 600 yards. Total width of soundings, 3 to 5 miles.—C. P.; H. O. 1423, 1002, 2518.

Lang-Bay; Long Bay, St. Thomas Harbor.—Høst, p. 2.

Lang Bay; Bight, 400 yards wide, south of Pelican Rock, southeastern part of Round Bay, St. John.—Oxholm. Englished by H. M. S. *Scorpion* as "Long Bay."

Lange Bay; Same as Long Bay, northeast part of St. Thomas Harbor.—Van K.

Lange-Reef; Danish name of Long Reef, Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix.—Dan. Cht. 219; Hansen's chart.

Langford; Longford Estate, Company Qr., St. Croix.—Oxholm; P. D. J.; H. O. 1423.

Langmath; Estate at end of trail branching east from Turpentine Ave., same as Longmat, q. v.—Old.

Lang Peak; 765 feet high, on Carina Mountain, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southeast of Lang's Observatory, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix. Named for family, which in 1856 owned Eliza's Retreat, besides Mon Bijou and Little Fountain. Wilham, Goodhope, and Ruan.—*Scorpion*.

Lang Point; Cottogarden Point, St. Croix. Danish "Langpynt," "Long Point," descriptive, duplicated.—Beck; Old.

Langpoint; Long Point, St. Croix.—Oldendorp.

Lang Pünt Bay; German name of Longpoint or Ruan Bay, St. Croix.—Oldendorp.

Lang Pynt; Long Point, or Point Espagnole, on Søbødker Estate, Westend Qr., south coast of St. Croix.—Oxholm.

Langpynt Bay; Danish equivalent of Longpoint Bay, St. Croix.—Oxholm. See Ruan Bay.

Langpynten; Danish, "the Long Point," applied to Long or Espagnole Point, south coast of St. Croix.—Udtog, p. 19.

Lang Ridge; Spur extending northwest 1 mile from Lang Peak, on Carina Ridge. On Lang Ridge are the ruins of Eliza's Retreat and Lang's Observatory; in Eastend Quarter, St. Croix.

Lang's Centerveien; Roadway in St. Croix.—Eggers.

Lang's Observatory; On 432-foot Hill, at northern end of Lang Ridge, 1 mile east of Christiansted, St. Croix.—Dan. 80; H. O. 1423, 1002.

La Piedra del Scorpion ó Alacran; Spanish name of Scorpion Rock.

- La Piedra Kiar*; See Kjærs Klippe.—Derrotero, p. 280.
- Laprey Valley**; Small plain, inclosed by hills, tract 26, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.
- La Princesa*; Spanish name of Princess Estate, St. Croix, q. v. Also called, *La Princesa Grande*.
- La Princesa*; Old Spanish name, still eligible, for Princess (q. v.) Estate, St. Croix.—P. D. J.; L. & W.
- La Princesse**; Public school, at Princess Estate, St. Croix; this being the French name, considerably used, for the estate itself.—Quin; Ledru; Dewitz; Lightbourn.
- La Providence*; Alternative or parenthetic name for Water Island; from a Plantation so called, which left its name on Providence Point.—Holst.
- La Rada del Sudoeste*; Spanish name of Southwest Road, q. v.—Der., p. 284.
- La Roca de Hans-Lollik*; Spanish name of Hans-Lollik Rock.—Der., p. 292.
- La Reine*; Lareine Estate, St. Croix.—Oxholm.
- Lareine**; Estate, comprising tract 20 in King Quarter with 19a in Queen Quarter, north of Centerline Road, St. Croix. French name, also spelled, "La Reine," meaning "the Queen." Part of the Estates of Baron von Prök. Hills in northeast and south covered with grass and trees; remainder, sugar plantation.
- Lareine Bakke*; Lareine Hill, St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Lareine Hill**; 155 feet high, rising steeply at southern end of ridge around which Centerline Road makes detour, south of Lareine Estate, St. Croix. From Danish, "Lareine Bakke."
- Larkenlund*; See "Roscau."
- La Roca Caravela*; Spanish "Caravel Rock," same as Sail Rock, q. v.—Der.
- La Roche*; Seventeenth century French "plantage" (Estate), at 205-foot hill west of Sugar Bay, St. Croix.—Possibly should read, "La Bouche" (the mouth), se. of Salt River.
- La Taille*; French, "the Cut"; old Estate on 90-foot hill forming point on northwest shore of Altona Lagoon, near Shoy, St. Croix.
- Laurbergs Pl*; Goodhope or Bonne Esperance Estate, 18. Queen (Dronning) Quarter, St. Croix.—Oldendorp (1767).
- Lavango Cay*; Variant spelling of Lovango Cay.—Mortimer; P. D. J.; Laurie & Whittle; C. & L.
- La Vallee*; Lavallee Moravian mission, St. Croix.—Dewitz.
- Lavallee**; Estate, 24 and 25, Northside B Quarter, St. Croix; William Pickering Plantage. French name, meaning "the Valley." Small plain, between two spurs of Belvedere Hills. Road from Concordia Valley here joins Northside shore road. Seat of a Moravian mission.—Dewitz. 330 yards west of Lavallee Mill, is the crest of a spur sloping down $\frac{7}{8}$ mile from main ridge to shore-bluff, along verge of which runs Northside Road. 160 yards back of road, on a bench 180 feet high, where probably stood the old French estate "Mouchet" in 1671, is the triangulation station "Lavallee," lat. $17^{\circ} 46' 43.35''$ long. $64^{\circ} 48' 23.88''$. Fronting Lavallee is an open Bay, over 1,000 yards in length, on old French maps called Grand Cannebay; on H. O. 1423, "Little Cane Bay." Because of contradiction, and confusion of either name with Cane Bay, just west, both names should be dropped, and the name of estate substituted. Belvedere attached, composing Rotha Estates.
- La Verdure*; Seventeenth century "Plantage" (Estate), about present site of Recovery, St. Croix.—L.

- Lavieille Bay*; Same as "Anse a la Vielle," q. v. On Estate of Robert Stewart.—Beck. Gut or Gulch, 350 to 1,000 yards wide, runs back 1,500 yards to north break of Bodkin Ridge.
- Lazaretto*; Old designation of quarantine reservation at Muhlenfels Point, St. Thomas; taken over by the United States Government, July 1, 1920, and extensively improved.—Lightbourn.
- Lebanon*; Estate; tracts 1, 2, and east edge of 3, in King Quarter, at north edge of Central Plain, southwest foot of Saltriver Hills, 1½ miles from north coast of St. Croix. Part of original holdings of Baron de Breton. Also called Libanon, Lebanon Hill.
- Lebanon Bakker*; Danish, name of Lebanon Hills, St. Croix. "Lebanon Hill Bakker."—Eggers.
- Lebanon Gut*; Stream tributary to Concordia Creek, St. Croix, and Valley watered by stream. Also called Lebanon Hill Gut, because emerging from hills on Lebanon Estate. The rich soil of the valley supports an abundant growth of the "dog-almond," Vouacapoua or Vuakapua; hence, "Vuakapua Valley."
- Lebanon Hill*; 450 feet high, ¼ mile north of Lebanon Mill, on estate of same name, St. Croix.
- Le Bassin*; Early French name of Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix, called "Bassin" on charts of 1671 and 1719. Town still retains colloquially the name, "Bassin."—Bellin, I, 75.
- Leduck Cay*; Islet, 84 feet high, 100 yards wide, 600 yards long, area 13.52 acres (with 3 adjacent rocks, 0.55 acre additional): lying ½ mile south-east of Sabbat Point, and midway between Moor Point and Ram Head, at Coral Bay entrance, St. John. Named by Gerard van Keulen (1719), Peter le Duck's Eyland; presumably for a Flemish colonist; perhaps same as Leduc; later called, Duck's Island, Duck Island, Duck Cay, Buck Island, Boken Eyland, Isleta Borgem, Isla Duck ó Buck ó Borgem, etc. Present name adopted by G. B. November 7, 1923, to distinguish this from three other Cays in Virgin Island, known as Buck I. Summit, Coral Knoll, G. P., "Coral"; lat. 18° 19' 03.4" (105 m.), long. 64° 41' 15.2" (446 m.).
- Leejer Punt*; Red Point, St. Thomas, named on Van Keulen's map, "Leejer Punt van Moschiete Bay."
- Lee Hill*; Triangulation station, 893 feet high, lat. 18° 21' 12", long. 64° 55' 38", on Mafolie Ridge, ¼ mile north of St. Thomas Harbor, ½ mile south of Mogens Bay; with commanding view of both.—O. R. 73600, 23 70.
- Lee Point*; Western extremity of rocky peninsula ¾ mile long, forming westernmost projection of Thatch Cay. (Not Sotavento nor West.)—G. B.
- Lee Rock*; 16 feet high, area 39 square rods, close to Lee Point at western extremity of Thatch Cay. (Not West Rock).
- Leeward Passage*; 830 yards wide, safe, between Thatch Cay and northern shore of St. Thomas. In Spanish, "El Pasaje de Sotavento."—Der. T. 3778a.
- Le Heu*; French "the Hoy"; alternative name of Sall Rock.—Bellin.
- Leinster Bay*; Double indentation, ¼ mile wide, extending back ¼ mile, forking into two arms, Mary Creek on the west, and Waterlemon Bay on the southeast; northern shore of St. John Island, eastward of Thatch Narrows. Formerly called "Brim Bay"; "Brimsbay, die Tortola gegenüber liegt" (Brim Bay, which lies opposite Tortola).—Oldendorp, p. 46. "Brim's Bay, now Anna Berg."—St. Thomas Almanac, 1878, p. 20. For tragic legend, see Annaberg. Dewitz and Danish Chart 80 denominate this "Länsterbay;" also the Derrotero, p. 275, confirms name, "La Bahia Leinster."—G. B.

- Leinster Bay**; Estate, with cattle ranch and reform school, at eastern end of Bay so called, northern shore of St. John.—T. 3772; Z. The location would identify this with Waterlemon Cay Estate, noted by Oxholm and Knox, p. 223.
- Leinster Hill**; 477 feet high, 325 yards from northern coast at Threadneedle Point, St. John. Lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 59.84''$ (1839.7). Long. $64^{\circ} 42' 47''$ (1,378 m.).—T. 3783, D. R.
- Leinster Point**; Cuspidate rock, 48 feet high, to east of Leinster Bay, north shore of St. John, longitude $64^{\circ} 43' 15.8''$
- Lemon Tree Bay**; Same as Limetree Bay, St. Croix.—Oldendorp.
- Leper Asylum**; Group of buildings near western shore of Christiansted Harbor, at double rounded point, St. Croix.
- Le Poids**; Seventeenth century French Estate on site of Little Princess, St. Croix.—L.
- Lerk**; Two old Estates, not far from Solberg, St. Thomas.—Old.
- Lerken Bay**; Small bight or cove, on southwestern shore of Magens Bay, 550 yards northeast of Lerkenlund Hill and Estate, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southeast of Tropaco Point, northern coast of St. Thomas.—G. B.
- Lerkenlund**; Estate, on Lerkenlund Hill, overlooking Magens Bay, 480 yards from its southwest shore; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of boundary of adjoining Barrett estate. Name derived from Danish "Lærken" (Lark), and "Lund" (Grove); hence "Larkgrove." Holst's manuscript map has Lærkenlund; Oldendorp, Lerklund. Corrupted by ignorant Creoles into "Let-alone!"
- Lerkenlund Hill**; 588 feet high, lat. $18^{\circ} 21'$ (1,351 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 56'$ (796 m.); bench on north slope, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northeast of Signal Hill, Great Northside Quarter, S. T.
- Lerklund Plantage**; Same as Lerkenlund Estate.—Old.
- Lerkenlund Road**; Joins Dorothea and Solberg Roads at 1,089-foot col., strikes north $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, thence east to Lerkenlund, and southeast to Misgen fork, St. Thomas.—T. 3771.
- L'Escallué**; Seventeenth century French Estate, near Springgut Notch, St. Croix.—L.
- Lesle**; Old French Estate, on spur of hills west of road $\frac{3}{8}$ mile south of Mount Welcome and Gallows Bay, St. Croix.—L.
- L'Esperance**; Estate on St. John I.; same as Esperance, q. v.—Oxholm; B. A. 2452; T. 3772.
- L'Esperance**; Seventeenth century French Plantage near present "Two Brothers" Estate, St. Croix.—L.
- Lestan Bay**; Same as Anse de Lestan, q. v., St. Croix.
- Letalone**; Creole corruption of Lerkenlund.—Holst.
- Lovango Kay**; Lovango Cay, q. v.—Oxholm's St. Jan.
- LeVert**, Seventeenth century French Estate, near present Camporico, St. Croix.—L.
- Libanon**; Original spelling of Lebanon, Estate in St. Croix.—Oxholm; L. & W.; Dewitz.
- Lieven Point**; Same as Sabat or Sabbat Point, St. John. Lievens Pynt.—Oxholm.
- Liever Marches Bay**; Small bight east of Brown or Bryne Bay, north shore of St. John.—Oxholm. Perhaps from French, "Marché des Lièvres" (Haremarket); simplified, Lievre Bay, or Hare Bay.
- Lillendal**; Ravine or Gut, descending from Lillendal Col north-northwest $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to Dorothea Bay, Little Northside Quarter, S. T. Danish, "Liljendal," from "Liljen" (Lily) and "Dal" (Dale or Valley); hence, "Lilyvale or Lilydell."—G. B.

- Lilliendal**; Estate, 940 yards west of Signal Hill, and about 1,500 south of Ensomhed.—Hornbeck; Reichel; Dewitz. Comparison of scales between Reichel's map and T. 3771 identifies Lilliendal with Brown Estate; though Hornbeck and others place Lilliendal a little further south on Resolution Road.—G. B. (Not Brown's nor Lilliendal.)
- Lilliendal Col**; Saddle on main Ridge, at elevation of 1,089 feet, 360 yards south of Lilliendal Estate, at head of Lilliendal Gut or Ravine, where roads fork toward Solberg, Resolution, and Lerkenlund; lat. 18° 21' (520 m.), long. 64° 57' (200 m.).—O. R. 73600-25.
- Lillenschild**; Old Estate, near ridge-crest, in vicinity of Resolution, St. Thomas.—Old.
- Lille Cane Bay**; Danish name of Little Cane Bay, St. Croix.—Beck.
- Lille Cruxbay**; Little Cross Bay, now Cruz Bay, q. v.—Høst. p. 4.
- Lille Cruxbayen**; Combination of Danish "Lille" (little), Latin "Cruz" (Cross), English "Bay," and Danish definite article, "-en."—Udtog, p. 19. Now called, Cruz Bay, S. J.
- Little Cruyts Bay**; Combination of Danish "Lille" (little), variant form of Dutch "Kruis" (Cross), and English "Bay." Same as Cruz Bay, S. J.—Oxholm.
- Lille Hanslollik**; Danish name of Little Hans-Lollik I., q. v.—Dan. 80, 265.
- Lille James Eyland**; Little St. James Island, near St. Thomas.—Oxholm. Compounded of Danish "Lille" (little), English "James," Dutch, "Eyland" (Island).
- Lille Kanel Bay**; Danish equivalent of Little Cinnamon Bay, same as Durloe Bay, St. John.
- Lille Krum Bay**; Little Krum B., q. v. St. Thomas.—Rohde.
- Lille Maho Bay**; Danish, "Little Maho Bay," now simply Maho Bay, q. v., S. of Francis Bay, and east of America Point, St. John.—Oxholm.
- Lille Middelgrund**; Danish name of Little Middleground, Christiansted Harbor.—Dan. 219.
- Lille Mount-Pleasant Bæk**; Danish, "Little Mount-Pleasant Beck (Gut)," name of stream on Little Mount Pleasant Estate, St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Lille Nordside Bay**; Danish equivalent of Little Northside Bay, same as Hull Bay, q. v. Spelled "Little Nordside Bay" by Reichel and Dewitz.
- Lille-Norge**; Estate on Ridge, northeast of Mariendal, St. Thomas. Danish name, meaning "Little Norway."—B. A. 2452; Holst; Sp. 250. See "Little Norge."
- Lille St. James**; Danish name of Little St. James I., q. v.—Hornbeck; Dan. charts 80, 265.
- Lille Saba**; Danish name of Saba Cay or Little Saba Island.—Rohde; Dan. 80.
- Lille St. Thomas Bay**; Danish name of Little St. Thomas Bay, q. v.—Hornbeck.
- Lilliendal**; Variant spelling of Lilleindal, q. v.—Zabriske.
- Limeshore**; English equivalent of Lameshur, St. John.
- Limestone Bay**; 620 yards wide, northern side of Carol Point; indenting middle of southeast shore of Water Island. Danish name, Kalksten Bay.—B. A. 2183; Fr. 2312; C. P.
- Limestone Rock**; 4 feet high, outer and smaller of twin rocks, on extensive coral reef 175 yards long, 120 and 160 yards, respectively, south of Carol Point, Water Island, S. T. G. P. "Lime"; lat. 18° 19' (340 m.); long. 64° 56' (1,464 m.).—OR. 73600-26.
- Limetre Bay**; Limetree Bay, St. Croix.—Dan. 80.
- Limetree**; Estate, 19b and 20a, separated by main road, western part of Queen Quarter, St. Croix. Deeded to Isaac Hartman (1754); hence still called

- also, Hartmann. Several hills above 200 feet. Estate mostly sugar plantation.—Oxholm; H. O. 1423.
- Lime Tree Bay*; Limetree Bay; St. Croix.—B. A. 130, etc.
- Limetree Bay**; Semicircular indentation, 1 mile wide, south of Jerusalem Estate, Queen Quarter, south coast of St. Croix; long. $64^{\circ} 44' 22''$ to $45' 15.5''$ W. Good anchorage in center, in 2 or 3 fathoms depth.—C. P.; Map 3242; L. & W.; C. & L.; Dewitz, etc. Variants: Limetre, Limtræ, Lime Tree, Limtree, Limtribay, Limtribayen, Limtribay. Equivalents: Lindeboom, Patagua, Lindetræ, Tilia, Limerø. Alternatives: Lemontree Bay, Grand-Fond.
- Limetree Cove**; Tiny Bay, 110 yards wide, with beach and well, on north side of Round Bay, between Hansen Bay and the Haulover, Eastend Peninsula, St. John. Called by Oxholm, Limetree Bay; By Oldendorp, Limtry Bay.
- Limtry Bay*; Limetree Bay, St. Croix.—Beck.
- Limtribay*, *Limtribayen*; Limetree Bay, St. Croix; "die von den Limonienbäumen ihren Namen hat" (which gets its name from the Lemontree).—Oldendorp, p. 46.
- Limtry Bay*; (1) Limetree Cove, St. John; (2) Limetree Bay, St. Croix.—Oldendorp.
- Lind Point**; North tip of projection north of Cruz Bay, west shore of St. John. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 19.48''$ (599 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 47' 57.71''$ (1,694 m.) Local name, probably from Dutch "Linde" (limetree).—G. B.
- Lindqvist**; Farm at Denis Bay, St. John.—Lightbourn's Mail Notes, Oct. 12, 1916.
- Linsterbay*; Same as Brim Bay, St. John, q. v. See Leinster Bay.—Dan. Chart 80; Dewitz.
- Lisenbund*; Lisenlund Estate, St. Thomas.—Z.
- Lisenland*; Valley between Havensight and Bellevue, St. Thomas.—B. A. 2183; Fr. 2312. See Lisenlund.
- Lisenlund**; Estatehouse on summit of Lisenlund or Bellevue Hill, 220 yards from eastern shore of St. Thomas Harbor.—B. A. 2452. Cf.: Lisenland, Lisenbund. Danish name, from "Lise" (relief) or "Lisen" (list), with "Bund" bottom, "Land" or "Lund" (grove). Lawrance (1851) names the estatehouse on this hill "Lisenlund," and the landing 300 yards west-northwest, "Bellevue"; whereas, the published chart, B. A. 2183, shifts name "Bellevue" to said hill, and "Lisenland" (sic) to the little valley northward.
- Lisenlund Hill**; 314 feet high, 350 yards south-southeast from Havensight Hill, and 940 yards from Muhlenfels Point, St. Thomas. Named for Estatehouse on summit.—Lawrance. Also called "Bellevue Hill," on account of the lovely panorama.
- Little Cane Bay*; Open bight, $7/8$ mile wide, washing shores of Lavallee and Rustoptwist Estates, Northside B Qr., St. Croix. Equivalents: Lille Cane Bay, Klein Cane Bay.—H. O. 1423. Early French maps call this Grand Cannebay. See Lavallee Bay.
- Little Cinnamon Bay*; Alternative name of Durloe Bay, S. J., q. v.—B. A. 2452; Dan. 265; C. P.
- Little Cockroach*; Cricket Rock, q. v.—Hornbeck; Reichel.
- Little Coculus Bay**; Cove 550 yards east of Green Cay, and same distance west of Coculus Point, south shore of S. T.—B. A. Chart 2183, 2452; Fr. Chart 2312.
- Little Cruz Bay*; Now designated simply as Cruz Bay, q. v.—B. A. 2452; C. P. Named, by Dutch, "Klein Kruis," to distinguish this Bay from "Groot" Kruis, now Calvary Bay. Latin Crux, Spanish Cruz, French Croix, Dutch

Kruls, Danish Krys or Kors, are all equivalent to English Cross, and are found combined indiscriminately with Dutch Klein, Danish Lille, English Little, in variant forms and corruptions of the name of this Bay. Ex.: Klein Crux, Lille Crux, Lille Cruytz, Creuse, Cruits, etc. The settlement here has immemorially been known as Cruz Bay, with variant spellings, and the name of the Bay now conforms.

Little Current Hole; Boat passage, 30 yards wide, between Little St. Thomas and 42-foot islet.—Dan. Cht. 1834; C. P. p. 117.

Little Diamond; Diamond Keturah Estate and Mill, Company Quarter, St. Croix.—T. 3799. Fringe of trees borders shore; grass in northwest; remainder, maran.

Little Flat Cay; Bare rock, 11 feet high, 55 yards wide, area 60 square rods; 80 yards northeast of (Big) Flat Cay. Spanish equivalent, "Rasito"; called by Van Keulen, "Vogel Eyland."—D. R. T. 3769-70, p. 11.

Little Fountain; Estate, 3, in northern tier of King Quarter, St. Croix. Old Milltower and settlement on bench of hills west of Concordia Gut, $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles from north coast.—Dewitz; H. O. 1423; Map 3242. Patrimony of Warn. Abraham Rogiers' heirs.—Beck. Also called, Fountain. Merged with Mon Bijou.—*Scorpion*, (1856).

Little Fountain; Estate 11, Testman Plantage, Northside B Quarter, St. Croix. Also called, Mount Pleasant.

Little Grange; Estate, in Mahogany Valley, with grassy ridges north and south in northern part of Westend Quarter, St. Croix; northeast of Frederiksted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from west coast, comprising tracts 30 (Hendrichsen) and 33 (Fibiger).—L. & W.; Map 3242. Has extensive banana field. Called also, Little La Grange, and erroneously, Grange. Logan Estate (1856), including Jolly Hill.—*Scorpion*.

Little Green Key; Same as Green Cay, St. Croix.—St. T. Almanack (1878) p. 50.

Little Hans-Lollik; Island, 217 feet high, 1,000 yards long, 700 yards wide; area 100.48 acres, to which add 19 square rods for Steep Rock on east, and 140 square rods for Ledge awash on northeast. The Island lies 310 yards north of Hans-Lollik, to which it is joined by a coral ledge; is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Picara Point, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-southwest of Little Tobago.—Map 3240. Other names are translations: Danish, Lille Hanslollik; Spanish, Isla Chica de Hans-Lollik; German, Klein Hans-Lolk.

Little Krum Bay; Cove, containing a wreck, 400 to 800 yards north-northeast of Regis Point, south shore of St. Thomas. On Danish charts, Little Krumbay; German, Klein Krumbay; French, Baie Little Krum.

Little La Grange; Same as Little Grange Estate, St. Croix.—Oxholm; H. O. 1423, 1409.

Little Lameshur Bay; Middle of three principal arms of Lameshur Bay; having good anchorage, generally used by sail boats, and a beautiful sand beach, excellent for surf bathing; also the landing 240 yards from the estatehouse. Called by Oxholm, "Klein Limeshuur Bay"; by the Spanish, "Ensenada Pequeña de Lameshur," and by Dewitz simply "Lamesure."

Little Maho Bay; Same as present Maho Bay, St. John.—R. A. 2452, etc. Contradistinguished from Great Maho Bay, obsolete name of Mary Creek, St. John. Prefix "Little" now superfluous, dropped.

Little Mandal Bay; Name given on C. & G. S. field sheet T. 3783 to bay named Kiddle Bay, S. J., on T. 3772. Mandal Estate is on a 152-foot Hill, 300

yards north. Both names doubtless locally used; this rejected, because appropriated to bay in St. Thomas.

Little Middle Ground; Same as Little Middleground, q. v.—H. O. 2090, 1058.

Little Middleground; Small shoal, with 8-foot spot, northwest of Lagoon Bank, 500 yards from Fort Louise Augusta, and 480 yards north-northeast of Protestant Cay, Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix. Danish, Lille-Middelgrund.

Little Norge; Estate among hills northeast of Mariendal, St. Thomas, distant 1,100 to 1,500 yards, probably on spur of 563-foot Hill, 500 yards east-southeast of Langmath.—Holst. Danish, Lille-Norge, "Little Norway."

Little Northside; Quarter of St. Thomas Island, bounded by a line following the watersheds from Vluck Point to Crown Mountain, Signal Hill, and Dorothea Point, and including the Brass Islands. Population (1917) 86, including 4 whites.

Little Northside; See Hull Bay.

Little North Side Quarter; Same as Little Northside, St. Thomas.—Census.

Little Plantation; Estate in St. Jan (St. John).—Eggers, p. 102.

Little Princess; Estate in Company Quarter, St. Croix; comprising house, mill, and settlement with landing at western extremity of Christiansted Harbor, $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles west-northwest of Protestant Cay, on tract 5; together with all of tract 13 except south $\frac{1}{4}$ of west $\frac{1}{2}$. Plantage of Peter Heyliger, jr. Also spelled, Little Princesse, Litt. Princessa, etc.; contradistinguished from Great Princess. Little Princess and Goldenrock, combined as Phillips' Sugar Estates.—*Scorpion*.

Little Princessa; Same as Little Princess Estate, St. Croix.—L. & W. Spelled by Oxholm, Little Princesse.

Little Saba; Saba or Montalvan Cay.—Mortimer; Reichel. In contradistinction to Saba Island, 110 miles east-southeast, belonging to Holland.

Little Saint James; Island, 142 feet high, 1,000 yards long, area 68.73 acres, south-southeast of Great St. James I. Variant forms of name: Klyn St. Jems, Petit St. James, Lille James Eyland, Lille St. James, Santiago Chico, q. v. G. P., "James," lat. $18^{\circ} 18' 06.25''$ (192 m.); long. $64^{\circ} 49' 37''$ (1,088 m.); summit of Island.

Little St. Thomas; Low grassy peninsula, almost an islet, with two knolls of 21 and 50 feet, joined by a tombola to the west end of St. Thomas. Longitude of western extremity, $65^{\circ} 02' 32''$.—Dan. 1834; Reichel. Spanish, "San Tomas Chico." Not to be confounded with West Cay; see also Lille St. Thomas Bay.

Little St. Thomas Bay; Small gravelly cove on south shore of Westend of St. Thomas, just south of Little St. Thomas. Small boats resort thither, when sea is too rough to land at Sandy Bay or Botany Bay.—Dewitz; C. P., p. 118. Danish, "Lille St. Thomas Bay."

Living Gut; Small, sparkling brook, over a mile long, draining ravine east of Rustenberg and Camelberg, forming cascade and pool at southern foot of Doubloon Hill; where are found Carib inscriptions. See "Petroglyphs."—Taylor; *Scorpion*.

Lizard Rock; Steep, rugged Islet, 14 feet high, area 34 square rods; lat. $18^{\circ} 23' 15''$ (460 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 59' 24''$ (831 m.); 1,700 yards west of Inner Brass Island, and 1,530 yards north of Vluck Point, St. Thomas. Mis-called "Cricket" by P. D. J. Spanish, "El Islote Lizard o Lagarto." Danish equivalent, "Firben" (not on Charts); sometimes, simply, (The) "Lizard."—Dan. 80, 265. See Lizard Rocks.

- Lizard Rocks**; Group of 6 bare rocks; the largest, called Lizard or Lagarto Rock; with 3 rocks awash, 50 yards west, called Blenders, q. v.—T. 3770 D. R.; C. P.
- Lizard**; Cockroach Cay, P. D. J. Error: Lizard Rock being a different islet, 4 miles ESE. of Cockroach Cay.
- Loango**; Lovango Cay.—Hornbeck; Knox; Dan. 80. Name of district on west coast of Africa, 50 miles north of river Congo, also applied to coast northward to Equator; whence doubtless slaves were imported into West Indies. The slight change of orthography established serves as a useful distinction.
- Loisa Augusta**; Variant spelling of Louise Augusta, in whose honor was named the Fort east of Christiansted, St. Croix.—Ledru, II, p. 22.
- Lodss**; Danish, "Pilot Island"; alternative of Protestant Cay.—G. Tidskrift.
- Lollik Hill**; 713 feet high, summit of Hans Lollik Island, q. v. Described in Derrotero as "Peñon Escarpado" (a rugged crag).
- Lomo Tortuga**; Spanish name of Turtleback Rock.
- Long Bay**; East cove of St. Thomas Harbor. Southeast shore formed by West-India Dock, northeast shore called Long-Bay Beach. In Danish, Langbay or Longbay; French, Baie Longue; Spanish, Bahía Larga.
- Long Bay**; Common name of Stalley Bay, south shore of St. Thomas.—T. 3778a. Much duplicated.
- Longbay**; Long Bay, St. Thomas Harbor.—Dan. 80; Reichel.
- Long Bay**; English equivalent of Lang Bay, St. John. Misnomer.—*Scorpion*.
- Longford**; Large Estate, occupying southeast portion of Company Quarter, St. Croix. Comprising former Plantages of Nicol: Tuite (N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 27 and 28, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 29), Francis Surlaine (remainder of 27 to S. coast), Ferrall (remainder of 28), part of Christopher McWoy's Plantage (26 and 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 22); and shore of Spring Bay. Farmstead centrally located, connected by road $\frac{2}{3}$ mile long with Halfpenny Bay.—Quin; Zabriskie; Eggers. Also spelled, Langford.
- Longmat**; Estate south of 516-foot hill. Same as Langmath, q. v., St. Thomas.—T. 3778.
- Long Point**; Most southerly extremity of St. Thomas I., terminus of ridge 251 feet high, crowning peninsula 1 mile long, on west side of Mangrove Lagoon, French Bay Quarter. Originally named Stalley Point.—Van Keulen; Bellin; P. D. J.; etc. Latter more distinctive. Spanish name Punta Colorado ó Longue, "Red or Long Pt." Lat. 18° 18' 16.1".
- Long Point**; Low, grassy, salient, projecting on south coast of St. Croix, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Southwest Point, at southeast corner of Westend Quarter; formed by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile offset of shore trend. Part of estate patented to Kammeraad Johannes Spøbdker. Called by French, "Pointe Espagnole"; by Danish, "Lang Pynt," or "Langpynten."—L. & W.
- Long Point**; Common name of Mardenboro Point, St. John.—T. 3783.
- Long Point Bay**; Chart name of Longpoint or Ruan Bay, south coast of St. Croix. Variously called: Langpynt, Lang Pynt, Lang Pünt, Longpoint; Rowan, Rouan, Ruan; Bois-Abattu.
- Long Reef**; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile off southern shore of St. Croix, opposite Krause Pt., enclosing a good anchorage.—C. P., p. 140, H. O. 1423.
- Long Reef**; Narrow bar, stretching from Princess Plain eastward 2 miles; eastern end inclosing western side of Christiansted Harbor entrance, St. Croix. Spots nearly awash; on Danish charts, noted as "tildels tørt" (partly dry). Danish name, "Lange-Rev."
- Loots Kay**; Obsolete Dutch name of Protestant Cay, St. Croix. Properly, Loods Kay. "Loots" signifies "shed"; "Loods," "pilot."—L. & W.; P. D. J.

- Lootskey*; Alternative name of Protestant Cay, St. Croix.—Oldendorp, p. 44.
- Lopango*; Lovango Cay.—H. O. Publ. 129, p. 57 (Misprint?).
- Lorenz*; Old Estate, about 1,600 yards northwest of St. Thomas Harbor, and 550 yards southeast of Solberg, St. Thomas.—Küffner.
- Los Dos Santiagos*; Spanish, meaning "The Two Saints James"; name of the St. James Islands, q. v.—Der., p. 289.
- Los Triangulos*; Spanish, meaning "The Triangles," or (better) Triangle Rocks, q. v.—Der., 281.
- Lotskejjen*; Protestant Cay, "som og kaldes, Lotskayen" (which also is called, "the Lods Cay.")—Udtog.
- Louisehoe*; Same as Louisehoi, q. v.—W. I. Pilot; Der.; H. O. Publ. 129; T. 3771.
- Louisehoi*; Estate and country-house, at 810-foot elevation on main ridge between Magens Bay and St. Thomas Harbor, and commanding view of both. Name compounded from Louise and Danish Høj, Height.—Lund; Map 3240. Variant spellings; Louisehoe, Louisehoh, Louisenhøj, Louisenoi, etc.
- Louisehøj*; Danish name of Louisehoi Estate; from proper name, Louise and Høj, Height.—Lund.
- Louisehoi*; Same as Louisehoi, St. Thomas.—Reichel; B. A. 2452; Quin; etc.
- Louisenhøj*; Same as Louisehoi, St. Thomas.—Dan. 265.
- Louisenoi*; Same as Louisehoi, St. Thomas.—Holst.
- Lovango Cay*; Island, 1,800 yards long, 300 yards wide, area 117½ acres; 1 mile northwest of Hognest Point, St. John; separated from Mingo Cay on west by shoal passage 300 yards wide. Height of hill at east end, 247 feet; at west end, 255 feet. Crescentic bight, ¼ mile wide, on south shore; several houses along beach. Population 20; public school opened, 1917. Name spelled also: Awango, Lavango, Levango, Loango, Lopango, and Lovango Grande.
- Lovango Cays*; Three Islands, viz, Lovango, Congo, and Mingo Cays, administratively attached to Cruz-Bay Quarter, St. John. Called by the Spanish, respectively Lovango Grande, Chico, and Medio.
- Lovango Chico*; same as Congo Cay, q. v.—Der., p. 293-4.
- Lovango Grande*; Spanish, "Great Lovango," same as Lovango Cay; thus distinguished from Lovango Chico, "Little Lovango," now Congo Cay, and from Lovango Medio, "Middle Lovango," now Mingo Cay.—Der., pp. 274, 294.
- Lovango Hill*; 247 feet high, triangulation station, on eastern end of Lovango Cay; lat. 18° 21' 55.446" (1,705 m.), long. 64° 48' 04.66" (137 m.)—O. R. 73713 I.
- Lovango Medio*; Mingo Cay.—Der., p. 294.
- Love Gut*; partly dry watercourse, rising in River Estate, St. Croix; flowing south through Upper and Lower Love; discharging into Jealousy Gut.
- Lovelund*; Estate and Bay in Great Northside Quarter, St. Thomas.—T. 3771. Same as Lovenlund, q. v.
- Lovenlund*; Estate, ⅓ mile east-southeast of Magens Bay, St. Thomas. Map 3240; H. O. Chart 3903; B. A. Chart 2452; Lund, 11-8-22.
- Løvenlund*; original Danish orthography of "Lovenlund."—Dan. 265; Hornbeck; Reichel.
- Lovenlund Bay*; Rocky cove on north shore of Great Northside Quarter, St. Thomas, about 2 miles east-southeast of Picara Point, 800 yards north of Lovenlund Estate. Variants: Lovelund, Løvenlund, Løvenlund. The "Løvenlund Gallei" was a famous old frigate of the Danish Navy in the 17th century.

- Lower Love**; Estate, comprising tracts 30 and 31 of Prince Quarter, St. Croix. With Upper Love, patrimony of Lucas de Windt's heirs. Estatehouse 350 yards north of Centerline Road, same distance west of Jealousy Gut.—Q.; Z.; Map 3242. Formerly called also, New Love, or "Die Liefde." First corn mill on St. Croix erected here in 1918.
- Lowry Hill**; Estate, 22, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix. Situated $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Christiansted, west side of road to Petronella, at 230-foot col of main watershed, 360 yards east of 435-foot hill. Called Lowry's Hill, by Oxholm, from George Lowry, proprietor (1754). A century later, one of the Arnesen Estates. See Petronella.
- Lowry's Hill*; Lowry Hill Estate, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.—Oxholm; P. D. J.
- Lucas Point**; Rounding rocky salient of steep south shore of Westend Quarter, marked by 60-foot cliffs and 228-foot crag, on east side of Fortune Bay, 2 miles from west end of St. Thomas I. Named Jasper Jasperses Punt by Van Keulen; Pointe Jasper by Bellin; as above by all modern cartographers. Lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 39''$ (1,201 m.), long. $65^{\circ} 00' 37''$ (1,258 m.).
- Lucchetti Hill*; same as Bluebeard Hill, St. Thomas.—Wiseman.
- Lucchetti's Hill*; Variant of last, identified by Taylor with Smidberg.
- Lysthus*; Pleasure house, prominent object on Careen Hill top, St. Thomas.—Dan. 265, insert.
- Machuto-Froyget*; Cas Cay; so named on early unidentified map.
- Macumbe**; Rocky, forest-covered hill, in St. John; same as Makombi, q. v.—Eggers, pp. 72, 98, 111.
- Madamberg**; Hill, about 715 yards north-northeast of Frederiksberg Point, and 725 yards east-southeast of Klær Tower, St. Thomas. T. 3771 shows unnamed spur north of road here. Danish, Madambjerget (q. v.).
- Madambjerget*; Same as Madamberg, q. v. Shown on Danish Chart 80, 1075 Alen (ells) north-northeast of Frederiksberg Point, 1000 Alen east-southeast of Kjerstaarn (Klær Tower), St. Thomas. The alen of 2 Rhenish feet equals 2.0594 English feet.
- Ma Folie**; Mafolie Estate, St. Thomas.—Z.; B. & F.
- Mafolie**; Estate or Plantation, with residence on Mafolie Hill (q. v.), long, $64^{\circ} 55' 40''$, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of St. Thomas Harbor. Magnificent panorama. Ober writes: "The whole island is in sight—a perfect gem; its facets almost gleaming beneath the intense light of the tropical sun. Brown and bare as it is, yet the island has a beauty of an appealing sort, and one delights in the visions of the others of the Virgin Group, rising at varying distances, out of the sapphire sea." Lassen's description in Danish is equally enthusiastic. In 1882, Brazilian astronomers established station to observe Transit of Venus. During World War, a gun was mounted in garden, to protect St. Thomas Harbor. Name from French, "Ma Folie" (My Folly).—Aspinall; Zabriskie; Map 3240.
- Mafolie Hill**; 842 feet high, on crest of main Ridge. Ascended by rough path behind Hotel "1829," St. Thomas. Commands fine panoramic view; comprising City and Harbor; westward, Culebra and Viequez; southwest, Sail Rock; southward, St. Croix; eastward, St. John, Tortola, and smaller Cays. Near-by Saddle commands exquisite view of white sand beach of Magens Bay, with Tortola and other islands in hazy distance. Mafolie Estatehouse commands views on both sides. Hill takes name from Estate. See Lee Hill; Venus Hill.
- Mafolie Road**; Connects Lerkenlund and Louisehol Roads, west of Mafolie Estate, St. Thomas.—T. 3771. Ascent startlingly steep, but view superb.

Magens Bay; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide between promontories ending at Picara Point and Tropaco Point, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long behind Picara Peninsula; largest indentation on northern shore of St. Thomas Island. Fine sand beach at head. Sometimes called Buck Bay; frequently, Store Nordside or Great Northside Bay; Magen Bay, from Colonial family.—G. B. Distinguished by DeBooy as "perhaps the prettiest bay in the Antilles."

Magens-Pent; I. e., Magen Point. Original name of Cowell Point, acc. to Høst, pp. 2-3. Wiseman states that the Magen family is one of the oldest in the Islands.

Magen; Magen's Plantage, or Magen's Estate, shown by Oldendorp at or near Neltjeberg, St. Thomas.

Maha Bay; Mahobay Estate, on east side of Maho Bay, St. John.—Zabriskie.

Maho; Quarter, Second or Northside subdivision of St. John Island, embracing the northern slope from Trunk Cay or Peter Beach to long. $64^{\circ} 41' 52''$ or $42' 11.76''$. Its southern boundary in general follows the main dividing-ridge or watershed, and touches all four of the other Quarters, Cruz Bay, Reef Bay, Coral Bay, and Eastend. Oxholm in 1780 located 11 Estates by number, viz., 1, Rustenberg; 2, Caneelbay; 3, Old Works; 4, 5, Windberg; 6, 7, Fridrichsdal; 8, 9, Annaberg; 10, Waterlimon Kay; 11, Bryne Bay. Population (1917), 164, all colored. In Census Report, called Mahol; on Census map, Mahol Bay; other authorities, Mahoe, Mahoot, Mahot, etc.; spelling conformed to Coast Pilot.—Letter to C. S. Sloane, Secty. G. B., June 25, 1923. Maho Quarter includes Whistling, Cinnamon, and Waterlemon Cays.

Maho Bay; 530 yards wide, commodious, sheltered, affording anchorage for small craft, between Maho Point, south of Francis Bay, and America Point, east of Cinnamon Bay; with fine sand beach 590 yards long, fringed with coco palms, and running out shoal, affording excellent surf bathing; north shore of St. John.—Høst; Oldendorp, p. 46. Variants: Maha, Mahoe, Mahol, Mahoot, Mahot, Mohoe, etc.; also called Lille-Maho or Little Maho Bay; Spanish name, Bahía de Mao Chica. Named, like several other features on St. John, from an indigenous plant, a malvaceous tree, one of several related species, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, *Paritum tiliaceum*, *Triumfetta althæoides*, *Abutilon indicum*.—Eggers. Also, the white mangrove, *Laguncularia racemosa*, growing at water's edge.

Maha Bay; Mahobay Estate, St. John.—Høst; De Booy & Faris.

Mahobay; Estate, with bayoil-still, bananagrove, etc., on eastern shore of Maho Bay, St. John.—Reichel; Dewitz; Oldendorp, 46. Also spelled, Maha Bay, Maho Bay, etc.

Mahobayen; Maho Bay, S. J.—Udtog, p. 19.

Mahoe; Same as Maho.—Webster.

Mahogany Road; Lane between Prosperity and Lagrange Estates, Westend Quarter, St. Croix; leaving western shore, runs east to Lagrange Valley, which it traverses.—T. 3798. See Nordsidevel.

Mahol; Quarter on Northside of St. John Island; same as Maho.—Census of Virgin Islands of United States (1917).

Mahootboom; Dutch synonym of Maho.—Calisch.

Maho Point; Tip of short peninsula between Francis Bay and Maho Bay, formed by spur of 198-foot hill 300 yards east, Maho Quarter, St. John.

Maho Road; About 1 mile long; leaves Northside Road at Maho Bay, runs east-southeast to foot of spur from King Hill, ascends same, and joins Centerline Road. In good condition; grade uniform and easy. Spelled Mohoe Road, on T. 3772. In Maho Quarter, St. John.

Mahotboom or Mahootboom; Dutch, Maho tree. See Maho Bay, St. John.

- Maho Track**; Short cut in poor condition, from Maho Beach, south $\frac{5}{8}$ mile to Old Works on Centerline Road at junction of Reefbay Road. Mohoe Track, on T. 3772.
- Mail Bay**; Cove on north coast of St. Thomas, long. $64^{\circ} 58' 37''$.—Holst.
- Maintop**; Sailors' name for Berg Hill, St. Thomas.
- Makombi Peak**; Described as "highest summit in St. John; over 1,200 feet high," rocky, covered with luxuriant forest, maidenhair and other ferns, mosses, orchids, *Peperomia*, *Pilea*, *Ipomœa*, *Chevalliera*, *Anthurium* (wild Tanager or Maroon Jancole), etc.—Børgesen. Reported by Government Secretary, October 13, 1924, to be the local name of Camelberg, q. v. Also spelled Macumbe.
- Malleville**; Old Estate, about 265 yards southeast of Caret Bay, and same distance east-northeast of Pearl, St. Thomas.—Old.
- Mamey Garden**; Between Centerline Road and Mamey Peak, St. John.
- Mamey Peak**; 1,164 feet high, lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 59''$ (1,821 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 44' 24''$ (697 m.); 1,240 yards southeast of Maho Bay, just east of forks of Centerline Road and Bordeaux Road, at knot of mountain ridges extending thence northeast and southeast. Mamey Garden, on north slope of peak. Spelled Marmie on field sheet. Probably named from the Mamey apple, *Mammea Americana*, Mammee or Mamay-tree; in Haitian, Spanish, and by Eggers, spelled Mamey; described in the Fulstændigt Udtog, and by Millspaugh.
- Mancenille Bay**; From French, "Baie des Mancenilles ou Mancenilliers"; same as Manchenil Bay, St. Croix.
- Manchaneal Bay**; Manchenil Bay, St. Croix.—Carey & Lea.
- Manchenil Bay**; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, at Diamond Keturah, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile east of Vagthus Point, south coast of St. Croix.—H. O. 1423; Oxholm; P. D. J. Also spelled: Manchaneal, Manchineel, Manchinel, Manchenill, Mancenille, Maschenil, Mancinella, Manzanillo, Mancenillier, Mangeneel. From an indigenous euphorbiaceous tree, *Hippomane mancinella*; growing on shores; stem thick, top spreading, branches irregular, leaves glossy; bearing abundant small apples, highly toxic; sap and emanation, very irritant; wood, reddish, immune from insects, in demand for furniture. Bay first known as "Anse de Galais."
- Manchenill Bay**; Manchenil Bay, St. Croix.—Beck.
- Manchineel Bay**; Manchenil Bay, St. Croix.—Webster; Eggers; C. P.
- Manchineal Bay**; Manchenil Bay, St. Croix.—Zabriskie.
- Mandal**; Estate, house now in ruins, in Mandal Vale, 630 yards southwest of Mandal Bay, St. Thomas.—Hornbeck; Relchel; Dan. 265; BA. 2452.
- Mandal**; Estate, on 163-foot Hill, 290 yards north of Kiddle Bay, Coral Bay Quarter, south shore of St. John.—T9783 DR.
- Mandal Bay**; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, with sand beach, manglar, and salt pond, just west of Mandal Point, and 3 miles east-southeast of Picara Point, Great Northside Quarter, S. T. Named from old Mandal Estate, at fork of road, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile south-southwest.
- Mandal Bay**; Eligible alternative of Grootpan Bay, east of Cabritahorn Peninsula, St. John.
- Mandal Hill**; Knoll 277 feet high, forming summit of Mandal Point, east side Mandal Bay, northern coast St. Thomas Island.
- Mandal Point**; Headland, with cliffs 100 to 120 feet high, surmounted by Mandal Hill, projecting on east side of Mandal Bay, Great Northside Quarter, S. T. G. P.: lat. $18^{\circ} 21'$ (1,629 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 53'$ (956 m.).—O. R. 73682.
- Mandal Point**; Jagged bluff, crowned by 85-foot knoll, on west side of Kiddle Bay, southeast part of St. John I.
- Mandals Pt.**; Mandal Pt., q. v.—BA. 2452.

- Mandal Road**; From Mandal southeast to point east of Peterson Hill, where it joins Tutu and Water-Bay Roads, St. Thomas.—T. 3771 and 3778a.
- Mangeneel Bay**; Manchenil Bay, St. Croix.—West.
- Manglar**; Spanish, "clump of mangrove trees"; equivalent to Dutch, Mangelboom-moeras; Danish, Rodskyder-mose. Such a "Manglar" occurs detached, forming an island, 140 yards long, area 130 square rods, in Jersey Bay, 260 yards northwest of Rotto Cay, and same distance west of Compass Point, St. Thomas.—T. 3778. The red mangrove, or Raisinier, *Rhizophora mangle*, is a viviparous tree, growing in water of several feet depth, on spreading, springy, stiltlike roots. The Paletuvier and Mahot grow nearer shore. Origin of sundry littoral features, and the names they bear.
- Mangrove Lagoon**; Shallow inlet, 1,200 yards long, inclosed on east by Bovoni Cay, at north and south ends of which boat-channels lead into head of Jersey Bay, St. Thomas.—Dan. 265; C. P. Spanish, "Laguna del Manglar."
- Manning Bay**; Estate, comprising tracts 49, 47c (S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$), 48b (S. $\frac{1}{8}$), 50a (E. $\frac{1}{2}$); all in southeast corner of Prince Quarter, fronting on Southside Road and south coast of St. Croix. Steel-frame windmill, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from shore; old milltower and settlement, 1,800 yards from shore; trail thence to landing on shore of Envy Estate, last bounded on north by Negrobay Estate. Named for original proprietor, William Manning.—Beck. Oxholm applied name "Negro Bay" to Manning Bay Estate, and "Negro Bay" to Envy Estate Landing. Also spelled, Manningsbay.—Z.; Map 3242. Extending east and west across north end is a ridge $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, east summit, 200 feet high, lat. $17^{\circ} 42' 30.23''$, long. $64^{\circ} 47' 37.87''$. Mentioned by Quin as Bethlehem South Hill; more appropriately called, Manning Ridge.
- Manningsbay**; Manning Bay Estate, St. Croix.—Dewitz.
- Marán**; Widespread growth of *Croton flavens*, a troublesome shrubby weed, flourishing all the year, very common, gregarious on dry hills; overspreading much of the hill section of Eastend Quarters of St. Croix; hence described as "The Maran Hills." The white Maran, *Croton astroites*, is common in dry thickets, and the swart Maran, *Sida rhombifolia*, in waste places.—Eggers.
- Marché Aux Cochons**; French, meaning "Hogmarket"; landing on south coast of St. Croix; probably at King Bay, q. v.; possibly Fairplain or Anguilla Bay.—Lapointe; Van Keulen.
- Mardenboro Point**; Wedgellike salient, composed of reddish-yellow rocks, which extend down to the water from a grassy headland 42 feet high, at end of a rocky neck running southwest 600 yards from head of Hurricane Hole, S. J. Known as Long or Mardenborough Point.—O. R. 73708-89. G. P. "Her(-mitage)": $180^{\circ} 21' 10.75''$ (330.5 meters); long. $64^{\circ} 41' 58.66''$ (1,722 meters).
- Mardenborough Point**; Same as Mardenboro Point, St. John.
- Margal, Punta**; Spanish name of Moor Point, St. John; signifying "Marlpit."
- Margaret Hill**; 823 feet high, lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 22''$ (678 meters), long. $04^{\circ} 46' 48''$ (1,420 meters), 1,040 yards southeast of Durlow Bay, in Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John.—T.3779 D. R.
- Margerin**; Seventeenth century French Estate at present site of Christiansted, St. Croix.—L.
- Maria Bluff**; Same as Maria Cliff, St. John. Not to be confused with Mary Bluff.
- Maria Cliff**; South face of headland between Calvary Bay and Chocolate Hole, at southwest extremity of St. John. Oxholm named the southwest point, "Maria Klip" (Maria Rock or Cliff); on Spanish charts, "Escarpado de

- Maria.** G. P.; lat. 18° 19' 91.15" (1,809 meters), long. 64° 47' 29.28" (860 meters.—O. R. 73713.
- Maria Hill;** 380 feet high, lat. 17° 44' (1,012 meters), long. 64° 40' (249 meters); marked G. P. "Sight," on divide east of road crossing Island to Petronella and Fareham, in Eastend A. Qr., St. Croix. Also spelled, Maria's Hill.—Map 3242.
- Maria Hill;** Estate 21, Eastend A. Qr., St. Croix. Oxholm's map showed tract subdivided into 3 equal strips, north-south, to the central of which was applied name, Eindracht. See Eindracht.
- Maria Klip;** Point at angle between Maria Cliff and Blasbalg Bluff, outmost tip of headland south of Calvary Bay, Cruz Bay Quarter, S. J.—Oxholm. G. P. "Maria" on flat grass-and-brush covered part of Maria Cliff; directly behind and 75 feet from the western of two chimney-rocks on outer edge of Point.—Descr. Sta. #39.
- Maria's Hill;** Same as Maria Hill Estate, St. Croix.
- Marie Bay;** Santa Maria Bay, between Stumpy and Vluck Points, or S. cove of same, St. Thomas.—Z.
- Mariendal;** Estate and School, on western slope of 384-foot hill, east of Turpentine Avenue, 1,220 yards north of Mangrove Lagoon, in Redhook Quarter, S. T.
- Marienhof;** Estate on east side of road from Southgate, where it turns parallel to Great Pond and crosses dry gut from south slope of Mount Washington. Site now marked only by well on Greatpond Estate, St. Croix.—Millspaugh.
- Marine Barracks;** 200 yards northwest of shore end of boat pier in northwest corner of Mosquito Bay, St. Thomas.—T. 3770; C. P., p. 129. Also, at Gal-lows Bay, Christiansted.
- Marlstone;** Rock-formation, composed of carbonate of lime, composing Central Slope of St. Croix.—Quin.
- Marmie Garden;** Mamey Garden, St. John.—T. 3772.
- Marmte Peak;** Mamey Peak, St. John.—T. 3772.
- Maronberg;** 916 feet high, lat. 17° 45' 54" (1,653 meters), long. 64° 51' 50" (1,477 meters); 660 yards northwest of Springgarden Estate; highest Peak of Maroon Ridge, Northside A Quarter, St. Croix. Also called, Maroon Hill, Ham Peak (Harris Peak, misreading for last), Maronbjerget; marked by G. P. "Caledonia."
- Maronbjerget;** Danish name of Maroon Hill or Ridge, St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Maron Hole;** Maroon Hole, St. Croix.—Oxholm; L. & W.
- Maronhole;** Maroon Hole, St. Croix, q. v.—Dewitz.
- Maroon Hill;** Synonym of Maroon Ridge or Maronberg, St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Maroon Hole;** Blight in cliff on north coast, east of Ham Bluff, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.
- Maroon Ridge;** 3,200 yards long, from Annaly Gut to Ham Bluff. Summit, Maronberg or Ham Peak, 916 feet.—Map 3242.
- Marsh;** Estate house on Maho Bay, toward south end of plain, St. John.—Z., p. 234.
- Mars Hill;** Flattopped eminence, 133 feet high, 700 yards southeast of Fred-eriksted, St. Croix, on Estate thence so called.
- Mars Hill;** Estate, 22 of Westend Quarter, St. Croix. Originally only north ½ (22a), deeded to Paul Vaugan, and called "The Oval," or "Marshall"; enlarged by accretion of south ½ (22b), deeded to John H. Barns. Skirted on west and south by Centerline Road. Mostly in sugar cane; pastures

- in northwest and southwest. Mill $\frac{7}{8}$ mile southeast of Frederiksted.—L. & W. Now united to Wheel-of-Fortune, adjoining Estate on north.—Mills-paugh.
- Marshall**; Mars Hill Estate, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—Dewitz.
- Martel**; Seventeenth century French Estate near cove thence named "Martel Bay," St. Croix.—L.
- Martel Bay**; Old and only known name of cove, 300 yards south-southwest of Shoy Point, north coast, Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix. From Martel Plantage, on east shore. French, Anse Martel.
- Martin**; Early impermanent Estate in Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix; indicated on Oldendorp's map, by legend "ehemal. Fr. Martin Pl." (formerly Fr. Martin's plantation).
- Mary Bluff**; Sea front of Mary Ridge, most northerly shore of St. John Island, facing Thatch Narrows.
- Mary Creek**; 250 yards wide, over 500 yards long, western cove of Leinster Bay, shut in by Mary Peninsula; entered by narrow passage, admitting to sheltered anchorage for small craft. Separated from Francis Bay by isthmus, occupied by Mary-Pt. Estate-buildings and lagoon. Local name.—T. 3772.
- Mary Point**; Western extremity of a peninsula forming the most northerly extension of St. John, a bold hammer-shaped headland, with bluffs 135 feet high, rising to 578 feet within 600 yards, on the crest of the ridge. Mary Point has been loosely used as interchangeable with the feature better called Mary Peninsula, and by Dewitz assigned to eastern end of same; called Nordpynten (the north point) in the Udtog. G. P. "Fungi"; lat. $18^{\circ} 22' 21.8''$ (672 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 45' 10.8''$ (368 meters). This location accords with local usage, which also calls the adjacent Francis Bay, "Mary Point Bay."
- Mary-Point Estate**; Occupying isthmus joining Mary Peninsula to mainland of St. John. Landing at shore of Mary Creek on east; banana and coconut groves, along beach of Francis Bay on west. Mary's Point Estate, on T. 3772 & D. R.
- Mary Ridge**; Triangulation station, summit of peninsula ending at Mary Point. Ridge is 578 feet high, $\frac{7}{8}$ mile long; position of summit, lat. $18^{\circ} 22' 21.227''$ (652.6 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 44' 51.534''$ (1,512.8 m.).—O. R. 73713 I.
- Mary's Fancy**; Estate, 16 and 17, Queen (Dronning) Quarter, St. Croix. William Davis' Plantage. Ridge parallel to Concordia Creek throws off southward three spurs: Easterly, 368 feet; middle, 490 feet; and westerly, 380 feet high, respectively. Estate buildings along road following crest of last spur.
- Mary's Fancy**; Estate, 19 and 18a, John Thompson Plantage, Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix. Fan mill, 100 yards from north shore, at northwest corner of Cotton Valley, where trail turns south to old Grove Estate.
- Mary's Point Bay**; Francis Bay, St. John. Local name.—T. 3772.
- Mary's Cap**; 1,260 feet summit, $\frac{1}{8}$ mile west-southwest of Bordeaux Mt., St. John.—T. 3772.
- Maschenilbay**; Manchenil Bay, St. Croix.—Oldendorp.
- Masonic Point**; Same as Annaberg Point, St. John; so called because a large white Masonic Lodge building was, for many years, the most conspicuous object to mariners entering Brim or Leinster Bay.
- Mathys Tropaco Punt**; Tropaco Point, north shore of St. Thomas. So spelled by the Dutch; by the French, Mathieu Tropaco.—K.
- Matthis Gut**; Torrenthed in St. Thomas.—Eggers, p. 116.

- Mauge*; Seventeenth century French "Plantage" (Estate), not far from Canaan, St. Croix.—L.
- May Point**; Triangulation station on sharp bluff, 28 feet high, at south end of Steven Cay, formerly known as Steven May. Lat. 18° 19' 50.3" (1,546.3 meters); long. 64° 48' 26.545" (779.54 meters).—O. R. 73713 I. Just off the point is a rock 31 feet high, area 20 square rods.
- Meeren Cay*; Old name of Steven Cay, in Pillsbury Sound, near St. John.—B. A. 2452; Der.; H. O. Publ. 129. Shorter form, Meren; dubiously, Meeven.
- Meeven Key*; Same as, and probably an engraver's error for, Meeren Cay, now called Steven Cay.—Dan. 1780.
- Menebek**; Old Estate, north of Mosquito Bay, east of Brewers Bay, St. Thomas.—Old. Presumably for a colonial family. Variant of name reappears in St. John.
- Menebek Bay*; Same as Mennebeck Bay, St. John.
- Mennebeck Bay**; 1,000 yards wide, on northeast shore of Eastend Peninsula, St. John.—Oxholm; B. A. 2452; Dan. 263; map 3241. Name probably a corruption of Menebek. Northwest entrance of bay is a broad rocky angle, to which has been applied the name Mennebeck or Menebek Point; lat. 18° 21' 38.4" (1,180 m.), long. 64° 41' 15.5" (457 m.).—G. B., Dec. 1924.
- Mercy Key*; Meren Key, now Steven Cay. Script name on Holst's map. Either Mercy or Meren in script might be misread for the other.
- Merle Run**; French, "Rivière Merle," stream draining valley in Slob, Barrenspot and Jerusalem Estates, and emptying into "Grandfond" or Lime-tree Bay, St. Croix.—Lapointe. "Merle" means "blackbird."
- Meren Key*; Variant of Meeren Cay, now Steven Cay.—P. D. J. See Mercy Key.
- Meyer Bay**; Shallow cove with beach of fine sand, 300 yards across, 600 yards west of Lagoon Point, St. John.—T. 3783 and DR.
- Middle Passage**; Channel, 850 yards wide, between Thatch Cay and Grass Cay, leading from Atlantic Ocean into Pillsbury Sound. Called by Spanish, El Pasaje Del Medio; by local mariners, Bull Hole.
- Middle Point**; Broad high neck between Princess Creek and Otter or Middle Creek, Hurricane Hole, Eastend Quarter, S. J. South point is low and rocky, rising in a gentle slope to 158-foot ridge, spur from 256-foot conical hill $\frac{1}{4}$ mile due east of west end. G. P. "Mid"; Lat. 18° 21' (373 meters); long. 64° 41' (1,091 meters).—D. T. Sta. #148.
- Midland**; Estate, on which is located Friedensfeld Moravian Mission, St. Croix.—Millsbaugh. Midland Public School located here.
- Midway Rock**; Large detached shore rock, just off rocky point midway between G. P. "Cocul" and G. P., "Long"; lat. 18° 18' (1,187 meters); long. 64° 53' (256 meters).—OR. 73682.
- Miland**; Place between America Hill and Maho Bay, St. John.—Lightbourn's Mail Notes, October 12, 1916. Cited by Zabriskie, p. 234. Settlement at south end of Maho Bay, shown on T. 3772, at foot of America Hill, according to A. Francis.
- Miller*; Estate in St. John. See Smithbay Estate, St. John.
- Milord Point**; West entrance of Great Pond Bay, southern coast of St. Croix. Promontory of Fareham Hill, 192 feet high, east of Spring Bay, was named by Bellin, "Cap du Milord"; retained by C. & G. S., in absence of any modern or local name, as above.—Map 3242. See also Fareham Point.
- Mingo Cay**; Island, 186 feet high, 1,170 yards long, 258 yards wide, area 43.35 acres; middle link in chain with Grass Cay on west and Lovango Cay on east. Spanish alternative name, Lovango Medio; also called Senior, Sinjo, Singo.—G. B.

- Mingo Hill**; 186 feet high, near east end of Mingo Cay. G. P.
Mingo Klippe; Mingo Rock, q. v.—Oxholm.
- Mingo Point**; Triangulation station on rounded bluff, east end of Mingo Cay.
 Lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 37.4''$ (1,217 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 48' 48.6''$ (1,655 m.). The Point itself is farther north and west.
- Mingo Rock**; Breaker rock, awash at low water, 175 yards west-southwest of Moravian Point, western extremity of St. John. Called by Oxholm, Mingo Klippe.
- Minna Hill**; 974 feet high; lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 21.15''$ (650.34 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 42' 43.5''$ (1,277.35 m.); high, sharp, conspicuous peak, overlooking Coral Bay; densely timbered with yellow and white sandalwood trees, 30 to 40 feet high; Coral Bay Quarter, St. John. Spelled Minnahill on Danish chart 265. Perhaps for Mina (from Wilhelmina).
- Mint**; Estate, 26b (east $\frac{1}{2}$ of 26), adjoining Mountain Estate, north of Centerline Road, Prince Quarter, St. Croix. Deeded to George Gasling (1754), and named "the Mint" (1799). All in sugar cane, as far as Mint Gut in northern corner.
- Mint Gut**; Stream, rising in Beck Grove or Allandale, flowing south through Allandale, Hope, Mint, St. George, and Diamond, to its confluence with St. George Beck; in western part of Prince Quarter, St. Croix.—T. 3798.
- Mirieu**; 17th century French plantation, in valley southwest of Gallows Bay, St. Croix.—L.
- Misgen**; Estate, near 763-foot Hill, 500 yards south of Magens Bay, St. Thomas.—Oldendorp; Hornbeck; Dan. 265; B. A. 2452. Also spelled, Misgunst.
- Misgunst*; Same as Misgen Estate, St. Thomas.—Z.
- Missions Rest**; On Centerline Road, 630 yards east-northeast of Mamey Peak, St. John.
- Mr. Stalley's Bay*; Same as Stalley or Long Bay, St. Thomas.—Van Keulen.
- Mizzentop*; Sailors' name for Kjær, Government, or Blackbeard Hill, St. Thomas.
- Möhlenfels Point**; Muhlenfels Point.—Imray's West Indies (1856).
- Mohoe Bay**; Same as Maho Bay, St. John I.—T. 3772 DR.
- Moir**; Estate, 30 and north $\frac{1}{2}$ 31 (now Barrenspot), Queen Quarter, St. Croix. Alex. Moir owned tract 1,000 feet wide, south of Cassava Garden; passed to his heirs, 1754. Moir & Coakly held 52 & 53, fragment south of 40 on Limetree Bay.
- Molendal**; Estate in Reefbay Quarter, St. John. Located by Coast and Geodetic Survey field party, in valleyhead north of Esperance Road, 940 yards northwest of Genti Bay, and 1,000 yards east of Seeven. Variouslly spelled: Mohlental, Mollental, Mollendahl, etc. Molendal is correct orthography of Dutch word signifying "Mill Valley."
- Möhlenfels, Möhlenfels, Mühlenfels**; Aberrant spellings of Muhlenfels Point; in Derrotero, pp. 277-8, 280-1; second form frequent, others appear to be typographical errors; same on old Hydrographic Office chart 326 (1877).
- Molenveld**; See Muhlenfels.
- Mollendahl**; Molendal Estate, St. John.—Lightbourn's Mail Notes, October 12, 1916.
- Mollental**; Estate in Reefbay Quarter, St. John; located by Oxholm $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Fish Bay, near Seeven or Sieben; but recent surveys place Mohlental 1,000 yards east of same. Dutch, Mollen means "killing," Molen, "Mill," with Dal, "dale"; hence, probably, "Molendal" (Milldale).
- Mon Bijou**; Estate in King Quarter, St. Croix; originally belonging to Peter Heyliger, jr.; now embracing tracts 8 and 9; rolling, grassy plain, well

- watered, on main roads; together with 4b, narrow strip on east slope of Blue Mt. Tracts 13b and 14b, now part of Fredensborg. Named "mon bijou" on Oxholm's map; French, meaning "my jewel." Site of Fredensfeld Mission. Cf. Midland.
- Moncaur*; Seventeenth century French plantation, somewhere near Pearl Estate, St. Croix.—Lapointe.
- Monsieur du Bois, Gouverneur de L'Isle*; Mansion of the French "Governor of the Island," on Governor Hill, q. v., near St. John, St. Croix. In 1671, M. du Bois had already officiated for 12 years.
- Montalvan*; Spanish name of Saba Cay; in Derrotero usually as "La Isla de Montalván" (pp. 282-7), but also as "El Islote de Montalván." So named also in P. D. J. Atlas, Nos. 9 and 18.
- Montalvan Hill*; 202 feet high, lat. 18° 18' 23.25", long. 65° 00' 08", summit of Saba Cay. Seaward face is a remarkable cliff of felsite, fine grained, very hard, cream-white with much red.—Quin; G. B.
- Montalvan Point*; Southwest angle of Saba Cay, at foot of Montalvan Hill.—G. B.
- Montañas de Burdeos*; Spanish name for Bordeaux Mountains, St. John.
- Monte*; Hamlet on ridge 500 yards north of Boatman Point, Rendezvous Bay, St. John.—T. 3779 and D. R. At foot of bluff, 200 yards from hamlet, lies the rectangular north cove of Rendezvous Bay, 600 yards wide on diagonal northeast from Boatman Point, southwest shore of St. John I.
- Montenac*; Old Estate; shown by Oldendorp about 2,000 yards southeast of Caret Bay Estate, and nearly as far east of Pearl, within perhaps 150 yards of Dorothea, St. Thomas.
- Montpellier*; Estate, 7 and north $\frac{1}{4}$ of 10, northern tier of Prince Quarter. Deeded to Ferrall Nugent. Produces sugar cane and guavas. Southeast of Mill, road crosses col on watershed between west and south slopes of St. Croix.—Oxholm; Dewitz.
- Montpellier*; Same as Dolby Hill Estate, St. Croix.—Oxholm; L. & W.; Dewitz.
- Montpellier*; Cooper Bay Estate, St. Croix.—Hydrographic Office chart 1423.
- Montpellier Mountain*; Small Estate, of less than 50 acres, west $\frac{1}{2}$ of tract 12, Prince Quarter, on Ridge so called.
- Montpellier Mountain*; Ridge west of upper course of Adventure Gut, southernmost spur of Bodkin Ridge, St. Croix.
- Moor Point*; Thin rocky salient, thrust out 350 yards from southern lobe of Eastend Peninsula, continuation of sharp ridge 1,020 yards long from 372-foot hill. Moor Point forms the eastern side of Coral Bay entrance, St. John.—C. P. Also called Moor's Point, and by the Spanish, Punta Margal. G. P. on terminal knoll: Lat. 18° 20' 02.75" (1,760 m.), long. 64° 40' 42.82" (1,257 m.)
- Moravian Point*; Peninsular salient between Frank Bay and Turner Bay, forming westernmost extremity of St. John Island. G. P., "Turn"; lat. 18° 19' 42.34" (1,302 m.), long 64° 48' 00" (1. m.). (Not Turner Point, nor Enighed Point).—G. B. Commemorative of the "Unitas Fratrum" or Moravian Brethren, who came from their first mission field, St. Thomas, and began their evangelization of St. John near this point in 1754, preaching at Wilthagen's Plantage, and establishing a church at Bethania; with another at Emmaus in 1788. They also conduct schools at Annaberg, Eastend, and Lameshur.
- More Hill*; 475 feet high, lat. 18° 21' 39" (1,200.48 m.), long. 64° 41' 52" (1,525 m.); prominent summit, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northeast of Hermitage Estate, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-southeast of Bryne Bay, and due north of middle of Hurricane Hole entrance; in western part of Eastend Quarter, which on Oxholm's map

- of St. John is bounded on the west by a meridian passing through More Hill. Also called, More's Hill or Mount Pleasant.—Descr. Sta. "Pleasant"; Map 3241.
- Morgenstern*; German, "Morningstar," alternative name of Henry Ryan's Estate 4b and 9, Queen Quarter, St. Croix.
- Morne Bond**; French, "Round Hill," name of conspicuous eminence at eastern end of St. Croix, assigned in seventeenth century, and reported as still in use for 380-foot Hill near East Point. Bellin locates it northeast of Cottongarden.
- Morning Star*; Morningstar Estate, St. Croix.—L. & W.
- Morningstar**; Estate, 9 and 4b, Queen (Dronning) Quarter, St. Croix; Mill on 160-foot hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southeast of Concordia Creek.—Dewitz; Oxholm. Also spelled, Morning Star; German, Morgenstern; originally, Henry Ryan's Plantage.
- Morningstar Bay*; On southern shore of St. Thomas Island.—Zabriskie, p. 41. Stated by Amadeo Francis of Frederiksted, to be same as Soldier Bay.
- Morro Hams*; Spanish name of Ham Bluff, St. Croix.—Derrotero. Also called Cabo del Diablo. See Cap du Diable.
- Moschiete Bay*; Earliest form of name Mosquito Bay, St. Thomas.—Van Keulen, followed by Bellin. Modern Dutch, Muskiet Bay.
- Moskite Bay*; Mosquito Bay, St. Thomas.—Høst, p. 1; Oldendorp.
- Moskitebay*; Mosquito Bay Estate.—Old.
- Moskito Bay*; Mosquito Bay, St. Thomas.—PDJ.; Aspinnall.
- Mosquito Bay**; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, with fine sand beach, between promontories of Cabritaberg and Grambokola in Southside Quarter, S. T. Obsolete spellings: Moschiete, Moskite, Moskito, Muskite, Musquite, Muskette, Musket, etc. Not noted for mosquitoes, but as place to which Danish troops formerly repaired for gun-practice; hence, originally and properly, "Musket Bay."—Holst; Map 3240; C. P. Reichel.
- Mosquito Bay**; Estate, occupying extensive plain at head of Mosquito Bay, and fronting on road, 1,216 yards north.—B. A. 2183. Various spelled Moskitebay, Moskitobay, Muskitebay, Musquite Bay Plantage, Musquitobay, Musketbay, Muskette Bay.
- Mosquito Bay Road**; Southside turnpike from St. Thomas City west, to Altona, Nisky, Mosquito Bay Estate, etc.
- Mosquito Point**; South end of Grambokola Promontory, q. v., forming most southerly extension of St. Thomas Island west of Harbor. Sometimes called Mosquito Bay Point. Designated by Van Keulen, "Opper punt van Moschiete bay" (Upper Point of Mosquito Bay). G. P., "Mos." middle of three tips: lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 35.3''$ (1,085 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 57' 50''$ (1,478 meters).
- Moth*; Plantage of Justitsraad Mooth, now Concordia, in Queen and Northside B. Quarters, St. Croix. Frederick Moth, Governor of St. Thomas, in 1734 took possession of St. Croix, purchased by Danish West-India and Guinea Co., 1733.
- Mother-East Point**; Rocky peninsula projecting northwest 300 yards from near western end of Thatch Cay.—B. A. 2452. G. P., 60 feet from tip, in lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 55.2''$ (1,699 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 52' 15.2''$ (447 m.).
- Mouchet*; Seventeenth century French Estate on brow of ridge between Lavallee and Canebay Estates, St. Croix.—L.
- Mouillage pour les Barques*; Cove on southwest side of Buck Island, near St. Thomas; so designated in Bellin's Atlas, I, 78; French phrase, signifying simply, "Landing for Boats." In Spanish Derrotero, p. 278, described as

"Buen Desembarcadero en la Pequeña Ensenada de su Costa O." (Good landing in the small cove on its west shore.)

Mount; Estate, 26a (West $\frac{3}{8}$ of 26), Prince Quarter, St. Croix; deeded to Richard Roger; also named, "the Mountain;" located on north side of Centerline Road; planted in sugar cane and potatoes.

Mount Eagle; Loftiest peak on St. Croix, altitude 1,165 feet; lat. 17° 45' 47.06'', long. 64° 48' 43.15'', in north end of Calhoun's Solitude Estate. Northside B Quarter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Ham Bluff, St. Croix. On Oldendorp's map by Paul Küffner (1767), called simply, "Höchste Berg" (highest mountain).

Mount Eagle; Estate, Robert Brown Plantage, 14 in Northside B Qr., St. Croix. Estatehouse in southwest corner, reached by trail from Colquhoun Mount Pleasant and Hermitage Estates.

Mount-Eagle Ridge; Crest of mountain-mass in St. Croix; extending from Mount Eagle, 1,165 feet high, southeast $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to Blue Mountain, 1,090 feet high. Lower spurs extend north to Lavalée, and west to Prosperity. Southeast of Blue Mountain, and passing Mon Bijou, rising ground divides drainage toward northeast and south coasts of Island. Most conspicuous uplift of St. Croix; visible from St. Thomas wharf, 40 miles north.

Mount Fancy; 245 feet high, lat. 17° 43' 30'' (924 meters), long. 64° 38' 25'' (729 meters). Conspicuous double hill, forming east point of Great Pond Bay, southwest of Cottongrove, Eastend A Qr., S. coast of St. Croix. Stock farm attached to Cottongrove.—*Scorpion*.

Mount Misery; Old Estate at foot of 678-foot ridge so-called, on southern side of Crequis Valley, west of Punch Trail, in S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of tract 15, Northside A Qr., St. Croix.—H. O. 1423. Now part of Mount Victory Estate, q. v.

Mount Pleasant; Conspicuous, isolated, cone-shaped Hill, 235 feet high, 200 yards south of Water Bay, St. Thomas.—T. 3778a.

Mount Pleasant; same as More Hill, q. v. St. John.

Mount Pleasant; Small Estate on north shore and northwest angle of Princess Bay, Hurricane Hole, Eastend Quarter, S. J.

Mount Pleasant; Estate, 8b, Eastend A Qr., St. Croix.—Oxholm. Plantage of James Thomas.—Beck. Now part of Princess Stockfarm.

Mount Pleasant; Hill, 288 feet high, lat. 17° 42' 45.3'' (1,392 m.), long. 64° 49' 12.5'' (368 meters). Summit a knoll on northwest end of little grassy ridge, with some trees. Hill gives name to Estate 36-37 in Prince Quarter, St. Croix.

Mount Pleasant; Estate, 36 and 37, on south side of Centerline Road, Prince Qr., St. Croix. Buildings on northwest slope of grassy hill, so-called, 4 miles east of Frederiksted. Tract 37 was Irwin's Plantage, patented to Andreis Irvin. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 36 belonged (1754) to Smith and Cunningham, remainder to "Will. Ravensk."—Oxholm; D. Bounded north by Plessen, east by Adventure, south by Paradise, west by (Big) Diamond. Corn patch(525 yards square in southwest corner; remainder, except hill, in sugar cane. United to Plessen, as Grant Estates.

Mount Pleasant; Mount Victory Estate, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.

Mount Pleasant; Testman's "Little Fountain" Estate, 11 Northside B Quarter, St. Croix. From name of 595-foot hill near west edge.

Mount Pleasant (Colquhoun); Same as Colquhoun Mt. Pleasant, q. v., St. Cr.—Quin; L. and W.; Dewitz.

Mount Steward; Mount Stewart Estate, St. Croix.—Dewitz.

Mount Stewart; 878 feet high, peak on Northside-Westend watershed, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Bodkin Hill, St. Croix.

- Mount Stewart;** Estate, tracts 8, 9, 20, stretching across Northside A Quarter, St. Croix. So named in honor of original proprietor, Robert Stewart. Sometimes spelled Mount Steward. Mill, Estatehouse, and orchard in valley 750 yards southwest of hill so-called. To north of hill, gulch opens on small bay on north coast.
- Mount Stewart Gut;** Largest of the permanent watercourses flowing from the northwest Highland of St. Croix westward. Rises on southwest slope of main watershed near Annaly, flows southeast past peak and estate from which it takes its name, then southwest, through Montpellier, Orange-grove, Jolly Hill, Little Grange, and Lagrange, and empties into Westend Bay, just north of Frederiksted.
- Mount Victory;** Sharp ridge, 749 feet high, 730 yards long, between Caledonia and Crequis Valleys, northwest part of St. Croix.
- Mount Victory;** Estate in Northside A Qr., St. Croix; comprising southern $\frac{1}{2}$ of 15 (Mount Misery, on *Søbødker* Plantage), all of 16, and major portion of 26 (Roger Pl.) Buildings in hollow southwest of hill so-called, north of Crequis Gut. Produces guavas in north, and a little sugar cane in southeast corner. Formerly called Mount Pleasant.
- Mount Victory;** Moravian School in Northside Qr. A., St. Croix, at or near Mount Pleasant or Mount Victory estate, 16b.—Dewitz; Zabriskie.
- Mount Washington;** 807 feet high, lat. $17^{\circ} 45' 02.45''$ (75 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 52' 38.21''$ (1,125 meters); summit of grassy ridge, 1 mile east of Butler Bay, northwest part of St. Croix.—Dan. 80; Dewitz.
- Mount Washington;** Estate, tracts 13 (Smitt) and southern part of 24 (Bleuw), Northside A Quarter, St. Croix; including Peak so called, and upper course of Great Gut. Produces some sugar cane, fruit, and vegetables.—Map 3242.
- Mount Washington;** 527 feet high, lat. $17^{\circ} 44' 27.2''$ (836 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 39' 07.2''$ (211 meters), about 1 mile north of Great Pond Bay, St. Croix. Sharp detached peak on main watershed, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Sight Gap. Overgrown with casha and maran.
- Mount Washington;** Estate in Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix; comprising tracts 33 and 34 (which, with 53, belonged to Roland Frankly), and 17 (part of patrimony of Edward Pours' heirs). Recent survey indicates absorption of three small Estates on north: 18a, Towers; 18b, Tipperary; 19, All-for-the-better. Groves in northwest and on ridge in southeast; remainder overgrown with maran. Called "Washington" on *Scorpion* survey.
- Mount Washington Hills;** Designation assigned by Quin to uplift on Eastern Triangle of St. Croix, between Sight Gap and Tague Bay; from westernmost, though not highest summit; several eastward rising above 800 feet. See Seven Hills, Carton Hill. Maran Hills, suitable, from characteristic vegetation.
- Mount Welcome;** Hill, 125 feet high, isolated, heavily wooded, crowned by stone tower and ruined sugar mill; landmark overlooking southeast shore of Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix. Spanish, Colina Welcome.
- Mount Welcome;** Estate in Company Quarter, St. Croix; part of Nicolay Salomon's Plantage; comprising west $\frac{5}{8}$ of tract 1 (on which is Hill so called), portion of tracts 2 and 3 to west of road to Springgut Saddle, and most of south $\frac{1}{2}$ of 3. Scott's sugar plantation.—*Scorpion* 1851).
- Mount Zion;** 230-foot hill on southern side of Turpentine Avenue, St. Thomas, 380 yards from its junction with Tutu Road.—T. 3778a.
- Mount Zion;** Local name of place in St. John, mentioned in DR., not shown on field sheet.—T. 3783, DR.

- Mouton**; Coral reef, extending south from Southwest Point of St. Croix for $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Named on old French charts, "Le Mouton" (the Sheep), the foaming waves resembling white wool.—Bellin.
- Mud Hole**; Cove with swampy shore, at northwest corner of St. Thomas Harbor. Called by Van Keulen, "de Kreek." Southwest portion named Snelfelt or Sneeveld Bay, q. v.—C. P.
- Muelle del Rey**; Spanish equivalent of Danish "Kongeværftet," English "King's Wharf," St. Thomas.—Der. p. 281.
- Muhlenfeldt Point**; Muhlenfels Point.—Walloe's St. Thomas Almanack (1878).
- Muhlenfeldts Point**; Muhlenfels Point.—Com. Dept. S. Am. Series: Danish West-Indies, No. 129.
- Mühlenfels Batterie**; Danish name, correctly spelled, of Muhlenfels Battery, q. v.—Rohde's Sydside af Øen St. Thomas. (1822).
- Muhlenfels' Battery**; Defensive works erected on Pacquereau Point or Oosthoek, later known as Muhlenfels Point. Spelled by Rohde, Mühlenfels Batterie. (1822.) Mentioned by West (1794): "Sind auf den Landspitzen verschiedene neue und verbesserte mit Achtehnpfundigern besetzte Batterien, die unter dem Generalmajor Waltersdorf von dem Ingenieurmajor Mühlenfels, der zugleich Oberconducteur und Landmesser ist, angelegt oder erweitert sind." (There are on the points of land sundry new and improved batteries, equipt with 18-pounders; the administration and extension of which are in charge of Major-of-Engineers Mühlenfels, who is also chief inspector and surveyor, under Major-General Waltersdorf.)—Beytrage zur Beschreibung von St. Croix, p. 165.
- Muhlenfels Point**; Sharp salient forming east side of St. Thomas Harbor entrance, French-Bay Quarter; Lighthouse site. Called by Dutch, Oosthoek or Oostwal (East Point or East Bank); originally named Pacquereau Point, French name, spelled by Danes, Pakero, incorrectly Pokro; renamed to accord with Muhlenfels Battery, in honor of the Cartographer whose beautiful drawings were extolled by Hans West, and who afterward became Governor-General, Balthazar Frederik von Mühlenfels. Variant spellings: Mohlenfels, Mölenfels, Möhlenfels, Mühlenfeldt, Muhlenfelts, Myhlenfeldt, Myhlenfeldts, Mülenfeldt, Mylenfels, Molenfeld, etc.—G. B.
- Mulat Bay**; Danish form of name Mulatte Bay, applied by Oxholm to Kiddel or Kiddle Bay, St. John.
- Mulatte Bay**; Kiddel or Kiddle Bay, so named by Oxholm (1780) on his map of St. John.
- Muller Bay**; 730 yards wide, southern part of outer portion of Redhook Bay. St. Thomas.—T. 3778a.
- Munster**; Estate, 27, Eastend A. Qr., St. Croix.—H. O. 1428. Property of John Johnson.—Beck. Iansen Plantage.—Old. In 1851 joined to Springs, as Vallade's Stockfarm.
- Munster Hill**; 570 feet high, peak of spur from southwestern ridge of Prospect Hill, at south end of Munster Estate, St. Croix.

* Mühlenfels, Balthazar Frederik von; born in Stettin; military education; 1780-1785, Lieutenant in Falster Infantry; asked retirement, for weak lungs; went to St. Thomas; 1786, acting surveyor; 1791, formally appointed; West (1794) praised "den schönen Zeichnungen" (the beautiful drawings) of Major-of-Engineers Mühlenfels, as cartographer; 1795, lieutenant-colonel and vice-commandant; 1796, commandant; 1799, colonel and vice-governor; 1801, surrendered under stress to English; 1802, exonerated, and appointed governor-general with rank of major-general; 1807, sought recuperation in colder climate, but died at Heiligenhafen.—(Condensed from) Bricks's Dansk Biografisk Lexikon. XI.

- Murder Rock**; Islet, area 14 square rods, near southern shore of Lovango Cay.—Dan. 265; C. P. Spanish, "Roca del Asesino."
- Muri**; seventeenth century French Estate on Maroon Ridge, west of "Anse à la Vieille," probably south of Maroon Hole, St. Croix.—L.
- Muskitebay**; Mosquito Bay.—Oldendorp's *Missionsgeschichte*, p. 45; Udtog.
- Muskitebay**; Mosquito Bay Estate, St. Thomas.—Dewitz, p. 347.
- Musnier**; Seventeenth century French "Plantage" (Estate), near Annaly, St. Croix.—L.
- Musquite Bay**; Mosquito Bay, St. Thomas.—Rohde.
- Musquite-Bay Plantage**; Mosquito Bay Estate, St. Thomas.—Rohde.
- Musquitobay**; Estate on north side of road passing Bay of same name, St. Thomas.—Reichel; Hornbeck; Dewitz.
- Muzé**; Seventeenth century French Estate, probably on 200 foot hill, overlooking Canebay Estate, St. Croix.—L.
- Myhlenfeldt Point**; Muhlenfels Point, St. Thomas.—Dan. 218 and 265.
- Myhlenfeldts Point**; Muhlenfels Point, St. Thomas.—Br. Charts 130, 930, 2183, 2452; Dan. 80; Fr. 2312; West-India Pilot, vol. II (1909).
- Myrtle Mountain**; Altitude, 1,018 feet, lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 00.52''$ (16 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 42' 54''$ (1,582 meters); 1,810 yards southeast of Bordeaux Mountain, 575 yards southwest of Sanders Bay, Coral Bay Quarter, St. John. Commands a beautiful panorama in almost every direction.
- Nadir**; Estate on slopes of Nadirberg or Nadir Ridge, in Redhook Quarter, 400 to 600 yards north or east of Mangrove Lagoon, St. Thomas. Map 3240, with Zabriskie, locates settlement east of forks of Turpentine Avenue with Bolongo Road and Redhook Road; most charts, at south shoulder of Ridge; Reichel, on Saltgut Cove, immediately east.
- Nadirberg**; Nadir Ridge, 330 feet high, summit 735 yards north of northern entrance to Mangrove Lagoon, St. Thomas.
- Nana Hill**; 347 feet high, 985 yards northeast of Mosquito Bay, Southside Quarter, St. Thomas. (Not Nanna.)—G. B.
- Nancy Hill**; 526 feet high, 820 yards east of Haulover; conspicuous, highest summit on Eastend Peninsula, St. John. Local name.—Map 3241. G. P. "Eastend," lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 51''$ (1,567.4 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 40' 23.3''$ (683.3 m.).
- Nancy's Hope**; Estate, comprising tract 86 in Queen (Dronning) Quarter, and 8 in Company Quarter, St. Croix. Deeded to Joseph and Pieter Robinson.—L. & W.
- Nanna Hill**; Same as Nana Hill, St. Thomas.
- Nanny Point**; Eastern tip of narrow salient, ending in steep, jagged cliff, 40 feet high, surrounded by boulders, with 52-foot knoll, 1,330 yards north-northeast from Ram Head, and just north of Drunk Bay, southeastern part of St. John I. G. P. "Nanny"; Lat. $18^{\circ} 18' 53''$ (1,630 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 42' (9 \text{ m.})$
- Nanny Pynt**; Nanny Point, St. John.—Oxholm.
- Narrow Bay**; Fronting Betty's Hope and Montpellier (Cooper Bay) Estates, about long. $64^{\circ} 48' 45''$, southern coast of St. Croix.—P. D. J. No. 17; L. & W. Same as Cooper Bay or Negro Bay, q. v.
- Narrows**; Generic term, designating passage between Great Thatch Island (Br.) and northern shore of St. John Island.—B. A. 130. Also called "The Narrows." Danish equivalent, *Snævring*. To avoid ambiguity or circumlocution, herein sometimes designated as "Thatch Narrows"; although the rather similar name, "Thatch Island Cut," is applied to a smaller pass connecting on the north.
- Nathanael Bay**; Cove on eastern side of Hurricane Hole, just north of Turner Point, St. John. Biblical name; on charts, Nathaniel.

- Nathaniel Bay*; Same as Nathanael Bay, St. John.—Oxholm; H. O. 2086.
- Nattepan Bay*; Cove, 110 yards west of Lucas Point, forming western portion of Fortune Bay, southern shore of St. Thomas. Dutch, meaning "Clear pond"; earliest name, still in local use.—Lund. Also spelled, Nattpan.
- Nattpan Bay*; Same as Nattepan Bay, St. Thomas.—K.; Hornbeck. Early French name, "Baye de Nattpan."
- Naval Station*; U. S. Naval Station at St. Thomas, including Quarters on south side of Kongensgade, east of Public Park; Naval Building, Radio Station, Marine Barracks, Iceplant, etc., around Fort Christian; Marine Quartermaster Department storehouse at Nos. 74-75 Norregade, and along Generalgade to shore; with navy-yard property on southeast shore of Careening Cove, Hassel Island.
- Nazareth*; Estate or Mission, on crest of isthmus between Vessup Bay and Nazareth Bay, overlooking latter, in Redhook Quarter, St. Thomas.
- Nazareth Bay*; 625 to 700 yards wide, west of Beverhout Point, northeast of Jersey Bay, on south shore, and 1½ miles from east end of St. Thomas Island.—G. B.
- Near Point*; Northwestern side of Hansen Bay, St. John. 62 meters southeast of G. P. "Near"; lat. 18° 20' (1,382 m.), long. 64° 41' (1,176 m.).
- Neck*; Physiographic subdivision intervening between Western Oblong and Eastern Triangle of St. Croix; characterized by a break in the geological structure; between meridians of 64° 42' and 45' W. long.—Quin.
- Neeger Bay*; Negro Bay, St. Croix.—Beck.
- Negerbay*; Negro Bay, St. Croix.—Oldendorp.
- Negerbayen*; Danish, "the Negro Bay," St. Croix.—Udtog. p. 19.
- Negery*; Slave-dungeon; interior of "'t Waater Fort," outermost end of Fort Christian, St. Thomas City.—K.
- Negro Bay*; Open bight on southern coast of St. Croix; located by H. M. S. *Scorpion* at south shore of Envy Estate, but by recent surveys (T. 3838) at Cooper Bay Estate. Also called, Negerbay, Neeger Bay, Narrow Bay, etc.—B. A. 130; Dewitz.
- Negrobay*; Negro Bay; St. Croix.—Oldendorp.
- Negrobay*; Estate, 46 (Lake Pl.) and western ½ of 47 (Fox Pl.), in southeastern portion of Prince Quarter, St. Croix. Bounded north by Adventure, east by Golden Grove and Manning Bay, south by Envy, west by Cooper Bay and Paradise.—T. 3838. Name formerly applied to Manning Bay Estate, q. v. Fox Mill on eastern bench of Patience Hill.
- Negro Bay*; Estate, now called Manning Bay, St. Croix.—Oxholm; L. & W.
- Nelliberg*; Variant of Neltjeberg, St. Thomas.—Dan. Chart 265; Br. 2452; H. O. 3903.
- Neltiberg*; Neltjeberg Estate, St. Thomas. Dutch form of name, spelled as pronounced.—Hornbeck; Reichel; Dewitz.
- Neltjeberg*; Estate, at or near a coconut grove or cocal, long. 64° 58', southwest of Ryn and Ruy Point, and east of Turrel Bay, in Little Northside Quarter, northern shore of St. Thomas. (Not Nelliberg or Neltiberg)—G. B.; Z. Name of Estate from that of Hill. Magens Plantage located here by Oldendorp.
- Neltjeberg*; Hill, overlooking Turrel Bay, northern coast of St. Thomas Island. Dutch name, "Neltje" (Nellie), "Berg" (Hill), hence Nellie Hill. Also spelled Nelliberg, Neltiberg.—G. B.
- Neu Herrnhut*; Same as Neu Herrnhut or New Herrnhut, St. Thomas.—Oldendorp; Reichel. On Dewitz map, spelled with hyphen: Neu-Herrnhut.
- Neuherrnhut*; New Herrnhut, Moravian Mission, St. Thomas.—Dewitz, p. 365; Knox.

Newville; Seventeenth-century French Estate, about site of Mary's Fancy, St. Croix.—L.

New; Quarter of St. Thomas, embracing the central valleys from Bluebeard Hill, about 3 miles east to Tutu Estate. Bounded by Great Northside, Eastend, Redhook, and French-Bay Quarters, St. Thomas Harbor and City.—Census. Van Keulen gives a preferred alternative, "Prins George's of Nieut Quartier" (Prince George or New Quarter).² Population (1917), 980; 93 per cent blacks.

Newfound Bay; Indentation nearly 400 yards wide, between coral reefs on north shore of Eastend Peninsula, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile northwest of Eastend Point, St. John.—Local name; T. 3783 DR.; C. P. Oxholm's "Nye Bay" may be farther east; "Sibbe Bay," farther west; or else either identical with Newfound Bay. G.P. "Rock," is a lone rock, 10 feet high, at edge of coral and gravel Beach, at origin of a coral reef, southeast shore of Bay; lat. 18° 20' 50.7" (1,559 m.), long. 64° 40' 03.3" (98 m.). See Sibbe Bay, shown by *Scorpion* survey to be identical with this.

New Herrnhut; Property, New Herrnhut, St. Thomas.—B. & F.; Knox, p. 150.

New Herrnhut; Moravian Mission-compound, south of Tutu Road, near fork of Wintberg Road, about 2 miles east of St. Thomas City, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Long Bay, in New Quarter, St. Thomas. Early center of evangelistic movement by the Unitas Fratrum, originating at Herrnhut in Oberlausitz, eastern Saxony; in memory of which, this station was named in German, "Neu-Herrnhut" or "Neuherrnhut"; Danish, "Nyherrnhut"; anglicized as above. Numerous variants and corruptions occur, as: New Herrnhut, Nyherrnhuth, Ny Herrnhut, Ny Herrihut, Ny-Herrnhuth, etc. Beautiful Cemetery, consecrated as burial place of 100 devoted Missionaries.—St. Thomas Almanack (1878), p. 73; Knox, pp. 153-5. See Posaunenber.

New Love; Estate 30-31 Prince Quarter, St. Croix. Same as Die Liefde or Lower Love.—Oxholm; L. & W. With Old Love or Upper Love, patrimony of Lucas de Windt's arvinger (heirs).—Beck.

Nicholas; Estate, comprising tracts 34, 25 and 15; together forming a block 2,000 Danish feet in width, and 5,500 Danish feet north-south; chiefly situated on a plateau over 700 feet above sea level; Mill 725 yards northeast of Mount Washington, Northside A Quarter, St. Croix. Spelled also, Nicolas. See: Prospect Hill.

Nicolas; Nicholas Estate, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.

Niesky; Same as Nisky, Moravian Mission in St. Thomas; named for Niesky in Silesia, near Saxony.—Stieler; Z.; B. & F.; Knox; Oldendorp; B. A. 2452, 2183.

Nieut Quartier; Dutch form of "New Quarter," q. v., given by Van Keulen (1719) as alternative of Prince George Quarter, St. Thomas.

Nisky; Moravian Mission-station and Plantation, on northeastern foot of 246-foot Hill and along south side of Mosquito Bay Road, where it crosses gap between hills west of Gregerle Bay, on south of St. Thomas. Mission founded, 1755; preaching began, 1763.—St. Thomas Almanack (1878); Aspinall; Reichel.—Also spelled, Niesky, q. v.

Noord West punt; Botany Point, St. Thomas.—K.

Noordzijde Baai; Dutch equivalent of Northside Bay, St. Thomas.

Nord, Anse du; Bight about 2,000 yards northeast of Sandy Point, west shore of Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—Keulen.

Nord, Grosse Pointe du; Picara Point, q. v. St. Thomas.

² New Quarter might well be named, Amelia or Moravia, either for the Princess whose Estate is here located, or the Missionaries who here began their worldwide evangel.

- Nordatlantehavet*; Danish, "the North Atlantic Ocean," washing north shores of St. Thomas and islands eastward.—Lassen.
- Nordest, Pointe du*; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile northwest of East Point, St. Croix.—Bellin, I 75.
- Nordkysten*; Danish, "the North Coast," sc. of St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Nordøe*; Danish, "Nordø" (North Island), same as Pelican Cay, q. v.; most northerly islet of Danish West-Indies.
- Nordouest, Pointe du*; Old French name of Botany Point, on north side of "Baye du Bois" or Botany Bay, St. Thomas.—Bellin. Equivalent to Dutch "Noordwest Punt," Danish "Nordvest Pynt," etc.
- Nordseite Bucht*; German equivalent of Northside Bay, St. Thomas.
- Nordside*; Danish equivalent of "Northside," applied to two Quarters, distinguished as "A" and "B," St. Croix.
- Nordside Bay*; Danish for "Northside Bay," same as Magen's Bay, St. Thomas.—Dan. 80.
- Nordside-Pent*; I. e., "Northside Point"; now Picara Point.—Høst.
- Nordsidevej*; Modern Danish for Oxholm's "Nord Side Vey" (Northside Road), now known as Mahogany Road, q. v. It leaves the Westend shore Road as a Lane between Prosperity and Lagrange; passes Little Grange, Jolly Hill, Brook, Orangegrove, Montpellier, Two-Friends, Springfield, Groveplace, and Plessen; and joins the Kongevej or Centerline Road opposite Mount Pleasant, St. Croix.
- North Side Road*; Mahogany Road or Nordsidevej, St. Croix.—L. & W.
- Nord Side Vey*; Old Danish for "Nordsidevej" (Northside Road), same as Mahogany Road, St. Croix.—Oxholm.
- Nordwest-Pent*; Northwest Point, now Botany Point, St. Thomas.—Høst.
- North Hall*; Old Estate in dell north of Crequis Gut, west of Nicholas Road, in southern part of present Nicholas Estate, St. Croix.
- North Point*; Din Point, at northern end of Savana Island. So called by C. & G. S. field party.
- North Side*; Northside Estate, St. Croix.—Quin.
- Northside*; Estate on seacoast at northwestern extremity of St. Croix; including tracts originally patented to both Richard Richardson and Obrist-Lieut. Ripstorff. Some sugar cane cultivated in northeast portion; remainder bush. Village $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southwest of Ham Bay. Also spelled, North Side.—Dewitz; Z.
- North Side "A" and "B" Quarters*; St. Croix. See below.
- Northside A*; Quarter or rural district in St. Croix, bounded east by Northside B, south by Westend and Prince Quarters, north and west by Caribbean Sea. Population (1917), 597.—Letter of Governor of Virgin Islands of United States, 4-13-23; Secretary G. B., June, 1923.
- Northside B*; Quarter or rural district of St. Croix; conterminous on south with Company, Queen, King, and Prince Quarters; bounded west by Northside A, and north by Caribbean Sea. Population (1917) 106. Danish, Nordside B.—Letter of Governor of Virgin Islands of United States, 4-13-23.
- Northside Bay*; Anglicized shorter form of Danish "Nordside" or "Store Nordside" (Great Northside) Bay, now officially called, Magen's Bay, St. Thomas. Dutch, Noordzijde Baai; German, Nordseite Bucht; French, Baie du Nord. Formerly sometimes also known as Buck Bay.
- Northside Bay*; 4 miles wide, irregularly crescentic bight, extending between Ham Bluff and Canebay Point, along shores of Northside A and Northside B Quarters, St. Croix.
- Northside Point*; See Magen's.

- Northside Road**; Running northeast from Cruz Bay, skirting bays and crossing peninsulas around north shore of St. John Island. Local name, adopted by G. B. Called by Oxholm, Nye Kongevej.
- Northside Road**; Turns off north from Centerline Road, St. Croix, between Mount Pleasant and Plessen; skirts Groveplace; traverses Upper Love, River, Parasol, and Prosperity, to north coast; thence east alongshore passing Northstar, Canebay, Lavallee, and Rustoptwist Estates, and Baron Bluff, to Salt River.
- Northstar**; Estate, 19 and 20, Northside B Qr., southwest of Canebay, on northwest slope of Mount Eagle, St. Croix.—Dewitz. North Star.—L. & W. A deflection of the shore west of Cane Bay is marked by old mill-tower and ruins of Estate; about long. $64^{\circ} 49' 15''$ (440 meters). Northstar and Prosperity, merged with Canebay.
- Northwest Point**; See Botany Point.
- Nugent**; Estate, also called "Castle Nugent"; comprising tracts 41 (Betsalle Hughes) and south $\frac{1}{2}$ of 26 (Francis Surlaine), with manse or estatehouse $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from shore, between Springs and Fareham Estates, in Eastend A Quarter, south coast, St. Croix.—P. D. J.
- Nugent Bay**; See Spring Bay, St. Croix.
- Nulliberg**; Ridge forming watershed between valley of Charlotte Amalia Estate and New Herrnhut on the north, and southern shore of St. Thomas, distant 1 mile. Nulliberg Ridge rises in two equally prominent summits, 872 feet high; one, 700 yards south of New Herrnhut; the other, 700 yards southeastward, and 850 yards north-northeast of Bolongo Estate, in lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 41''$ (1,213 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 53' 48''$ (1,466 meters).—T. 3771 and 3778a; Dan. 265; C. P. Scorpion survey restricts name to latter summit.
- Nullyberg**; Nulliberg, St. Thomas.—Holst.
- Nye Bay**; Cove immediately north of Eastend; less probably, same as Newfound Bay, St. John, with which it agrees better in name than location.—Oxholm.
- Nyeherrnhuth**; Old Danish spelling of Ny(e) Herrnhut(h).—Udtog, II, p. 148. See New Herrnhut, St. Thomas.
- Nye Konge Vey**; Old Danish; better "Nye Kongevei" (New King's-Road), now Northside Road, St. John.—Oxholm.
- Ny Herrnhut**; New Herrnhut, St. Thomas.—Holst.
- Ny Herrihut**; Corruption of Ny-Herrnhut, Danish name of New Herrnhut in St. Thomas.—B. A. 2452.
- Nyherrnhut**; Danish name of New Herrnhut, St. Thomas. Variants: Nye-herrnhuth, Ny Hernhut, Ny Herrihut, Ny-Herrnhuth, etc. See Posaunen-berg.
- Nyherrnhuth**; Danish name of New Herrnhut, St. Thomas, plus final H.—Udtog, II, pp. 183-4.
- Oiseaux, Caye des**; French, "Cay of the Birds" or "Bird Cay," equivalent to Dutch "Vogelklip," and applied to any rocky islet providing a nesting-place for seabirds. In Bellin's Petit Atlas Maritime, given as name of (1) French Cap, (2) Grass Cay.
- Øklæde**; Danish, "island-chain"; as, that formed by Thatch, Grass, Mingo, and Lovango Cays; one of two "Ørækker" north of St. John.—Lassen.
- Old Love**; Now known as Upper Love, Estate 18 and 19, Prince Quarter, St. Croix.

- Old Pye**; Estate, fronting southern side of Centerline Road for 2,000 feet, by 6,000 feet along western border of Prince Quarter, St. Croix; comprising tract 40, deeded to Richard Richardsen, formerly known as Waterground Estate, now planted in sugar cane; with 41a, deeded to Seth Smith, on which is Estatehouse, 1,900 yards from south coast; and 41b, deeded to William Richardson, formerly known as William's Delight. Southern half of Estate is pastureland. Named by Oxholm, "Old pye." In 1856, Bushby plantation combined this with Bog-of-Allen.
- Old Ruins**; Vestiges of abandoned Plantations, each with Manse and Mill, occur in many places. E. g.: In St. Thomas (1) on a 68-foot knoll 350 yards southwest of Mount Pleasant, with well 160 yards northwest; about where H. O. 3093 locates Smithbay Estate; though Relchet places last 300 yards or more eastward. (2) on 315-foot hill, 690 yards east-southeast of Tutu.—T. 3778a.
- Ole or Oley Bay**; Same as Santa Maria Bay proper, i. e., its inner cove. Landing at southeast bend, near John Oley Estate, St. Thomas.
- Ole or Oley, John**; Estate at southeastern bend of Santa Maria Bay, inner cove, St. Thomas; hence, called Ole or Oley Bay.—Map 3240; T. 3770.
- Oosteinde**; Dutch name of East Point, St. Croix. See Østende.
- Oostende**; Dutch equivalent of Eastend; 5th Quarter of St. John, comprising Oostende or Eastend Peninsula east of meridian through More Hill. Oxholm (1780) enumerates the following Estates: 1, —; 2, on 886-foot hill north of Princess Bay, perhaps Mount Pleasant; 3 on Nye or Newfoundland Bay; 4, Overhale or Haulover; 5, at 385-foot Hill between Nye and Kukuluse Bays; 6, Oostende or Eastend on Hansen Bay; 7, northeast of Blackrock Hill, about altitude 475 feet.
- Oostende Quarteer, Lit'r A. B.**; Eastend A and B Quarters, St. Croix.—Beck.
- Oostent Bay**; Dutch equivalent of "Ostende Bay," St. Thomas, q. v. Location established by Van Keulen, who names it, "Oost ent bay." See also: "Baye de l'Est."
- Oostent Punt**; Dutch name, meaning "Eastend Point"; French "Pointe de l'Este"; Danish, "Ostende Pent"; on early maps, applied to most-prominent salient between "de Koks punt" (Coki Point) and "Roodehoek" (Redhook Point), hence identified with Cabes Point, St. Thomas.—K. Now so accepted and established, as evidenced by bounds of Eastend Quarter. Striking similarity of configuration between (1) Coki and Footer Points with Turtleback Rock, and (2) Cabes and Prettyklip Points with Hays or Shark I., produced confusion and shift of names of Points and Bays all the way from Coki Point to Jersey Bay. "Oostent Punt," being south of "Hays" (Shark) I., doubtless was originally intended to designate present Redhook Point; while latter name more appropriately belonged to present Cabrita Point, which is in fact a "Red hook." Contrary usage now fixed.
- Oost Hoek**; Dutch, meaning East Cape, applied to Pacquereau Punt, now Muhlenfels Point, still locally best known as East Point, St. Thomas.—K.
- Oostwal**; Dutch, meaning East Bank; spelled by Van Keulen, Oost Wall, and applied to shore of St. Thomas Harbor north of Pacquereau Punt, now Muhlenfels Point.
- Opper Punt**; Dutch, "Opper punt van Moschiete bay" (Upper Point of Mosquito Bay), now Mosquito Point, St. Thomas.—K.
- Orange Grove**; Orange grove Estate, St. Croix.—Oxholm; Dan. 80.
- Orangegrove**; Estate, comprising adjacent tracts, 8 in northwestern corner of Prince Quarter, and 31 in northeast corner of Westend Quarter, St. Croix. Guavas grow wild. Considerable village in valley. Patented to

- James Mead. Also spelled, Orange Grove. *Scorpion* survey reported Kelly owner of this estate, Rosehill, Two-Friends, etc.
- Orangegrove**; Estate, 3 in Company Quarter, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile from northern coast, west of Christiansted, St. Croix. Old Suple Plantage, with modification of metes and bounds toward Alderhvide on southeast.
- Orangegrove Road**; Nearly 1 mile long, connecting Annaly and Orangegrove Estates, St. Croix.
- Orcan Hul**; Danish; in modern orthography, Orkanhul, signifying Hurricane Hole, to which the name is applied.—Dan. 80.
- Orcan-Hullet**; same as Orcan Hul, with definite article suffixed.—Oxholm's map of St. John.
- Orcan-Gattet**; Old Danish, for "Orkangattet" (the Hurricane Hole), described as a suitable place in St. Thomas Harbor for caulking vessels.—Høst. by Oldendorp and Van Keulen, shown as identical with Careening Cove, bisecting east side of Hassel Island.
- Orcanloch**; Orkan-Gattet.—Oldendorp.
- Orkaans Gat**; Dutch, meaning Hurricane Hole or Inlet, early name of Careening Cove, Hassel Island, St. Thomas Harbor. Van Keulen gives two other spellings: "Orkaans Gat, 't Orkanens Gatt, of (or) Orkane Bay." Old Danish, Orcan-Gattet; Old German Orcanloch.
- Orkane Bay**; Alternative of Orkaans Gat, now Careening Cove, Hassel I.—K.
- Orkanens Gatt**; Alternative of Orkaans Gat, doubtless from Danish Orkanens Gattet, for Orkans-Gat, with definite article suffixed to both nouns.—K. Same as Careening Cove, Hassel I.
- Orkanhul**; Danish, "Hurricane Hole," St. John, q. v. On old charts, spelled Orcan Hul; with article, Orkanhullet; answering to Dutch, Orkaangat; Spanish, Hoyo del Huracan.
- Orkanhullet**; Danish name of Hurricane Hole, St. John. From "Orkan," (Hurricane), "Hul," (Hole), "-et," (the). On Oxholm's map, "Orcanhullet"; On Danish chart 80, "Orcan Hul," for "Orkanhul."
- Orkanshullet Island**; Same as Hassel Island.—Z., views facing p. 10.
- Ornen Rock**; Sunken danger to navigation, shoal spot, depth 9 feet, on dangerous reef, 1 mile east of Inner Brass Island, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwest of Picara Point, St. Thomas. Danish, Ørnen (the Eagle); Spanish, Roco Ornen.—B. A. 130, 2452; H. O. 3908, Publ. 129; C. P.
- Ørnen**; Danish, meaning "the Eagle"; Ornen Rock, q. v.—Dan. 265.
- Østende**; Danish name of East Point, St. Croix; same as Dutch Oosteinde, meaning "Eastend."
- Ostende**; Danish equivalent of Eastend; applying to the Point, Peninsula, Village, and Quarter, so called, St. John.
- Ost-ende-Bay**; See "Ostende Bay."—Høst, p. 2.
- Ostende Bay**; Danish for "Eastend Bay," also spelled "Ostendebayen"; Dutch, "Oostent Bay"; French, "Baye de l'Est"; so called because assumed to be at eastern end of St. Thomas. Shown by Van Keulen as immediately southeast of "de Koks" (Coki) Point; hence perhaps the entire indentation between Coki and Cabes Points, i. e., Water Bay certainly, together with Smith Bay probably. See remarks under Oostent Punt.
- Ostende Bay**; 550 yards wide, between East Point and Point Cudejarre, with straight 320 yards beach; Eastend B Peninsula, St. Croix.—Map 3242.
- Ostendebayen**; Danish, "Eastend Bay, the."—Udtag. See Ostende Bay, St. Thomas.
- Ost-ende-Pent**; Old Danish name of Cabes Point, St. Thomas; variously called "Oostent," "Ostende," "Eastend," or "Pointe de l'Est."—Høst.

- Ostende Point**; Partially anglicized form of "Ost-ende-Pent," same as "Oostent Punt," q. v., St. Thomas. Properly applicable to Cabrita Point, actually applied to Cabes Point.
- Osténde Quartier I, II**; Eastend A and B Quarters, St. Croix.—Oldendorp.
- Østhuk**; Danish, meaning: "East Hook"; with article, Østhukken; applied to (1) Eastend Point, St. John; (2) East Point, St. Croix.—Løwengrøn.
- Østpynten**; Danish, "East Point, the," sc. of St. Croix. See Østspidsen.—Eggers.
- Østspidsen**; Danish name of East Point, St. Croix. Described by Eggers, in "Naturhistoriske Forening i Kjøbenhavn, 29 (1876)," pp. 33, 35; "Østspidsen" or "Østpynten," "som ender i et smalt klippefuldt Forbjerg" (which ends in a small rocky promontory.)
- Otter Creek**; Cove in northeastern portion of Hurricane Hole, between Princess Bay and Water Creek, St. John.—C. P.; Map 3241. Also called Otters Creek; Spanish, Caleta de Otter (Nutria).
- Outer Brass**; Island, 412 feet high, 1,400 yards long, 720 yards wide, area 108 acres, exclusive of Grasklip Cay, 61 square rods; 1½ miles off north coast of St. Thomas. Overgrown with Teyer palms and brush. Also called, Outside Bras or Brass, and by Oldendorp (1787), Røndomlelyk. See "Cave Cove."
- Outsidé Bras**; Outer Brass I.—Dan. 80; Reichel.
- Outside Brass**; Outer Brass I.—Hornbeck; Dewitz.
- Oval**; Vaugan Plantage, N. ½ of 22, Westend Quarter, St. Croix. Merged into Mars Hill, q. v.
- Overhale**; Danish, meaning "Overhaul"; or "Haulover," applied to portage across isthmus of Eastend Peninsula, St. John. Oxholm's map shows legend "Overhale" in cove of Round Bay, on south side of isthmus; but name "Haulover Bay" is now assigned to larger indentation on north side, viz. Dreetket Bay.
- Oxford**; Estate, 5 and 6, southern tier of Northside A Quarter, St. Croix. In 1754, property of William Low's widow. Estatehouse in picturesque valley-head. Cane-field thence along north side of road to Oxford Hill.—L. & W.; D. Nelthrope's Estate, with Rustoptwist (1851).—*Scorpion*.
- Oxford Hill**; Hogback ridge, 823 feet high, extending from northeastern part of Oxford Estate toward Annaly, Northside A Quarter, St. Croix.—Map 3242.
- Oxford Road**; Leaves Mahogany Road at Jolly Hill Estate, ascends Oxford Gut, and crosses hills north-northeast to Annaly, St. Croix.
- Oxholm**; In 1851, Estates of F. von Oxholm embraced Diamond and Ruby; Envy; St. George, Mountain, Hope, Cane, St. George Hill; and Enfield.—*Scorpion*.
- Oyen Hill**; 357 feet high; ¼ mile north of southern shore of St. John, between Reef Bay and Fish Bay. Called by Oxholm, Oyens Bierg, i. e., Oyen's Hill. Two hundred and ninety yards southeast of the summit is a sharp point marking the west entrance of Reef Bay.
- Oyens Bierg**; In modern Danish, Oyensbjerg; or in English, Oyen Hill, q. v.—Oxholm.
- Packet Rock**; Coral reef, 100 yards in extent, least depth 5 feet, long. 64° 53' 34", 2,520 yards north of Buck Island Lighthouse, 1,600 yards 256° from Long Point, ⅝ mile off south coast of St. Thomas. "La Roca del Paquete" of the Spanish Derrotero; "Roches Sous-l'Eau" (Rocks underwater) of Bellin; alternative name (T. 3778), "The Goldring."

- Pacquereau Bay**; 700 yards wide, with two small beaches, on east side of St. Thomas Harbor entrance, north of Muhlenfels Point, formerly called Pacquereau Point.—K. Also spelled: Paquereau, Paquerau, Pakero, Pokro.
- Pacquereau Point**; Same as Muhlenfels Point, St. Thomas. So named on Van Keulen's Dutch map (1719). French verb "pacquer" means "to pack fish for shipment"; but the name is no doubt that of a Huguenot colonist. Høst spells it phonetically with possessive termination: Pakeros-Pent. Pokro Plantage (Pacquereau Estate) lay immediately E. See Pakero. Estate on St. John Island, called by name doubtless identical, Paquerau.
- Pais-Perdu**; French, meaning "lost land"; specifically applied to the "manglar" (mangrove-island) inclosing Krause Lagoon, St. Croix, on the south. See Krause Point.—Bellin; Lapointe.
- Pakero**; Danish orthography of name of old estate on the point then so called, now known as Muhlenfels Point. The estatehouse was situated 1,000 yards northeast of the point on a 422-foot hill. Name corrupted to Pokro, q. v.
- Pakero or Pacquereau Point**; Original name of Muhlenfels Point, q. v., on east side of St. Thomas Harbor entrance, St. Thomas. Doubtless from a colonial family of French origin, whose name was spelled Paquerau in St. John, Pacquereau in St. Thomas, phonetically by the Danes, Pakero, and corrupted Pokro (Oldendorp). The Bay north of the Point for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile took the same name, and has had no other.
- Pakeros-Pent**; Pakero or Pacquereau Point, now Muhlenfels Point, St. Thomas. Høst states, "Pent er en Land-Splidse, hvoraf de mærkeligste ere Pakeros-Pent og Magens-Pent, ved Indgangen af Havnen" ("Pent" is a land-split, of which the most notable are Pakero Point and Magen Point, at the entrance of the Harbor).
- Pakhuis**; Warehouse or magazine, immediately west of Fort, on north shore of St. Thomas Harbor, St. Thomas.—Van Keulen.
- Palestina**; Settlement or Estate, westward of Popilleau Bay, Hurricane Hole, St. John.—Map 3241. Also spelled, Palestine. 250 yards northeast of the adjacent 187-foot hill, is a low rocky point on the west shore of Hurricane Hole, between Borck Creek and Popilleau Bay, in lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 10.5''$ (842 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 42' 12.5''$ (427 meters).
- Palestine**; Same as Palestina, St. John.—Dewitz.
- Paletuvier**; Also spelled Partuvier, French name of black mangrove, *Avicennia nitida*, growing in shallow water and "Dynd" (lagoon-mud), and sending up perpendicular breathing-roots. Hence, "Anse des Partuviers," old name of Tague Bay. See Manglar, Maho.
- Pan Bay**; Open bight, 300 to 500 yards wide, opening into the westernmost part of Round Bay, northeast of Turner Point; behind which a gravelly neck only 100 yards wide separates this Bay from Nathaniel Bay, St. John, near which is a small pond. On Oxholm's map, called Panne Bay, i. e., Pond Bay.
- Panne Bay**; Semicircular Cove, 450 yards wide, with coral-sand beach barring Pond 300 yards in diameter at rear, just east of Moor Point, Eastend Quarter, St. John.—Oxholm. Pan, Panne, Pande, in Dutch-Creole, signify Pond; and are applied indiscriminately to a number of Bays having Salt-ponds behind the beaches. See Pond Bay.
- Pannet**; Two early Plantages or Estates in St. Thomas: (1) Midway between Wintberg and Magens Bay, near 425-foot hill south of Lovenlund; (2) 1 mile west northwest from Wintberg, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northeast of Misgen, $\frac{5}{8}$ mile east of Lerkenlund.—Old.

- Pantalcon*; Seventeenth century French Plantage, situated on Kirkegaard Hill, west of Sugar Bay, St. Croix.—L.
- Paquerau**; Estate and Mill, shown on Oxholm's map of St. John, about 720-bench of 1,099-foot summit, 750 yards south of Mamey Peak, and 180 yards east of Reefbay Road. Name perhaps a variant of Pacquereau, q. v.
- Paradeground**; Open space east of Christiansted, St. Croix.—Quin.
- Paradise**; Estate, northern $\frac{1}{2}$ of tracts 44 and 45, Prince Quarter, St. Croix. Mill on southern foot of Mount Pleasant; house near, 1 mile from southern coast. Chiefly in sugar cane. In 1754 all of 44 and west $\frac{1}{2}$ of 45 belonged to Joseph Jones' heirs; east $\frac{1}{2}$ of 45 to John Willett. Remainder of Jones and Willett Plantages now included in Betty's Hope. Some authorities indicate that west $\frac{1}{2}$ of 46 (Thomas Lake, Negrobay) also was once part of Paradise. Merged with Adventure (1856).
- Paradeplassen*; Danish name of paradeground east of Christiansted, St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Parasol**; Estate 16, Northside B Quarter, St. Croix. 747-foot peak on main watershed, about center; along western slope, road from River to Prosperity; mill on road in southwest corner. Stockfarm, attached to Fountain.
- Parasol Bakke*; Danish name of Parasol Hill, St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Parasol Hill**; Ridge extending southeast from 747-foot peak about center of Parasol Estate, on Northside watershed, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from northern coast of St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Par Force*; Estate, same as Parforce, St. John.—B. A. 2452.
- Parforce**; Estate occupying plain at south end of 2-mile valley opening on northeast shore of Reef Bay, St. John I.—Danish chart 265, etc. Oxholm locates "par force" mill and buildings on west spur of 757-foot hill, at 1,000 yards northeast of Genti Bay; Dewitz, 1,260 yards southwest of above, 75 yards northwest of Genti Bay beach. Field sheet T. 3772 shows buildings at both locations. Identified with Reefbay Estate, q. v.
- Parisien*; Seventeenth century French Plantage, about present site of Petronella Estate, St. Croix.
- Partuvier Bay*; Same as Tague or Take Bay, Eastend, northern coast of St. Croix. French, Anse des Partuviers.
- Pasa de la Isla Buck*; Spanish, Buck Island Pass or Channel, St. Croix. Deeper portion called, "Fondeadero al Sudoeste de la Isla Buck" (Anchorage SW. of Buck I.)
- Pasaje de la Isla Cabrito*; Spanish name of Savana Passage, q. v.—Der., 286.
- Pasaje del Medio*; Spanish name for Middle Passage.
- Pasaje de Sotavento*; Spanish name of Leeward Passage, west and south of Thatch Cay.—Der. p. 294-5.
- Paso Consejos*; Spanish, signifying "Council Pass," same as Flanagan Passage.—Sp. 250.
- Passagie met klyne Vaartuygen*; Dutch legend applying to the portion of Current Hole east of Current Rock. Depth 23 feet.—Van Keulen.
- Patience**; Old Estate, east $\frac{1}{2}$ of tract 35, Prince Quarter, St. Croix.—Oxholm; L. & W. Now included with Pleasant Prospect in Adventure Estate, q. v.
- Patricia Cay**; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, covering 33.4 acres, chiefly a mangrove swamp, immediately south of Bovoni Cay, and terminating in a 75-foot knoll or humpel at Patrick Point, St. Thomas.
- Patricia, Punta*; Spanish name of Patrick Point, St. Thomas.—Derrótero, p. 278.
- Patrick Point**; Sallent at southeastern end of Patricia Cay, marked by a 75-foot knoll or humpel, longitude $64^{\circ} 52' 11''$, southern side of St. Thomas.

- Spelled "Point Patrik" by Arrowsmith, "Punta Patricia," by the Spanish, and sometimes called "Chickenhawk Point."
- Patrik, Point*; Same as Patrick Point, q. v.—Arrowsmith (1842), Leeward Is. Pearl; Estate on main ridge of St. Thomas Island, 800 yards northwest of Crown Mountain, between Zambee and Bonne Esperance. German, Perl; Danish, Perle.—T. 3770.
- Pearl*; Estate, 38, 43, 48, Queen (Dronning) Quarter, St. Croix; embracing 3,000 feet square, southwest of intersection of Southside and Canegarden Roads, with strip 1,000 feet wide to Canegarden Bay, southern coast. Abraham Heyliger's Plantage.
- Pelican Cay*; Northernmost of American Virgin Islands, 19 feet high, 220 yards long, area 4.5 acres; low, rocky; 110 yards off north shore of Little Hans-Lollik I. Frequented by pelicans, hence name. Kropgle, a local synonym.—Udtog. Nordøe, Danish, Nordø, means North Island. Not to be confused with another Pelican Island, 2 miles east of St. John, in British section.—G. B. This cay had no official name till christened by the Coast and Geodetic Survey; but was described in the Derrotero as, "Islotillo, bajo y peñascoso", (an Islet, low and rocky)"; having at the north a reef ("Escollo"). Latitude of north point, $18^{\circ} 25' 02.36''$.
- Pelican Rock*; Detached shore-rock, 10 feet high, west of Pelican Cay; lat. $18^{\circ} 25'$, long. $64^{\circ} 55' 37''$ (1,102 meters).—O. R. 73600-31.
- Pelican Rock*; 7 feet high, jagged with many pinnacles, highest of group of Rocks, bare and awash, 90 yards off south entrance point of Hanson Bay, Coral Bay, St. John. Local name.
- Peñascoso*; Applied to Cliffs 80 to 100 feet high on northern shore of Dutchcap Cay.—Derrotero, p. 285.
- Peñon Escarpado*; Spanish, meaning "bluff crag," applied to hill forming summit of Hans Lollik Island.—Derrotero, p. 292.
- Pen Point*; Angle on middle of western shore of Coral Harbor, St. John.—T. 3783 & DR.
- Pentheny*; Bog of Allen, or Allandale Estate, 10 Prince Quarter, St. Croix.—Beck.
- Pentheny Hill*; Peak, 325 feet high, on Madame Carty's old estate, 580 yards north-northwest of Grass Point, southern coast of St. Croix. On old French maps, Teste du Moine; in modern French, Tete du Moine, i. e., Monk's Head. G. P., "Pentheny."
- Perkins Cay*; Islet, 60 yards in diameter, area 90 square rods, west of Denis Bay, east of Hognest Bay entrance, northwestern shore of St. John.—C. P. Spelled by Oxholm "Ferkins Cay." G. P., lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 22''$ (674 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 46' 39.48''$ (1,159 meters).
- Perl*; Pearl Estate, St. Thomas.—Dewitz; Old.
- Peron*; Seventeenth century French Plantage, not far from Whites Bay, St. Croix.
- Perro, Isla del*; Spanish name of Dog Island, near St. Thomas.—Der.
- Perro, Piedra del*; Spanish name of Dog Rock near Dog Island.—Der. p. 374.
- Perseverance*; Estate, near northwestern beach of Perseverance Bay, St. Thomas.—B. A. chart 2452; Hornbeck; Rohde.
- Perseverance Bay*; Deep angle in south coast, west of Black Point, St. Thomas, about 1 mile wide, forming head of Southwest Road, Natural western limit seems at G. P. "High," elevation 36 feet, 1,750 yards from Black Point; but C. P., pp. 115, 130-1, extends limit west to Lucas Point.—H. O. 3903, & Publ. 129. Spanish, Bahía Perseverancia 6: Ensenada de la Perseverancia. Called "Flamingopan Bay," by Hornbeck; last applies best to northwestern portion only, off low beach.

Peru; Seventeenth century French Plantage, near present Humbug Estate, St. Croix.

Peschado, Cayo; Spanish equivalent of Fish Cay, St. John.

Pescado, Ensenada del; Spanish name of Fish Bay, St. John.—Derr.

Peter Bay; Cove on north coast, west of Cinnamon Bay, St. John. Has beautiful beach, and excellent surf bathing.

Peter Beach; Sandy point, inclosed by coral reefs, in long. 64° 46', on northern shore of St. John.—T. 3772 DR.

Peter le Ducks Eyland; Peter Leduck's Island, earliest name of Leduck Cay, Coral Bay, St. John. So called by Gerard van Keulen (1719), in inset map of Coral Bay on his map of St. Thomas Island.—Voogt's Zeefakkel.

Peter Peak; 962 feet high, 660 yards from northern shore of St. John, and 480 yards north-northwest of Hammer Farm.

Peter Point; Small bluff projection at northwestern side of Peter Bay, Maho Quarter, northern shore of St. John.

Peters Cay; Same as Trunk Cay, St. John.—Dan. 265, etc.

Petersen; Plantage or Estate, about 1,300 yards east of Langmath, St. Thomas.—Old. Peter Pietersen is named as No. 30 in Knox's list of colonists, 1678. Cf. Peterson Hill.

Peters Farm; Estate 25, Company Quarter, St. Croix; adjacent to Christiansted on south. Inheritance from Johannes Heyliger.

Peters Kay; Trunk Cay, St. John.—Oxholm.

Peterson Hill; 478 feet high, sharp and prominent, ¼ mile north-northeast of Tutu Estate, Eastend, St. Thomas. Colonists named Petersen or Pietersen are mentioned in early records.—T. 3778a; O. R. 73682-102.

Peter's Rest; Estate, on southern side of Centerline Road, in Queen (Dronning) Quarter, St. Croix; comprising tract 35 (Nully Plantage) and west ½ of 36 (part of Robinson Plantage). Buildings on 180-ft. rise toward southwest. Moravian School on road at north, where road turns south to Canegarden. Public School also located here. Danish form, Peters Ryst.

Peters Ryst; Danish name of Peter's Rest.—Oxholm.

Pettit S. James; French for "Little St. James" Island.—Bellin, I, 77.

Petite Baie de Bordeaux; French, meaning "Little Bay of Bordeaux," spelled by Bellin "Petit Baye de Bourdeaux," identical with Van Keulen's "Bordeaux Klyne Bay"; answering to an unnamed cove on T. 3770, 700 meters east of Bordeaux Bay, 900 meters southwest of Stumpy Point, at long. 65° 00' 48," northern shore of Westend Quarter, St. Thomas.

Petit-Bordeaux Bay; See Bordeaux Klyne Bay. French name of Little Bordeaux Bay, St. Thomas.—Bellin.

Petit Cannebay; Bay west of Grand Cannebay or Cane Bay, St. Croix.—Bellin I, 75. Hydrographic chart 1423, etc., show Little Cane Bay, per contra, on east of Cane Bay.

Petite Anse; French, "Little Cove"; apparently the small bay 500 yards northwest of Vagthus Point, inclosed on the west by a coral reef 350 yards long, south of Canegarden Estate, St. Croix.

Petranella; Petronella Estate, St. Croix.—Dewitz.

Petroglyphs; Aboriginal carvings (Danish, Stenkerve), the celebrated and so-called "Carib inscriptions," which have excited the interest of archaeologists and ethnologists, are found on boulders adjacent to a cascade formed after rains, in a ravine south of Doubloon Hill, 940 yards from Genti Bay, Reef Bay Quarter, St. John. See "Living Gut." From the *Scorpion* survey, the existence of "Indian inscriptions" may be inferred on the

- eastern point of Congo Cay. See "Archæology of the Virgin Islands," by De Booy.
- Petronella**; Estate in Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix; comprising tracts 30 (Inherited from William Stritiron) and 39a (of which the north $\frac{1}{2}$ originally belonged to Elizabeth Farrington, and the south $\frac{1}{2}$ to Hecky & Anderson). The present Petronella Estate measures 2,000 to 6,000 Danish feet, with a small added parcel for a landing on Great Pond Bay. Petronella Mill is on the brow of a low ridge forming the southeast spur of Carina Mountain, $\frac{5}{8}$ mile northwest of Great Pond. South of the mill, and east of the road, is a cotton plantation.—Oxholm; Dewitz. Name misspelled Petranella. In 1854 reported under joint ownership with Sally's Fancy, Sight, Lowry Hill, etc.
- Picara Point**; Northwestern end of long promontory inclosing Magens Bay; forming extreme northern point of St. Thomas Island; lat. $18^{\circ} 23' 07.2''$. Also called Picaru Point, Northside Point, Nord-side-Pent; Grosse Point du Nord.
- Picara or Picaru**; Peninsula and Promontory, nearly 2 miles long, inclosing Magens Bay, St. Thomas, on northeast. Called Picaru Peninsula by Eggers, in "Flora of St. Croix," p. 56. See Store Nordside.
- Pic de Wintberg**; Wintberg Peak, St. Thomas.—French chart 2312.
- Piedra Cubierta**; Spanish, meaning "Covered Rock," applied to danger shown by Spanish and Danish, but not English charts, situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables south of Gorret Rock, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ cable off southwest point of "El Gorro Flamenco" or Dutchcap Cay.
- Piedra del Perro**; Spanish name of Dog Rock, q. v.—Der.
- Piedra del Scorpion**; Spanish name of Scorpion Rock.—Der., p. 280, 281.
- Piedra de Punta Sandy**; Spanish, Sandy Point Rock, q. v.—Der., p. 283-3.
- Piedra de Ruperto**; Spanish name of Rupert Rock.—Der., pp. 279, 281.
- Piedras Sueltas**; Spanish, meaning "loose or scattered rocks"; applied in Derrotero, p. 286, to a reef over which the sea usually breaks. They lie from 100 to 300 yards off Virgin Point, southwest end of Savana Island. 14 fathoms reported at edge of reef. G. P., "Tip," on largest rock; lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 12''$ (357 meters), long. $65^{\circ} 05' 11''$ (315 meters).—DR. T. 3769, pp. 13, 26.
- Pillsbury Sound**; Channel between islands of St. Thomas and St. John, and chain of Cays (Thatch, Grass, Mingo, and Lovango) on north, partially inclosed by St. James Islands on south, forming safe roadstead $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 or 3 miles in extent; capable of development by breakwaters into a magnificent harbor and rendezvous for deep-draft vessels. Named by C. & G. S., seconded by H. O., after Rear Admiral John Elliott Pillsbury, U. S. N., died December 30, 1919. Admiral Pillsbury performed notable work in oceanography. (Not Sandet nor Surgidero.)—G. B., June 1, 1921. The Sound teems with fish of many species. See appendix, p. 202.
- Pipe Bay**; Open bight, named by early French cartographers "Anse des Pipes," and located by them apparently about the present Goodhope or Hope Estate on south coast of St. Croix.
- Plaas Bay**; Open shallow bight, 325 yards wide, with gravel beach, whence a deep ravine runs uphill for 600 yards; southeast and just outside of Coral Harbor. Local name; perhaps from Dutch, "Plaats."
- Plantage la Grange**; Lagrange Estate, with manse and mill, in Westend Quarter, St. Croix. Tracts not designated by numbers.—Beck (1754).
- Plantagen Prinsessen**; Princess Plantation, or Great Princess Estate, S. Croix. Legend similar to names of Quarters; called Prinzessin Quartier, by Oldendorp.—Beck.

Plat Eyland; Dutch name of Flat Cay.—K.

Plate, Isle; French name of Flat Cay, q. v.

Playa Revenge ó Venganza; Spanish name of Revenge Beach, Water Island.

Pleasant (Hill); Triangulation station on More Hill, St. John; which see for G. P.

Pleasant Point; Turn of northern shore of Eastend Peninsula, St. John; from which rises sheer a spur of 380-foot hill, 410 yards south-southeast. G. P., lat. 18° 21' 51" (1,563 meters), long. 64° 41' 40" (1,157 meters).

Pleasant Prospect; Old Estate, western ½ of tract 35, Prince Quarter, St. Croix. Now part of Adventure, q. v.—L. & W. Called by Oxholm "Pleasant prospect."

Pleasant Vale; Same as Pleasant Valley Estate, Northside A Quarter, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.

Pleasant Valley; Estate, western ½ tract 17, deeded to Thomas and Seth Smith, situated on Crequis Road, near head of Crequis Valley, Northside A Quarter, St. Croix. Produces guavas, some cane. Also called, Pleasant Vale, or Pleasantvale.

Pless Plantage; Now Plessen Estate. Property (1754) of Wm. Ryan's heirs; in Prince Quarter, St. Croix.

Plessen; Estate, 28 and 29, center of Prince Quarter, St. Croix; measuring 4,000 by 3,000 feet, on north side of Centerline Road, and intersected by south end of Northside Road, to east of which are estate buildings on 117-foot rise. Produces sugar cane, provisions, and pasturage. Inheritance from William Ryan. East ¾ of tract 12, portion of John Baker's plantage, now belongs to Plessen.—Oxholm; L. & W.; Dewitz. Mount Pleasant, adjoining on south, united under ownership of Sir R. J. Grant.—*Scorpion*.

Plum Bay; Literal equivalent of French "Anse aux Prunes," also called "Cocoplum Bay"; on map 3242, "Prune Bay."

Plume Bay; Bight on southern coast of Westend Quarter, St. Croix; on French maps, "Anse des Plumes (Plumes)", q. v.

Pocken-Eyland; Original Dutch name of Buck Island, St. Croix. See Oldendorp's *Missions-Geschichte*, pp. 44-5, 205; "Auf letzterer, welche vermutlich von dem Franzosenholz, das man da Pockholz nennt, und in Menge darauf wuchs, ihren Namen hat, ist eine Plantage angelegt" (On the latter, which doubtless gets its name from the Frenchwood, locally called Pokholt, which grows there in profusion, a plantation is located); this being Diedrichs Plantage, the estate of "Byeskriver Johann Hendrich Diedrichs." (Town-clerk J. H. Diedrichs). The tree with which the island, now an arid waste, was forested, was the *Guajacum officinale*. Synonymy: Wayako, Guayaco, Guayacan, Gualac, Lodofero, Lignumvitæ, Lignumsanctum, Pokhout, Pokkenholt, Indianwood, *et supra*.

Pockeneyland; Same as Buck Island, near St. Croix.—Old, p. 44.

Potcevin; Seventeenth century French Plantage near Mount Welcome Estate, St. Croix.—L.

Point Battery; Same as Fort Louise Augusta, St. Croix.—St. Thomas Almanack (1878), p. 50. Danish, Pynthatterlet.

Pointe aux Prunes; French, meaning "Plum Point"; i. e., Cocoplum or Icaco Point; now called, Pull Point, northern coast, Eastend B Quarter., St. Croix.—Lapointe, etc.; Bellin, I, 75.

Pointe Calverts; Early French name of Calvert or Stumpy Point.—Bellin.

Pointe Canebay; French, "Canebay Point," q. v., St. Croix.—LaPointe.

Pointe de David; David Point, St. Thomas.—Bellin (1764).

Pointe de Isaac de Klert; French form of Isaak de Klerts Punt, apparently same as Water Point, St. Thomas.—Bellin.

- Pointe de Jacob Koninks*; Konink Point, St. Thomas.—Bellin (1764).
- Pointe de la Banane*; French name of Banana Point on Water Island.—French 2312.
- Pointe de la Petite Anse*; French, "Point of the Little Cove," now Vagthus Point, southern coast of St. Croix.
- Pointe de la Petite Anse*; French name of Shoy Point, q. v., northern coast of St. Croix; doubtless alluding to the small unnamed cove on its eastern side.—Lapointe, etc.
- Pointe de la Riviere Salée*; French, "Salt-river Point," shown on Lapointe's and other early maps; not, however, as now applied on eastern side of Salt-river Bay, but on west side, apparently about Baron Bluff, St. Croix.
- Pointe de l'Est*; French equivalent of East Point, St. Croix.—Bellin, I, 77; modern. See Pointe du Vent.
- Pointe de l'Ouest*; Westend Point, St. Thomas.—Bellin.
- Pointe de Mathieu Tropaco*; Same as Tropaco Point, St. Thomas.—Bellin.
- Pointe de Sable*; Old French name of Sandy Point, St. Croix.—Lapointe (1671); Bellin.
- Pointe des Pêcheurs*; French, "Fisherman Point"; Danish, Fiskerpynt; Spanish, Punta de Pescadores; rocky projection on east side of Manchenil Bay, south coast of St. Croix.
- Pointe de Stalley*; French name of Stalley or Long Point, St. Thomas.—Bellin, I, 78.
- Pointe du Cap Rouge*; French, "Point of the Red Cape," synonymous in meaning with Redhook Point, but actual alternative of Cabrita Point, St. Thomas.—Bellin. See remarks under Redhook Point, Roode hoek punt, Oostent punt, etc.
- Pointe du Nordouest*; French, meaning "Northwest Point," same as Botany Point.—Bellin, I, 78.
- Pointe de Pais-Perdu*; French, "Lostland Point"; same as Krause Point, St. Croix; made by mangroves growing in water 600 yards from visible land.—Lapointe (1671); Van Keulen (1719); Bellin (1764).
- Pointe du Nordest*; Bluff salient, with 30-foot knoll on Richard Smith Estate, due north of Goat Hill, 1,270 yards northwest of East Point, north coast of St. Croix.—Bellin, I, 75. Marked by C. & G. S. triangulation party as Lamb Point, q. v.
- Pointe de Poids*; French, "Weight Point"; same as Punnett Point, north coast, Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix.—Bellin, I, 75.
- Pointe du Vent*; French, "Wind Point," same as East Point, St. Croix.—Lapointe; Van Keulen.
- Pointe Espagnole*; Original French name of Long Point, on south coast of St. Croix, 4 miles east of Southwest Point. Spanish equivalent; Punta Española; English, Spanish Point, or Point Hispaniola.
- Pointe Jasper*; Lucas Point, St. Thomas.—Bellin.
- Pointe Rouge*; French, meaning "Red Point"; old and only name of shore turn 600 or 700 yards south of Butler Bay, northwest coast of St. Croix.—Bellin; Lapointe.
- Pointe Sous-le-Vent*; Old French name of salient on northwest coast of St. Croix; apparently the shore turn at Richardsen's (Northside Estate) 1½ miles southwest of Ham Bluff.—L.
- Point Knoll**; Coral head, depth 16 feet, bearing 238° from Muhlenfels Light-house, distant 175 yards from Muhlenfels Point, St. Thomas.—Chart 983; C. P. Spanish, "El Bajo de la Punta."

- Pokkeneyland**; Danish form of Dutch name of Buck Island, St. Croix: "Som har faaet sit Navn af Pokkenholt-Træet, hvormed den forhen var overgroet" (which got its name from the Pokholt tree, with which it was once overgrown).—Udtog, p. 18.
- Pokro**; Estate, near 422-foot hill, 1,000 yards northeast of Muhlenfels Point, St. Thomas.—Old. See Pacquereau Bay, Pakeros-Pent.
- Pole Hill**; 573 feet high, lat. 17° 45' 01.3" (40 meters), long. 64° 38' 41.7" (1,223 meters), ½ mile south of Coakley Bay; highest summit of Seven-hill Ridge, east portion of St. Croix.
- Polly Berg**; Obsolete form of Pollyberg, St. Thomas.—Taylor, p. 21.
- Pollyberg**; 540 feet high, spur of St. Thomas Ridge, ¼ mile north of Sugar Estate Road, about 750 yards northeast of Frederiksberg or Bluebeard Hill. Equivalent to "Polly Hill."—Wiseman.
- Pollyberg**; Suburb of St. Thomas City, on east side, extending ⅓ mile along both sides of Sugar Estate Road, where it passes over the crest and eastern slope of the col just north of Bluebeard Hill.—Lightbourn (1923). Named from hill ¼ mile north. Variants: Polly Berg, Polybirk.
- Pollyberg Road**; Section of Sugar Estate Road formed by lane through Pollyberg suburb; use restricted to eastbound traffic from St. Thomas City.—Lightbourn.
- Polybirk**; "Stringtown" settlement; shown on Dewitz' map as a conspicuous row of structures stretching nearly 1 mile east of St. Thomas City.—Reichel. Creole corruption of Pollyberg.—Wiseman.
- Pond Bay**; Open bight ¼ mile between Moor Point and Red Point, St. John. Named from saltpond, 300 yards wide, just behind beach.—Lawrance. See "Panne Bay."
- Pontoise**; Seventeenth century French Plantage near Wheel-of-Fortune Estate, St. Croix.—L.
- Pop Point**; Westerly angle of neck 185 feet high, 245 yards wide, 370 yards long, between Careen Cove and Nathanael Bay, on east shore of Hurricane Hole, 700 yards from entrance. Local name; probably from a plant, either *Passiflora suberosa*, *Solanum nigrum*, or *Physalis angulata*. Point very abrupt, with low granite-colored bluffs, 15 feet high. G. P., "Pop," 18° 20' 47.5" (1,462 meters), 64° 41' 39.2" (1,149 meters).
- Popilleau Bay**; 520 yards wide between points, 300 yards between bluffs, fronting Palestina, on north side of Fortberg, west side of Hurricane Hole, St. John. On Oxholm's map, Popilleaus Bay. Probably a Huguenot surname.
- Popilleaus Bay**; Same as Popilleau Bay, St. John.—Oxholm; H. O. 2086.
- Porpoise Rocks**; Shallow Ledge in southern approach to West Gregerie Channel, ¾ to 1 mile west of Flamingo Point, Water Island, and 1½ miles south of Red Point, St. Thomas; consisting of two connected breaker-reefs ¼ mile apart; northeastern reef nearly 200 yards wide, showing 2 bare rocks, largest 3 feet high, others awash or sunken; southwestern reef, 30 yards wide, with rock bare 2 feet.—H. O. 3903; Publ. 129. Also called "Porpoises"; Spanish, "Las Rocas del Puerco Marino"; Dutch, "Zeevarken"; Danish, "Marsvin."
- Porpoises**; Porpoise Rocks, q. v.—Rohde; Dan. 80.
- Portico**; Front of house on Frederiksberg; Range mark for entering St. Thomas Harbor.—H. O. Publ. 129.
- Posaunenberg**; Small plantage established by Moravian Brethren in 1738, later called New Herrnhut, St. Thomas.—Reichel.
- Potier**; Seventeenth century French Plantage in vicinity of Peter's Farm or Contentment Estate, St. Croix.—L.

- Poul*; Old Estate, tract 27 in Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix, comprising Tague Point and western shore of Tague Bay; in 1754 property of Georg Pouls Enke (George Paul's widow); in 1799, part of Tague Bay Estate.
- Poupel*; Two old French Estates in St. Croix; one about Prosperity, the other on Prospect Hill near Northside.
- Pour*; Estate 17, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix; in 1754, belonged to "Edw. Pours Arvinger" (Edw. Pour's heirs).—Beck.
- Pow Point*; Rocky salient at western side of Solitude Bay, with 130-foot hill 240 yards south, and Solitude Estate 600 yards south. Adjacent ground constituted Pow's Estate.—Oxholm. G. P., "Sol" (Solitude Point).
- Pretty Clip Point*; Prettyklip Point, St. Thomas.—T. 3778a.
- Prettyklip Point*; Low rocky spit, 190 yards long, dividing St. John Bay from Red Bay, near eastern end of St. Thomas. Local name pronounced "Priti-klip," spelled on field sheet "Pretty Clip"; doubtless derived from English "Pretty," with Dutch "Klip" (Rock); hence "Prettyklip."
- Prince George*; Quarter, in St. Thomas. Given in Dutch form by Van Keulen (1719), as alternative of New Quarter.
- Prince*; Quarter or rural district of St. Croix; 16,000 feet wide, bounded north by Northside A and B, east by King Quarter, west by Westend, south by Caribbean Sea. Danish, Prindsens Kvarteer. Population (1917), 1,678.
- Prince's Quarter*; Same as Prince Quarter, St. Croix.—Census.
- Princess*; Grand or Great Princess Estate, measuring 2,100 yards north and south, about 1,375 yards east and west, with frontage of 1,200 yards on northern coast of St. Croix, 2 miles northwest of Christiansted; comprising equivalent of 4 tracts, at northern end of Company Quarter; including also tract 13 in Queen Quarter. Ledru (1801) stated, Princess Estate belonged to house of Schimmelman of Copenhagen. Various called: La Princesa, La Princessa, La Princesse, La Grande Princesse, La Princesa Grande, Great Princess, Grand Princess, Plantaglen Prinsessen, Prindsesse, Prinsesse, Printsessen, Prinzess, Prinzessin-Quartier.
- Princess Creek*; northeast cove of Hurricane Hole, Coral Bay, St. John. (Not Big Creek, Caleta de la Princesa, nor Princesse).—G. B.; *Scorpion*. Also called "Princess Bay."
- Princess Plain*; Along coast northwest of Christiansted, St. Croix.—Quin.
- Princess School*; Moravian School, on Princess Estate, Company Quarter, St. Croix.—Dewitz. Danish, "Prindsesse"; French, "La Princesse," name of present public school.—Ltb.
- Princess Stock Estate*; Tract 8 recombined, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.—T. 3800. In 1754 divided thus: northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ to James Thomas, Mt. Pleasant Estate; southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ to Abraham Howell; west $\frac{1}{2}$ to Jørg Hardung. In 1780 Howell and Hardung estates shown as belonging to "Gr. Schimmelman's Arvinger," (Schimmelman heirs; see Princess), who added Mount Pleasant or Thomas Hill, and made whole tract adjunct of Princess Estate. All pasture.
- Prindsesse*; Old Danish, also spelled Printsesse; modern Danish, Prinsesse or Fyrstinde; name of large estate in St. Croix, variously styled Princess, Grand Princess, etc.—Udtog, II, p. 165.
- Prinds Roberts Klippe*; Danish name of Rupert Rock in St. Thomas Harbor.—Rohde. Also spelled Prinds Rupert, Prins Robberts Klip, Printz Robberts Klippe, Prinz Roberts Klippe.
- Prinds Rupert*; Same as Rupert Rock, St. Thomas.—Dan. 8a.
- Prinsens Kvarter*; Danish, meaning "the Prince's Quarter." See "Prince"; Quarter, St. Croix.

- Prins Georges*; Alternative name of New Quarter, St. Thomas. Occurring on Van Keulen's Dutch map as; "Prins Georges of (or) Nieut quartier."
- Prins Robberts Klip*; Dutch name of Prince Rupert Rock, now simply Rupert Rock, q. v.—K.
- Printz-Robberts Klippe*; Rupert Rock.—Høst, p. 2.
- Prinzess*; German orthography of Princess Estate, St. Croix.—Old. text.
- Prinz Roberts Klippe*; Rupert Rock in St. Thomas Harbor.—Old.
- Prinzessin Quartier*; German, "Princess Quarter," conterminous with Princess plantage, or Princess Estate, q. v.; which presumably was administered directly, like a quarter.—Old.; Kliffner's map (1767).
- Privateer Bay**; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, west of Privateer Point and Peninsula, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to head, intersected by long. $64^{\circ} 40'$, at extremity of Eastend Peninsula, St. John Island. Spanish name, Bahla del Corsario.
- Privateer Hill**, 164 feet high, 230 yards northwest from Privateer Point, St. John.
- Privateer Point**; Headland, 164 feet high, 800 yards south-southwest of Eastend Point; presenting sheer cliff on east, steep slope on west; on south abrupt drop to ledge awash, forming neck 59 yards long., with crag at end. G. P., $18^{\circ} 20' 09.3''$ (286 meters), $64^{\circ} 39' 45.6''$ (1,339 meters). Spanish name, "Punta del Corsario." Privateer Peninsula is 660 yards long, 110 to 200 yards wide, separating Eastend Bay from Privateer Bay, ending in Privateer Point at extremity of Eastend Peninsula, St. John.
- Profit**; Estate, southern thirds of tracts 23 and 24, and northern thirds of 27 and 28, King Quarter, St. Croix; same as Raapzaat Heylinger's Plantage (1754). Mill in southern bowl of Kingshill Range.—Dewitz.
- Prok*; Baron von Prok's Plantages comprised 9 and 49a in Eastend A (see Southgate Farm), also 19a in Queen, and 20 in King Quarters (see Lareine), St. Croix.
- Prospect Hill**; 744 feet high, ridge spur extending south $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Carina Mountain, St. Croix.
- Prospect Hill**; Estate in Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix; comprising, according to recent survey, tracts 28 (Ellisabeth Farrington) and 29 (Cristopher McWoy). Corresponding estate, not named, according to Oxholm, comprised tract 28, with estate buildings on hill in southeast corner, with addition of tract 40b (John Hodge) on south, but leaving 29 to Petronella.
- Prospect Hill**; 780 feet high, lat. $17^{\circ} 45' 19.8''$ (609 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 52' 41.53''$ (1,223 meters); G. P., "Nicholas"; peak of three-spurred ridge, 660 yards west of Nicholas Estate old sugar mill, and 1,560 yards southeast of Northside Estate, St. Croix.
- Prospectus*; Same as Prospect Hill Estate, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.—T 3800.
- Prosperity**; Estate, on northern coast of St. Croix, at western end of Northside B Quarter; comprising tract 18 (Inherited from Peter Markoe) and west $\frac{1}{2}$ of 19 (Thos. Kirvan). Northside Road descends ridge to coast in eastern part at bluff. Old mill tower on slope of spur to west; Estatehouse on beach between. Together with Northstar, merged with Canebay.
- Prosperity**; Estate, on western coast of St. Croix, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of Fredericksted, between William and Lagrange Estates; comprising tracts 34, 35, and 36, in north tier of Westend Quarter, measuring 6,360 by 3,000 feet. Buildings from 140 to 560 yards from shore. Beach in pasture; west $\frac{1}{2}$ and southeast corner in sugar cane; mahogany grove adjoining Prosperity Garden; hill covered with bush. Prosperity and William together were patented to John Boyd.—L. & W.; Dewitz; Beck. H. O. 1409 indicates "Prosperity Chimney" and "Prosperity House" as prominent objects.

- Prosperity Dalen*; Danish name of Prosperity Valley, St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Prosperity Garden*; In lower portion of Prosperity Valley; with a mahogany grove, 600 to 1,000 yards east of Prosperity Estate village, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—T. 3798.
- Prosperity Gut*; Torrentbed $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, from near northeastern corner of Prosperity Estate, watering Prosperity Valley and Garden, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.
- Prosperity Valley*; Basin of Prosperity Gut, including Prosperity Garden, about 1 mile north of Frederiksted, St. Croix. Danish, Prosperity Dal or Dalen.
- Protestant Cay*; Islet, 38 feet high, 300 yards long, area 3.94 acres, 150 yards from shore, in Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix. Flagstaff marks Pilot station (Danish, "Lods"); whence sometimes called Lodskalen. Composed of conglomerate, consisting of well-waterworn Bluebeach pebbles, embedded in calcareous mud. 3-foot reef extends northwest 270 yards. Called by Spanish, "Cayo Protestante"; by Dutch, "Loots Kay"; by Danish, "Protestantkai"; by Ledru, "Ilot au nord de la Ville." Site of Fort Soña Frederika, q. v.; also of large cistern.
- Protestant-Kai*; Danish, same as Protestant Cay, St. Croix.—Hansen.
- Protestantkaien*; Danish, "the Protestant Cay," St. Croix.
- Protestantkey*; Variant of Protestant Cay, St. Croix; called by Oldendorp, in German, "Protestantkey oder Lootskey," and in Danish, "Protestantkeye, som og kaldes Lotskeyen," (which is also called Lots Cay).
- Provencal*; Seventeenth century French Estate, probably on 280-foot hill 600 yards southwest of Easthill School, on Greencay Estate, St. Croix.
- Providence*; Estate, at northeastern corner of Druif Bay, on Water Island. Also called, "La Providence."—Rohde; B. A. 2183; Fr. 2312.
- Providence Hill*; 256 feet high, 500 yards east of Providence Point, Water Island. From the estate on the western slope, La Providence, sometimes used also as name of entire Island.
- Providence Point*; On northwestern shore of Water Island, 260 yards north-northwest of Providence Estate house; forming northern corner of Providence Neck, northern inclosure of Druif Bay, and 300 yards from entrance of last; lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 21''$ (648 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 57' 30''$ (869 meters).—O. R. 73600-32; Chart 933.
- Prune Bay*; 1,000 yards wide, east of Pull Point, northern coast of St. Croix. From the earliest name used, French "Anse aux Prunes," signifying "Plum Cove"; referring to the Cocoplum or Cacos, *Chrysobalanus Icaco*; spelled by Beck, Coker-Plumb Bay.—Map 3242.
- Puerco Marino, Las Rocas del*; Spanish name of Porpoise Rocks, south of St. Thomas.—Der.
- Puerto del Coral*; Spanish name of Coral Harbor, St. John.
- Pulbedam Bay*; Cove west of Fortuna Bay, identified with Barents Bay, St. Thomas.—Hornbeck.
- Pulbedam Point*; Local skippers' name for David Point, or the shore bend 650 yards west, toward Barents Bay, called by Hornbeck "Pulbedam Bay"; doubtless from the strong current alongshore.
- Pull Point*; Northern extremity, ending in 35-foot bluff, of narrow peninsula projecting 375 yards from north coast of St. Croix, at Greencay Estate, Eastend B Quarter, 1,100 yards east of Green Cay, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-northeast of Fort Louise Augusta.—C. P.; H. O. 1423. Old French name, Pointe aux Prunes; whence Plum Point, Prune Point, Cocoplum Point, Icaco Point.

Pull Rock; 6 feet high, detached shore rock off northern end of Pull Point, north coast of St. Croix. G. P., "Pull."

Punch; Estate, 4 (Roger Ferrall) in southern tier of Northside A Quarter, St. Croix. Entire tract in grass; fruit trees in two dales. Reached by roads from Little Grange and William Estate. Mill and house on 688-foot hill, part of broken ridge, reaching from Oxford Hill to northern part of William Estate.

Punch Dalen; Danish name of Punch Valley, St. Croix.—Eggers.

Punch Hill; 704 feet high, lat. 17° 44' 39" (1,204 meters), long. 64° 52' 31" (922 meters); 710 yards west of Punch Mill, on old Søbodker or Soebetker Estate, St. Croix.

Punch Valley; One of three ravines heading in Punch Estate, Northside A Quarter, St. Croix; two supplied by springs; one in head of ravine 140 yards northwest of Punch Mill on 686-foot hill; whence flows a torrent 1,000 yards northwest to join Crequis Gut, with waterfall 100 yards from mouth.

Punnett Bay; Semicircular cove, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, on western side of Punnett Point; both so called from Christopher Punnett, proprietor of tract 46, Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix.—Beck (1754). On early French maps, called, Anse du Poids (Cove of the Weight).

Punnett Point; Sharp projection from northern coast of St. Croix, long. 64° 40' 26", westward of Green Cay and Southgate Pond.—Map 3242. Old French name, Pointe du Poids. G. P., "Cay." Called Green Cay Point, in Description of Stations; inappropriate, the point being neither on Green Cay nor on Greencay Estate, but $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of latter. Point is on shore of tract 46, Eastend A Quarter, patented to Christopher Punnett.—Beck (1754).

Punta Blanca; Spanish name of White Point, St. John.—Der.

Punta Cabrito; Spanish name of Cabrita Point, St. Thomas.—Der.

Punta Carnero ó Ram; Spanish designation of Ram Head, St. John. "Cabeza del Morueco," another equivalent, not on charts.—Der., pp. 270, 280.

Punta Colorado ó Longue; Spanish name of Long or Stalley Point, St. Thomas.—Der. 278.

Punta Corsario; Spanish, "Corsair Point," same as Privateer Point, St. John.—Sp. 250.

Punta del Hoyo de la Corriente; Spanish equivalent name of Current Hole Point, Same as Water Point.—Der., p. 288.

Punta del Rio Salado; Spanish name of Saltriver Point, St. Croix.

Punta Hognest; Spanish name of Hognest Point.—Der., p. 294.

Punta Negra; Spanish name of Black Point, on east side of Perservance Bay, St. Thomas.

Punta Oriental; Spanish equivalent of East Point, St. Croix.—Der.

Punta Patricia; Spanish name for Patrick Point, St. Thomas.—Der., 278.

Punta Roja; Spanish name of Red Point, St. Thomas.—Der., p. 283.

Punta Sardina; Spanish name of Sprat Point, Water Island.—Sp. 250.

Pyntbatteriet; Danish, signifying "the Point Battery"; same as Fort Louise Augusta, "Pyntbatteriets flagstang" (Point Battery flagstaff), prominent object for navigation.—Hansen's Chart, Christiansteds-Havn (1869); Eggers.

Quarantine; On Muhlenfels Point, just northwest of lighthouse. Danish, "Karantænestation"; Spanish, Cuarentena; locally known as "the Lazaretto."

Queen; Quarter or Ward of Charlotte Amalia or St. Thomas City.

- Queen**; Quarter, rural district of St. Croix; 12,000 Danish feet in width; bounded on the west by King Quarter, north by Northside B, east by Company Quarter, and south by the Caribbean Sea. Danish, Dronningens Kvarter; German, Königin's Quartier; French, Quartier de la Reine. Population (1917), 1,398; 97 per cent colored.
- Queen's Quarter**; Queen (Dronnings) Quarter, St. Croix.—Census.
- Quinet**; Seventeenth century French plantage, near northeast shore of Lime-tree Bay, or on rise back of Moir Point, south coast of St. Croix.—Lapointe.
- Rabpoon**; Mill and estate, described under Rapun, with many variant spellings.—Map 3240; Wiseman.
- Rada de Frederiksted**; Spanish name of Frederiksted Roadstead.—Der.
- Rambay**; Estate between Magens B. and Lovenlund B., on or west of 395-foot hill, St. Thomas.—Holst.
- Ramgoat Cay**; 30 feet high, 180 yards long, area 2.7 acres, second in size of Durløe Cays, 310 yards east-northeast of Henley Cay, 330 yards northwest of Hognest Peninsula, northwest shore of St. John I. "Ramgoat" is a kind of bush, *Fagara tragodes*.—West; Eggers; G. B.
- Ram Goat Cay**; Error for Ramgoat Cay, q. v.—T. 3779.
- Ram Head**; Remarkable promontory, forming extreme southern point of St. John Island. Outermost rocky tip in lat. $18^{\circ} 18'$ (27 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 42'$ (371 m.); backed by bold, rugged weatherworn cliffs, 100 to 150 feet high, with pinnacle 196 feet; 300 yards northward, is Splitten (the Split), 84 feet high; then, Ram Hill, 288 feet high; 1,000 yards north of point, a low isthmus with Saltpond. Called also, Ram's Head; in French, Cap du Belier; Spanish, Punta Carnero; by Lassen, "Sydspidsen af St. Jan."
- Ram Hill**; 288 feet high; lat. $18^{\circ} 18' 16.4''$ (503.9 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 42' 06.6''$ (193.8 meters); 540 yards north-northeast of Ram Head, Coral-Bay Quarter, S. J.—O. R. 73713 I.
- Ram's Head**; Ram Head, St. John.—P. D. J.; Mort.
- Ramshead**; Ram Head, St. John.—Dan. 80; Dewitz.
- Randez vous Bay**; Rendezvous Bay, St. John, q. v.—Oxholm.
- Range Cay**; Islet, 21 feet high, area 74 square rods, close inshore southeast of Brewers Bay; 1,360 yards northwest of Red Point, Southside Quarter, S. T. Called "Klyn Eyland" (Little Island) by Van Keulen. Present name proposed by C. & G. S., "this being on the end of a range for a submarine trial course."—G. B. Islet connected with mainland at low water by narrow strip of sand and coral. G. P., "Mid"; lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 29''$ (890 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 58' 41''$ (1,210 meters).
- Raphoon**; Same as Rapun, etc.—Holst's old MS. map.
- Raphune**; Same as Rapun, etc.—Reichel; Dewitz.
- Rapoon**; Rapun Estate in St. Thomas; q. v.—Eggers.
- Rapun**; Estate and ruined mill on 400-foot bench of Flag Hill, on south side of Tutu Road, where it crosses col about 1,200 yards east of Harbor of St. Thomas; lat. $18^{\circ} 20'$ (370 meters); long. $64^{\circ} 59'$ (1,007 meters). So spelled by L. I. Rohde, on Spanish chart 250, and on British charts 2452 and 2183; *Raphoon* on Holst's old MS. map; *Raphune*, by Reichel and Dewitz; *Rabpoon*, in T. 3771, thought correct by Dr. Wiseman; *Rebhuhn*, by Zabriskie; *Rapoon*, by Eggers.
- Rasos, Cayos**; Spanish name of Flat Cays, q. v.—Der., p. 284-5.
- Rata Cay**; 15 feet high, 80 yards long, area 82 square rods, with 2 or 3 Rocks close inshore; smallest of Durløe Cays, 400 yards northwest of Henley Cay, 770 yards southeast of Lovango Cay; off northwest shores of St. John I. Local name, approved by G. B. Ratta on T. 3779. Spanish, Rata, "Rat."

- Rath Schusters Plantage*; Rattan Estate, 15, Queen (Dronning) Quarter, St. Croix.—Old. Spelled "Raad Schuster," by Beck.
- Ratta Cay*; Same as Rata Cay, q. v.—T. 3779.
- Rattan**; Estate in Queen (Dronning) Quarter, St. Croix; comprising tract 14 (Atkins Plantage), 15 with south $\frac{1}{4}$ of 10 (Schuster Plantage). Estatehouse and mill on southwest end of ridge rising to 550 feet.
- Ravin de Puerto-Rico*; French name of the Porto-Rico Ravine, a deep chasm in the Atlantic Ocean bed, extending east and west over 500 miles, its axis 100 miles north of the Virgin Bank; greatest depth 4,660 fathoms, or 5.3 miles.—Carte Bathymétrique.
- Rebhuhn*; Estate, same as Rapun, q. v.; also spelled Raphoon, Raphune, Rapoon, Rapun, Rabpoon, etc.—Zabriskie.
- Recovery**; Estate, occupying much of the Christiansted Hills, south of eastern portion of city, comprising all of tract 24 except Hospital grounds, and northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of 23, Company Quarter, St. Croix. Plantage of Peter Wood. Residence at end of trail in glen, $\frac{5}{8}$ mile south-southeast of Fort. See Recovery Hill, Rezovery, Jacobsberg, Signal Hill, Hospital, Wood.
- Recovery Hill**; Signal Hill, summit of Jacobsberg Ridge. So-called by C. & G. S. triangulation party.—T. 3779 D. R.; Descr. Stations. Name applied by Zabriskie to Recovery Estate. Best applicable to 726-foot ridge, east of estate residence. Company Quarter, St. Croix.
- Recovery Valley**; Ravine on northern slope of Jacobsberg, St. Croix. Danish, Recovery Hill Dalen.—Eggers.
- Red Bay**; 330 yards wide, coral, sand, and gravel beach, south of Prettyklip Point, St. Thomas.—T. 3778a.
- Redehook*; See Redhook.
- Redonda, Bahia*; Spanish name of Round Bay, St. John.—Der. p. 271.
- Red Point**; Rugged red cliff, 40 to 80 feet high, forming salient at southern end of Cabritaberg Promontory, 218 feet high, western enclosure of Mosquito Bay, Southside Quarter, St. Thomas.—Dan. 80; B. A. 2452. Spanish, Punta Roja; early Dutch name, "Leeger punt van Moschiete bay" (Lower Point of Mosquito Bay); also known as Cabritaberg Point, q. v.
- Red Point**; Eastern end of Cas Cay, near St. Thomas.—T. 3778. Machuto Point, from Machuto-Freyyet, early name of Cay, suggested alternative.
- Red Point**; South buttress of cliff, 40 to 80 feet high, 370 yards long, forming a bold headland, crowned by a 339-foot hill, at southern extremity of Eastend Peninsula, northeast of Coral Bay, St. John. Called by Oxholm, Rød Punt.
- Red Point Shoal**; Reef, least depth 2 to 4 feet, 612 yards south-southwest of Red Point, St. Thomas. At 255 yards from Point is a Ledge awash, and at 122 yards a bare Rock 7 feet high, in lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 49''$ (1,504 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 58' 23''$ (677 meters).—B. A. 2452; T. 3770. Spanish, "Restinga de 'a Punta Roja."
- Redhook**; Quarter of St. Thomas Island, including the easternmost shores from Prettyklip Point to Patrick Point, with the St. James Islands, Dog Island, Cas Cay, etc. Boundary runs westward from Prettyklip Point, along the highest ground to Langmath, crosses Turpentine Gut above Mariendal to 575-foot hill, thence southeast to Mangrove Lagoon; separating Redhook Quarter from Eastend, New, and Frenchbay Quarters. Population (1917), 43, all blacks.
- Redhook Bay**; Inlet, 1,540 yards long, between Redhook Point and Cabrita Point, near eastern end of St. Thomas I. Outer portion of Bay, including Muller Bay, is 660 yards wide, 660 yards long; inner portion, above Jack

- Rock, is known as Vessup Bay, q. v.—T. 3778a. Vessup's Bight, alternative.—H. O. 3903.
- Redhook Hill**; (Altitude 295 feet) 220 yards back of shore, overlooking Redhook Point, near eastern end St. Thomas Island. (Not Cap Rouge, Redhook, Rodhook-Pent, nor Roode-Hoek).—G. B.
- Redhook**; Shorter form of Redhook Point, found on Danish charts 80 and 265, Reichel, Dewitz, etc. See Bøde Hook.
- Redhook Point**; Bold angular bend of shore near eastern end of St. Thomas, lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 54-57''$, marked by 100-foot red cliff, surmounted by Redhook Hill, 295 feet high, at northern entrance to Redhook Bay. Forms of this name appear on the earliest maps; e. g., Roode Hoek Punt, Rodehoek, Roodehoekpunt, q. v., Pointe du Cap Rouge, q. v.; but are applied on the south side of Redhook Bay, instead of the north, thus identifying the original Roode Hoek (Red Hook) with Cabrita Point, which is a hook-shaped peninsula with red hill; while the name Redhook has been transferred to the prominent headland originally denominated Oostent Punt, Ostende (Eastend), or Pointe de L'est. The last in turn was displaced northward to the relatively insignificant Prettyklip Point, or even the more remote Cabes Point. This displacement affects similarly the names of all features from Turtleback Rock around to Beverhout Point.
- Red Hook Quarter**; Redhook Quarter, St. Thomas.—Census.
- Redhook Road**; Extends east from junction of Turpentine Avenue and Bologno Bay Road, skirts north shore of Vessup Bay, and turns northwest to Smith Bay.—T. 3778a.
- Reef Bay**; Reentrant right angle of south shore of St. John Island, more than a mile across base between Oyen Point and White Cliffs. Name a translation of the Dutch equivalent, Rif, Danish Rev; with numerous variants: Refbay, Reffbay, Reffbayen, Revbay, Rifbay, Riffbay, and divided forms; Spanish, Bahía del Arrecife. Also called, Kip Bay. From the bayhead along the northwest beach for 700 yards, it is called "Genti Bay."
- Reefbay**; Estate bordering on Reef Bay, southern shore of St. John; having a banana-patch, coconut-grove, only sugar-mill now on the Island, and cattle ranch. C. & G. S. field sheet shows plantation as occupying plain from northeast beach north to junction of Esperance and Reef Bay Roads; with latter road continuing to landing. Other authorities show Parforce occupying same location; hence, identical. G. P., Reefbay house, lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 53.08''$ (1,632 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 44' 25.48''$ (743 meters).
- Reef Bay or Reefbay**; Quarter of St. John, including central and south-central portion of Island. Boundary, according to Oxholm, ran from northeast point of Hart Bay, over Gift Hill, northeast to parallel through Camelberg Peak, east to meridian $64^{\circ} 44' 40''$, north to watershed, east along same to Mamey Peak, southeast along crest of Bordeaux Mountains to long. $64^{\circ} 43' 20''$, south to coast. According to Census sketch map, boundary runs from head of Fish Bay northwest to 765-foot summit north of Gift Hill, thence northeast over summits 760, 848, 921, 830, to Centerline Road, along divides as above, to meridian through Cabrithorn Point. Population (1917), 44 persons. See estates under Riffbay. It includes Cocoloba Cay.
- Reefbay Road**; Leaves Centerline Road at Old Works, runs south $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles down Parforce Valley, to Reefbay Mill on southern coast of St. John. Trail, north of Parforce, overhung by trees, poorly maintained; south has easy grade and straight courses.—T. 3772, DR.
- Reefbay Waterfall**; Same as Petroglyph Falls on Living Gut, St. John.
- Reef Point**; Midway of northeast shore of Inner Brass Island. Name reported by field officer, from Reef 160 yards E.—T. 3770 DR.

Reffbay; Reef Bay, St. John.—Old.

Reffbayen; Reef Bay, St. John.—Udtog, p. 19.

Regis Bay; Barents Bay, St. Thomas.—E. 3769 (1918). Use of same name for more important Regis Point, 5 miles east, would have tended to confusion; hence, this name dropped and earlier name Barents Bay, q. v., retained.

Regis Point; South end of rounded peninsula 700 yards long, crowned by Haypiece Hill, opposite Water Island, on east side of Krum Bay, South-side Quarter, St. Thomas.

Reine Anne. Baye de la; French, meaning "Queen Anne Bay" old name of Annedewint (Anne de Wint) Bay, now Bolongo Bay, St. Thomas.—Bellin.

Rendezvous Bay; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, between Buhvun Point and Ditlef Point, St. John; $\frac{5}{8}$ mile to head, clear, open on south. Coves: Hart Bay on west, Monte Bay and Klein Bay on north, Ditlef Bay on east. Spelled by Oxholm, Randez Vous Bay.

Reservert Bygrund; Danish, "Reserved City-Ground," level tract at Carolina, adjoining Coral Harbor, St. John.—Oxholm.

Resolution; Estate, nearly 1 mile west of Signal Hill, St. Thoams.—Dan. 265. Full name, Bonne Resolution.

Restinga de la Punta Roja; Spanish name of Red Point Shoal, St. Thomas.—Der., p. 284.

Retreat; Estate, 16a (western $\frac{1}{2}$) in Company Quarter, and 44b (southern $\frac{1}{2}$) in Queen Quarter; belonging in 1754 to Enken ("the widow") Hartman; to which is now attached part of Bodkin Plantage embracing Vagthus Point, south coast of St. Croix. Residence on road, $\frac{7}{8}$ mile from Vagthus Point.

Revenge Beach; On eastern shore of Water Island, 360 yards north of Sprat Point.—B. A. 2183. Spanish, Playa Revenge (Venganza).

Recovery; Recovery Estate, Company Quarter, St. Croix.—P. D. J. (error).

Rhode Bank; Rohde Bank, q. v. So spelled on most charts till recently.

Richardsen; Little Diamond or Diamond Keturah Estate, patented to John Peter Richardsen (1754).—Beck.

Reseau Bay; Cove on southwest shore of Magen Bay, 1,800 yards southeast of Tropaco Point, north coast of St. Thomas. (Not Larkenlund nor Seine).—G. B. Chachá fishermen, descendants of Huguenot settlers, and tenants at will on adjacent estates (Lerkenlund, Misgen, Canaan), are engaged in the "Peche" (fisheries) offshore and around adjacent cays, and use this cove as a "Sechoir" or "Secherie" (drying-place) for their "reseaux" (nets).

Richmond; Estate, composed of portions of tracts 1 and 2, Company Quarter, St. Croix; adjacent to Christiansted on west, with harbor frontage. Originally part of the extensive holdings of Nicolay Tuite.

Richmond Jail; Penitentiary for the Virgin Islands of the United States, located 400 yards northwest of Richmond Estatehouse, St. Croix.—Light-bourn; *Scorpion*.

Richmond Prisonland; Portion of tract 2, Company Quarter, St. Croix, lying along west side of Christiansted Harbor, north of Richmond Estate and Alderhvile, east of Orangegrove, southeast of Golden Rock. Site of jail, insane asylum, leper asylum, and central sugar factory, q. v.

Rif Bay; Same as Reef Bay, St. John.—P. D. J.; Dan. 80, 265.

Rifbay; Reef Bay, St. John.—West, p. 257.

Riff Bay; Reef Bay, St. John.—Oxholm; Dewitz; Eggers, p. 103.

- Riff Bay; Quarter* (Qvarteer, Kwartier, Kvarter) of St. John, third in order in Oxholm's list; same as Reefbay Quarter, q. v. The old Estates, so far as identifiable, were as follows: 1, Genti Bay; 2, 3, Lameshur; 4, Parforce, or Rifbay; 5, on 981-foot Hill, 2,100 yards northeast of Genti Bay, same distance from Lameshur Landing; 6, Hope; 7, Paquerau; 8, at 1,700 feet northeast of Fish Bay, east of gut; 9, Mollendal (at site of Sieben); 10, northwest of Fish Bay; 11, 12, 13, 14, no data; 15, Monte.
- Riks-Pent*; Between Swart-Pent (q. v.) and Vestende-Pent, in Høst's enumeration; same as David Point, St. Thomas.
- Rio Salado*; Spanish name of Salt River, St. Croix.—Der.
- River**; Estate in northeast part of Prince Quarter, St. Croix; comprising tracts 2, 3, 14, 15, patented to Governor Johann de Windt & St. Eustatius; with addition of 4a (S. 2/3, portion of inheritance of John Willet's heirs). Total area, about 682 acres. Watered by Jealousy Gut. Traversed by Northside Road. G. P., "River Mill." W. Newton, owner; also of Castle Burke.—*Scorpion*.
- Rivière du Cap*; French, "River of the Cape"; a beck (Danish, Bæk) or torrent, from Maronberg emptying west of Ham Bluff; otherwise, Caledonia Gut, emptying into Ham Bay, St. Croix.—Bellin, I, 75.
- Rivière Salée*; French name of Salt River, St. Croix.—Lapointe (1671).
- Robe Hill**; Estate nearly 2 miles east of Frederiksted, St. Croix. Located by Dewitz about 400-foot Hill in northwest part of tract 17, Westend Quarter, this being on Hogensborg Estate, but located by Coast and Geodetic Survey near source of Carlton Gut, in southeast corner of tract 26, pastureland, 750 yards southeast of St. George Hill, whence this Estate is so called by Oxholm. Not to be confused with Saint George Estate in Prince Quarter, 1½ miles east.
- Robert Hill**; Short ridge, summits 126 and 127 feet, east of Altona Lagoon, in north part of Butzberg Estate. On old Robert Hill Estate, 6, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.—Oxholm.
- Robert Hill**; Estate 6, at east end of Altona Lagoon, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.—Oxholm. Spelled by Oxholm, "Robert's Hill."
- Robin Bay**; About 700 yards wide, fronting Cottongrove and Little Profit Estates, on south coast, 4 miles from East Point, St. Croix.—C. P.; Map 3242. Behind out-curving sand beach on west is a tide-flat lagoon. Beyond low bluff jutting on east at Madsen Point is a smaller cove with shingle beach. Also called, Robbins Bay. Originally named by the French, "Anse des Burgots," i. e., Burgot Bay.
- Robinson*; Anna's Hope Estate, 8, Company Quarter, St. Croix.—Old. With Peter's Rest, 36, Queen Quarter, joint property of Joseph & Pieter Robinson.—Beck.
- Roca Carval ó Caravela*; Spanish name of Carval or Carabela Rock, near Congo Cay.—Der., pp. 291, 293.
- Roca de la Concha, La.*; Spanish name of Welk Rock.
- Roca del Agua Salada*; Spanish name of Saltwater Money Rock.—Der. p. 286.
- Roca del Asefino*; Spanish name of Murder Rock.—Sp. 250.
- Roca del Paquete*; Spanish name of Packet Rock.—Der.
- Roca Ornen*; Spanish name of Ornen Rock.—Der.
- Rocas del Puerco Marino*; Spanish name of Porpoise Rocks.—Der. pp. 283-4.
- Rocas Limpias*; Spanish, meaning "clear rocks," descriptive of chain of clear steep rocks showing along a reef 330 yards east of Savana Island.—Der.
- Rochea Sous-l'Eau*; French, meaning "submerged rocks;" applied to Packet Rock.—Bellin.

Rod Bay; 1,200 yards wide, west of Grass Point, Eastend A Quarter, south coast of St. Croix. From Danish "Rød," red. On Oldendorp's map called "Red Bay, Grass Bay;" which may refer to the west and east beaches severally, as they are separated by Carty Point. On early French maps called "Anse de Sable fin" (Fine-sand Bay).

Røde Hook; From Danish Røde, Red, and Dutch Hoek, Cape; hence, Red Cape.—Oxholm's map of St. John.

Rodhook-Pent; Redhook Point, St. Thomas.—Høst, p. 2.

Rød Pynt; Danish name of Red Point, St. John.—Oxholm.

Roger; Mannen Roger's Plantage, 56 in southwest corner of Prince Quarter, St. Croix.—Beck. East $\frac{1}{2}$ (56b) now part of Enfield Green; west $\frac{1}{2}$ (56a), along with 16a and 16b in Westend Quarter, set off as wild (Kongens) land, by Oxholm.

Roger Gut; Beck or mountain torrent, rising on northwest shoulder of Maronberg Peak, flowing 100 yards down Hambluff Valley, northwesterly into rocky cove, 200 yards wide, just west of the cape at Ham Bluff, St. Croix. See Rivière du Cap. In 1754 on property of Enken (the widow) Roger.

Rogiers; Place in St. John.—Eggers, pp. 59, 78.

Rohde Bank; 3 small coral heads, 2 fathoms deep, 500 yards north-northwest from Muhlenfels Point, St. Thomas Harbor entrance. (Not Banco de Rhode, Rhode, nor Rohdes Grund.)—G. B.

Rohdes Grund; Danish, "Rohde's Ground," Rohde Bank, in St. Thomas Harbor entrance.—Dan. 80. Indicated on Capt. L. I. Rohde's chart, entitled "Sydside af Øen St. Thomas"; with legend, "en Steen $14\frac{1}{4}$ Fod under Vand" (a rock $14\frac{1}{4}$ feet under water). Named for the cartographer, not for Island of Rhodes.

Rohde's Shoal; Same as Rohde Bank.—Lawrance.

Rohr's Minde; Danish, meaning "Rohr's Memorial." Locality in St. Croix, where *Peperomia* and *Smilax* grow wild in forests.—Eggers.

Roja, Punta; Spanish, "Red Point," St. Thomas.—Der.

Roman Hill; 200 feet high, 375 yards east of Calvary Bay, southwest part of St. John. Local.—Map 3241.

Romney Point; Sharp bluff angle forming east wall of Tague Bay, north coast, Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix. Eighty-foot knoll 230 yards southeast, surmounted by ruins of Salomon Romney's old estatehouse.

Rondomlelyk; Old name of Outer Brass Island, perhaps also its 412-foot summit.—Old. Dutch "Rondom," (roundabout, all around), "de" (not "le," the), "lyk" (modern "lijk," corpse); hence, "all around the corpse." (!) Local residents informed the author that this was once a "treasure island," resorted to by pirates, who here buried their dead, and hid their booty in the large cave from which Cave Cove takes its name.

Roode Eyland; Dutch name of Rotto Cay, q. v.—Van Keulen (1719).

Roode Hoek; Legend midway between Ostende (which could be either Redhook Point or Cabrita Point) and Great St. James Island; hence applicable to either Cabrita Point or Water Point, St. Thomas.—Old. See Redhook.

Roode Hoek Punt; Dutch, "Roode" (Red), "Hoek" (Hook or Cape) "Punt" (Point); hence, Redhook Point. On Van Keulen's map of St. Thomas (1719), this name appears, not as now applied, but on the south side of "Binnewater van de Roode hoek" (Redhook Bay), thus answering to the present Cabrita Point. The present Redhook Point he names Oostent Punt; i. e., Eastend Point, an appropriate designation.

Roodehoekpunt; Synonym of Redhook Point, q. v.—Old. p. 47.

- Rose Hill**; 804 feet high, peak at threeway water parting, 1,400 yards from north coast, at sources of Crequis Gut and Caledonia Gut, northwest of Annaly, St. Croix.
- Rosehill**; Estate, east $\frac{1}{2}$ of tract 17, patented to Thomas and Seth Smith, Northside A Quarter, St. Croix. Pasture. Old mill-round, between Rose Hill, q. v., and Crequis Road.—Eggers. Under joint ownership with Orange-grove, Two Friends, etc.
- Rosendal**; Estate, 1,100 yards northwest of Wintberg, St. Thomas.—Zabriskie; Map 3240. Rosenwall Estate, 500 yards southeast of main road from Canaan to Lovenlund.—T. 3771. The locations coincide. Rosenvold is the name of a Danish family owning estates in St. Thomas, according to Frans Lund. All these are compounds of "Rosen" (Rose), with one of several suffixes: "Dal," (Dale, Valley); "Wal" (D., Rampart, Bank); "Wald" (Ger.), Wood, Forest; "Vold" (Dan.), Bank.
- Rosenvold**; Danish, meaning Rosebank; colonial family name; see Rosenwall.—Lund.
- Rosenwall**; Estate, at end of branch road leading 500 yards southeast from main Canaan-Lovenlund Road, and 1,100 yards northwest of Wintberg, St. Thomas.—T. 3771. Identified with Rosendal.
- Rotto Cay**; Islet, 33 feet high, 150 yards long, area 2 acres, covered with scrub, 170 yards south of Compass Point, in Jersey Bay, Redhook Quarter, St. Thomas. Called by the Dutch, "Roode Eyland"; by the French, "Isle Rouge."
- Rotto Key**; Same as Rotto Cay, q. v.—Dewitz.
- Rouan**; John Rouan's Plantage, east $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—Beck.
- Rouans**; Same as Rowan or Ruan Estate, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—Dewitz.
- Rouge, La Montagne**; French, "the Red Hill"; summit of Buck Island, near St. Thomas.—Bellin, I, 78.
- Rough Point**; Sharp jagged northern extremity of Outer Brass Island; so called by C. & G. S. field-party; "it being unusually rough here."—T 3770; G. B., Nov. 1924.
- Round Bay**; Northeastern of three main arms of Coral Bay, St. John; $\frac{1}{8}$ mile wide between Turner Point and Moor Point, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to head. Most northerly portion called, Elk Bay; east of which is the Haulover (Overhale), q. v.; passing Limetree Cove, Hansen Bay opens, with Eastend shipyards. Round Bay is called by some, Hansen Bay; by the Spanish, Bahía Redonda.
- Round Point**; Outermost turn of rocky shore on southeastern side of Haulover Bay in head of Round Bay. Cliff rises, 20 feet back. G. P., "Round"; $18^{\circ} 20' 46''$ (1,417 meters), $64^{\circ} 40' 13.8''$ (1,470 meters).—D. T. S. 156.
- Round Point**; Same as Kastel Point, also called Castel, Kasseel, Kasteel, Turret, Turrel, etc. Provisionally used by field-party (1918), unable to ascertain prior name.—T. 3770.
- Round Reef**; Coral patch, 400 yards in diameter, with dry spot $\frac{3}{8}$ mile west-northwest of Fort Louise Augusta, Christiansted Harbor entrance, St. Croix.—C. P.; H. O. 2090, 1058. On Danish charts, called "Runde-Rev."
- Rowans**; Estate, 14 and 16b, southeastern portion of Westend Quarter, southern coast of St. Croix.—Oxholm; L. & W.; P. D. J. Same as Ruan Bay, q. v. "Rowan," French Roan, Danish Rønne, is the Mountain-ash tree. Probably, a family name, and same as Rouan, q. v.—Lund. In 1851 Ruan family owned Hannah's Rest.
- Rozière**; Seventeenth century French Plantage on brow of hill just west or northwest of Judith's Fancy, St. Croix.
- Ruan Bay**; $\frac{5}{8}$ mile wide; shoal; semicircular indentation of southern coast of St. Croix, northwest of Long Point or Espagnole Point, Westend Quarter.

- Bay receives several small streams. Variants: Rouan, Rowan. On most charts called Long Point Bay; Danish, Langpynt Bay. By the early French, cove on east side was called, "Anse du Bois-Abattu," that on northwest, "Anse des Pipes."
- Ruan Bay**; Old Estate, with well; pasture land, covered with low grass; originally George Gasling's Plantage, tract 14, and equal-width strip of 16 to shore of Ruan or Longpoint Bay, southern coast, Westend Quarter, St. Croix. Also spelled "Rouans," "Rowans," "Ryans."
- Ruans*; Same as Rowan or Ruan Bay Estate, St. Croix.—Scorpion survey.
- Ruans Bay*; Ruan Bay, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—De Booy & Farris; H. O. 1423.
- Ruby**; Estate, 21 in central portion of Queen (Dronning) Quarter, St. Croix. Part of Peter Heyliger's holdings. Ruby and Diamond (28, immediately south) Estates are titled alike by Beck, shown without division lines by Oxholm, but distinct on recent survey.
- Runde-Rev*; same as Round Reef, q. v. St. Croix.—Dan. 219; Hansen's Chart.
- Runnel**; Two old plantages or estates in St. Thomas: (1) $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Fortuna, toward Runnel Bay, q. v.; (2) northeast of Tutu, halfway to north shore.—Old.
- Runnel Bay**; Cove with beach 153 yards wide, 530 yards east-northeast of Lucas Point; only break in Fortuna Cliff affording a landing; Westend Quarter, St. Thomas.—Map 3240. Named on Holst's manuscript map, Runnels Bay. Oldendorp shows Runnels Plantage or Estate near by, south of Fortuna.
- Rupert Beacon**; White spindle with target, west of Rupert Rock, St. Thomas Harbor.—H. O. Publication 129, II p. 61. Rupert Rock Beacon.—H. O.
- Rupert Rock**; Islet, 12 feet high, area 60 square rods, top whitewashed; 400 yards south-southwest of Havensight Point, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Muhlenfels Point Lighthouse, at narrowest part of St. Thomas Harbor entrance channel; with boulders just covered at high water extending 50 to 100 yards west; lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 48.5''$ (1,491 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 55' 37.4''$ (1,098 meters).—Chart 933; C. P. Spanish, La Piedra de Ruperto; formerly called, Prince Rupert's Rock; Danish, Prinds Roberts Klippe, etc.
- Rustenberg**; Old Estate and summit, on crest of main ridge of St. John, near long. $64^{\circ} 44' 53''$.—Z.; Dewitz. Oxholm's map of St. John indicates two mills with groups of buildings, one on each side of Centerline Road, near 962-foot hill, 1,100 yards east of Adrian. Field sheet T. 3772 shows ruins on 930-foot hill 175 yards east-southeast. House so named on Scorpion survey 350 yards east of 1,036-ft. summit.
- Rust on Trust*; Corruption of name, Rustoptwist, Estate in St. Croix.—L. & W.; P. D. J.
- Rust op Twist*; Same as Rustoptwist Estate, St. Croix.—Dewitz.
- Rustoptwist**; Estate on northern coast of St. Croix; comprising tracts 5 and 6 in Northside B Quarter; patented to Johann Baltser Uytendaal; hence called by Oldendorp "Vitendals Plantage." "Rust op Twist" in Holland Dutch signifies "Rest after strife, struggle, or toil."—Map 3242. Also spelled, Rust op Twist; corrupted forms: Rust on Trust, Rustup Twist, Rustoptrist. Estate in little valley, ringed by five hills; Rustoptwist Hill on east, sloping to bench at northwest foot, on which is old mill, top 130 feet high; ruins of other buildings on Rustoptwist Point. Roadway follows shore. In 1851, with Oxford, owned by Nelthrope.
- Rustoptwist Bay**; Reefy bight, with curving beach, back of which is tide flat, in middle of small valley west of Rustoptwist Point, north coast of St. Croix.

- Rustoptwist Point**; Projection of shore line, northern coast of St. Croix, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Baron Bluff, at northwest end of bench on which are old mill and "great house" of Rustoptwist Estate.
- Rustup Twist*; Rustoptwist Estate, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.
- Rutherford**; North $\frac{1}{2}$ 42, Prince Quarter, St. Croix. Spelled "Rutderfort" by Beck.
- Buy Point**; West side of Dorothea Bay entrance, on northern shore of St. Thomas, opposite Inner Brass Island.—G. B. Same as Ryn Point, q. v. Named by P. D. J., Ruy's Point, perhaps a corruption of Ryns Point. See Dorothea Bay.
- Ruyter Bay**; Cove on northern shore of Water Island, northeast of Caroline Point, near St. Thomas Island. Named, with anchorage symbol, by Van Keulen, "Albert de Ruyters bay." His house also is pictured and named, near southwest shore of this bay, but nearer to next cove, marked Verswater Pan.—G. B.
- Ryks Davidses punt*; David Point, St. Thomas.—K.
- Ryan**; Estate, house on northern side of Laprey Valley, Surlaine Plantage, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.
- Ryan**; Old Estate belonging to "Wm. Ryan's arvinger" (helrs), comprising tracts 13 (now, Hardlabor), 28 and 29 (Pless or Plessen), in Prince Quarter, St. Croix.—Beck.
- Ryn Point**; Outer salient of a double projection on north shore of Little Northside Quarter, St. Thomas, forming west entrance of Dorothea Bay, opposite Inner Brass Island. Named by Van Keulen "Thomas Ryns punt" (Ryn's Point); by Purdy-Desslou-Jefferys, Ruys Point. See Ruy Point.
- Saba Cay**; Triangular island, 202 feet high, 575 yards long, area 30.3 acres, $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles southwest of Red Point, 22 miles west of Flamingo Point, and 1 mile beyond Flat Caya. There being another Saba Island in the West Indies, 110 miles east-southeast, this is better known as Little Saba; Danish, Lille Saba; Dutch, Klyn Sabbath; German, Klein Saba oder Sabbath; French, Pettit Isle de Saba, Isle du Sabbat, ou Isle a Crabe; while the Spanish retain one of its earliest names, Montalvan, q. v. G. P., lat. $18^{\circ} 18' 23''$ (710.8 meters), long. $65^{\circ} 00' 08''$ (234.6 meters).
- Sabat Point**; Same as Sabbath Point, St. John.—T. 3783. Saba, Sabat, Sabbat, Sabbath, interchangeable.
- Sabbat Channel**; 850 yards wide, 10 fathoms deep, between Sabbat Point and Leduck Cay, in Coral Bay entrance, St. John. Spanish, Canal de Sabbat.—Der., p. 273.
- Sabbat Hill**; Knoll, 101 feet high, crowning Sabbat Neck.
- Sabbat, Isle du*; Saba Cay.—Bellin, I, 78.
- Sabbat Neck**; Small peninsula, 390 yards wide, south of Freeze Bay, and terminated by Sabbat Point, St. John.
- Sabbat Point**; Tip of long high rock, crossing gravel beach, and forming buttress of Sabbat Hill, on west side of Coral Bay entrance, St. John. G. P., "Sabat"; lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 26''$ (795 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 41' 52''$ (1,525 meters). G. P. "Rod" is 260 meters westward, where Southside Road crosses Sabbat Ridge—H. O. 3903, Publ. 129. Spelled Sabat Point, on T. 3783. This, or the right angle of shore line 140 meters south, is Lievens Pynt of Oxholm; see Lieven Point.
- Sable, Baye de**; French name of Sandy Bay, cove next southwest of Botany Bay, St. Thomas.—Bellin, I, 78.

- Sable, Cape or Point*; Southwest Peninsula of St. Croix, from French name, Pointe de Sable, equivalent to Danish, Sandpynt; English, Sandy Point. Originally constituted Schossen Plantage, now divided between Stonyground and Camporico Estate. Overgrown with low bush (*Krat*) seaside grapes (*Cocolobo*), cocoplums (*Icaco*), mangroves, and trees; strip of manchineel on southeastern shore.
- Saddle*; 292-foot col, where John Oley and Perseverance Roads or Trails join Westend Highroad, St. Thomas; lat. 18° 21' 35" (1,076 meters), long. 64° 59' 46" (1,347 meters).
- Saddle*; Col, 241 feet high, where Northside Road crosses Ridge 340 yards north of Borek Bay to descend to Hermitage Estate, St. John; hence may be called Hermitage Col. G. P., "Sad"; lat. 18° 21' (1,163 meters), long. 64° 42' (122 meters)
- Saddle*; Col or crosscut notch in Christiansted Hills where contours drop suddenly from 765 down to 420 feet above sea level. A striking feature and well-known landmark used by navigators as range for entering Christiansted Harbor, in line with Fort Louise Augusta, on bearing 164° or 165° true (345°). Danish, Sadlen, "the Saddle"; also called, Springgut Notch or Gap.
- Sadlen*; Danish name, meaning "the Saddle," q. v.; applied to Springgut Notch, Col or Gap in Christiansted Hills, St. Croix.—Dan. 219, view, range; Hansen.
- Sail Rock*; Remarkable, round, steep, rugged, barren, double-pointed, whitish-gray islet; 100 yards in diameter, 125 feet high; situated in Virgin Passage, 3¼ miles south-southwest of Savana I., and 6 miles southwest of west end of St. Thomas. Resort of seabirds. Resembles a vessel under sail; whence all the many names applied to it: Bergantin, Carabela, Caravel, Caravella, Carvel of St. Thomas, Caravalla, Franske Sæller, Galliot, Karavelle, La Caravelle, La Gallote, La Roca Caravela, Le Heu, Hoy, Gallota, Fransmanuar (French man-of-war), Roca Carvel, etc. Oldendorp's Missions-Geschichte contains this excellent description: "Kahler Fels, mit zwey Spitzen, der von dem Auswurf der Vögel ganz weiss ist, hat diesen Namen, weil sie von fernige eine Aehnlichkeit mit d'eser Art Spanischer Fahrzeuge hat." (Steep rock, with two peaks, which is entirely white from the guano of the birds, has this name, because at a distance it has a resemblance to this kind of Spanish vessel). During the American Revolution, the story goes, that the captain of a French frigate was so deceived by the appearance of Sail Rock that he actually hailed it; and the echo being taken as a seeming reply, he fired a broadside; whereupon the crashing and ricochetting of his own shot created the illusion of a return fire; and a hot cannonade was continued throughout the night. Six-inch shells scattered over the island. In 1922, cargo boat of Lighthouse tender *Lilac* circled inaccessible cliffs, and discovered on west side a little bay sheltered from easterly trade winds, and a marine cave, 25 by 100 feet, at rear terraced and opening through roof 45 feet to top of jagged shelf; above which is 80-ft. vertical crag. Tankhouse built in cavern, concrete platform on crag, and acetylene Light established, 150 candlepower, flashing white, visible 9 miles.—L. H. S. Bul., II, 58.
- Saint Croix*; Island in northeastern corner of Caribbean Sea, 40 miles south-southeast of St. Thomas; St. Croix being politically included with Virgin Islands, under both Danish and American rule, and largest of said group. Area previously estimated at from 77 to 110 square miles; computed with precision by the author in 1922, and found to be 52,432 acres, or 81.93 square miles, to which may be added 196 acres, or 0.31 square miles,

for adjacent cays, making a total of 82.24 square miles. The island is elongated in form, stretching east-northeast west-southwest; extreme length, 23 miles; maximum width, 6 miles. The highest summit, Mount Eagle, has an altitude of 1,165 feet. The island is physiographically divided into three regions: West Oblong, Neck and East Triangle. There are two hill systems, built of Bluebeach; Central Slope and the Neck, of Marlstone.

St. Croix is separated from St. Thomas by a deep of 1,100 to 2,450 fathoms. It rises steeply to 600 to 800 fathoms from sea on northwest and west. Edge of submarine shelf, equal to island in area, is marked by 10 and 100 fathom curves, closely parallel. Northeast of the Neck, the shelf makes seaward; averaging 3 miles offshore, north and south, at East-end; prolongation, called Lang Bank, continuing east-northeast 10 miles. Shoals along entire south coast for 2 or 3 miles offshore. Climate warm but congenial. Mean temperature for 28 years ranges from 76.3° F. in February to 82° in August. Northeast tradewind blows most of year; rainy season, August to December; average precipitation, 47.56 inches.

The history is varied and eventful. St. Croix has belonged successively to the Caribs, Spanish, English, French, Dutch, Danes, and Americans. The island was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, November 14, 1493. He anchored, it is reported, near Saltriver Point to obtain water, and met Indians similar to the Carib of Guadeloupe, with Arawak captives from Porto Rico. The natives called the island, Ayai or Agay. Here was fought the first pitched battle in America between the red natives and the white invaders. The savage Caribs of both sexes desperately attacked the armorclad Spaniards, killing one with a poisoned arrow. Later, the slaveraiders from Hispaniola seized many natives, and a proclamation by Charles V ordered their extermination. In 50 years they had vanished. The Earl of Cumberland reported St. Croix a wilderness. Two colonies, one of Dutch, the other of French settlers, arrived in 1625 and were joined by French refugees. In 1645 the population was over 600. After a bloody clash with the English, in 1649, the Dutch retired to St. Eustatius and St. Martin. In 1650, 1,200 Spaniards from Porto Rico in turn massacred the English, the remnant escaping to St. Kitts and Bermuda. The French governor, De Poincy, in 1651, sent De Vaugalan with 160 men from St. Kitts to evict the Spaniards. To clear out the fatal miasma, the French fired the dense forests, retreated aboard their ships, to observe the vast conflagration, lasting several months, then returned, planted the ground, and prospered greatly. The soil was amazingly fertile, yielding abundant crops of tobacco, cotton, anatto, indigo, and sugar. Within 11 years the white population numbered 822.⁴

⁴The once flourishing but long vanished French "Plantages" or settlements on St. Croix during the régime of the Knights of Malta are briefly recorded in this work, with the ascertained or approximate location of each settlement, from the best accessible information. To facilitate reference, a complete alphabetic list of the entries follows: Alais, Andrieu, Andrin, Aubert, Baron, Bequel, Bilbas, Binet, Boldric, Boucher, Bourcier, Branlant, Breton, Brevet, Briant, Brunet, Buissoniere, Chausson, Coitou, Corteri, Courtebotte, Couturier, Crameni, Du Chesne, Du Fresne, Du Hamel, Du Val, Gaudri, Girard, Gobe, Granderie (2), Grange, Guillardet, Harang, Hedou, Hontum, Jacobins, La Chapelle, La Chesnaye, La Fleur, La Forest, La Granderie, La Roche, La Taille, La Verdure, Le Poids, L'Escallue, Leslie, Lesperance, Le Vert, Margerin, Martel, Mauge, Mirieu, Moncœur, Mouchet, Muri, Musnier, Muze, Neuville, Pantaléon, Parisien, Peron, Peru, Potctevin, Pontoise, Potier, Poupet (3), Provençal, Quinet, Roviére, Sanson, Sicart, Solo, Sucrerie des Anglois, Uberlan, Yuel; besides the official residence of Monsieur du Bois, Gouverneur de l'Isle. The old French names of the bays and points can be ascertained by consulting notices beginning with "Anse" and "Pointe."

In 1651-1653, Louis XIV of France transferred St. Croix, St. Christopher, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin to the Knights of Malta. They sold St. Croix in 1665 to the French West India Co., whose pernicious regulations blighted the prosperity of the colony. In 1674, on the dissolution of the company, the island reverted to the French Crown. In 1696, because of droughts, the French colonists removed to Haiti and San Domingo. In 1720 St. Croix was uninhabited. In 1727 the French captured seven English vessels, and resumed possession; but in 1733 they sold the island to King Christian VI of Denmark, for the Danish West India and Guinea Co., for 750,000 livres (\$150,000). In 1734, Gov. Frederik Moth took possession, began a survey, subdivided the island into the existing Quarters,* and parceled the land into oblong tracts, then called "plantages," now estates, each normally measuring 3,000 Danish feet (0.585 mile) in length from north-northwest to south-southeast, and 2,000 Danish feet (0.39 mile) in breadth from east-northeast to west-southwest, and containing 150 Danish acres of 40,000 square feet to the acre.* These estates were granted to immigrants from St. Eustatius, Virgin Gorda, Tortola, etc., who planted sugar cane, laid out the towns of Christiansted and Frederiksted, and the existing network of good roads. (See maps by Beck and Oxholm.) In 1751 the first census showed 122 cotton plantations and 120 sugar plantations, worked by 1,900 slaves. Insurrections occurred in 1746 and 1759, the second resulting in the killing of 25 negroes. Slaves were bought for four rix dollars each, and in 1778 the 350 planters owned 30,000 slaves. The white population consisted of English from Nevis and Antigua, Dutch (these two owning the best plantations), Irish, German Moravians, and a few Danes. In 1801 the British seized the island temporarily; again in 1807, under Sir Alex. Cochrane, but finally restored it, in 1815, by the treaty of Paris. In 1848, the slaves won their freedom under the leadership of their "General" Bourdeaux or Buddoe. In 1878 occurred an even more devastating "Laborers' Riot," when Frederiksberg was sacked, many Estate houses burned, ruining the planters.

The St. Croix Colonial Council has adopted an improved code of American laws, effective since August 1, 1920.

Christiansted and Frederiksted each has a grammar school and a junior high school. Public schools are also located at Midland, La Princesse, Peter's Rest, Lavallee and Diamond Estates.

The planters are intelligent and progressive. 49,206 acres are in farms (93 per cent of the area). The estates range in size from 146 to 2,165

* Old Danish names	* Modern Danish	English
Nord Side Qvarteer, Litr. A.	Nerdside A Kvarter.	Northside A Quarter.
Nord Side Qvarteer, Litr. B.	Nordside B Kvarter.	Northside B Quarter.
West ende Qvarteer.	Vestende Kvarter.	Westend Quarter.
Prinseens Qvarteer.	Prinseens Kvarter.	Prince Quarter.
Kongens Qvarteer.	Kongens Kvarter.	King Quarter.
Dronningens Qvarteer.	Dronningens Kvarter.	Queen Quarter.
Compagniets Qvarteer.	Kompaniets Kvarter.	Company Quarter.
Oost Ende Qvarteer, Litr. A.	Østende A Kvarter.	Eastend A Quarter.
Oost Ende Qvarteer, Litr. B.	Østende B Kvarter.	Eastend B Quarter.

* 24,000 Danish feet equal 1 Danish mile (Oxholm); 1 Danish mile equals 4.6804 English miles (S. G. T.); whence, 1 Danish foot equals 1.029689 English feet; 1 Danish square foot equals 1.06026 English square feet; 1 Danish acre of 40,000 Danish square feet equals 42,410.377 English square feet, equivalent to 0.9736 of an English acre; whence, a Plantagegrund of 150 Danish acres equals 146.04 English acres. See "Terms referring to the estates" in Introduction.

acres; there has been recently a tendency to consolidation. Each estate has, surrounding or near the manse or estate house, its own little village of stone huts, where live the families of the employees of the fields and mill, often comprising 100 persons, with stables for mules and oxen. Cattle breeding is subsidiary to cane raising, to provide work-oxen, manure, etc.

Acreage in sugar (1917), 8,684, yielding 84,126 tons of cane, from which were manufactured 8,149 tons of sugar; 90,470 gallons of rum; 168,000 gallons of molasses. Central Sugar Factory, where most of the cane is ground, was established by Government, 1876. Lagrange Sugar Factory is privately owned. Sugar-cane fields extend far up the mountain sides.

In 1921, 12,846 acres were planted in sugar cane, 450 in sea-island cotton; 33,648 were in pasture; 4,482 acres classed as uncultivable. Many cane fields have "gone back to the bush" as pasture land. The breeding of fine beef cattle is increasing.

Most of the estates are connected by a telephone system with central exchanges at Christiansted, Kingshill, and Frederiksted. Daily mail service is maintained by automobile.

Motor cars abound on the 100 miles of excellent roads. "There are many magnificent drives through avenues of coco palms, tamarind trees, and ceibas. Frangipanni, bananas, cacti, and jasmine are cultivated everywhere." Hearn describes "the wonderful variation of foliage color. * * * Gold greens, sap greens, bluish and metallic greens of many tints, reddish greens, yellowish greens. The cane fields are broad sheets of beautiful gold green, and nearly as bright are the masses of pomme-canelle frondescence, the groves of lemon and orange; while tamarinds and mahoganies are heavily somber. Everywhere palm crests soar above the wood lines, and tremble with a metallic shimmering in the blue light."—R. T. Hill.

The island, once styled "The Garden of the Danish West Indies," is densely covered with rich vegetation. Reforestation has been undertaken by the Danish West India Plantation Co., which has set out 50,000 mahogany and cedar trees. Tropical fruits are abundant. Millsbaugh, pp. 44+, describes the many luscious fruits, viz, guava, mango, cashew, mespel, kenep, soursop, custardapple, mamey, cherry, cocoa, tamarind, muriria, bellapple, red manjak, calabash, seagrape, avocado, banana, orange, lime, pineapple. Weekly steamer communication with St. Thomas by Bull Insular House Line and schooner. Also, on New York steamer route; favorite stop, Frederiksted.

In 1917 the population was 14,901, of whom only 625 (4.2 per cent) were white, 14,254 (95.5 per cent) colored; density, about 200 to the square mile. English is the prevailing language, although there is considerable use of Danish, Spanish, French, and the Creole patois.

The name bestowed by Columbus, in its Spanish form "Santa Cruz," Latin, "Sancta Crux," was transmuted during the French occupation (1651-1733) into "Sainte Croix." Various hybrid forms occur, as, "St. Crux," "Sanct Croix," etc., but "Saint Croix" gained vogue with the Danes and Americans, and is now official.

St. Croix Deep; Chasm or great submerged fault valley, severing St. Croix from the Virgin Bank, with depths of 2,410 to 2,580 fathoms; 22½ miles south of St. Thomas. A downthrown block lies within the chasm.—Deckert; Vaughan. Called in Danish "Indsenkning."

St. Crux; Hybrid Latin name of St. Croix, used in German by Dewitz.

Saint Cuyacus Bay; 520 yards wide, with fine sand beach, west of coral reef at Lagoon Point; southeastern portion of Johnson Bay, St. John. Local name said to be pronounced Kwakus; perhaps a possessive, Kwaku's. The

Creole proverb, "Kwaku blows fire," refers to a legendary braggart by this name. No "St. Cuyacus" in any church calendar. Called also Johnson Bay.

Sainte Croix; Pure French name of St. Croix.—Bellin; Ledru.

Saint George; Estate in Prince Quarter, St. Croix; embracing tract 27, William McDougall's Plantage, with numerous buildings on sloping plain, planted in sugar cane, on both sides of Mint Gut; with addition of tract 22, Robert Townson's Plantage, hilly and covered with trees and shrubbery.—Oxholm; T. 3798.

Saint James; Same as Great St. James.—Høst; Reichel; Dan. 80.

Saint James Bay; Sound, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide between St. Thomas and Great St. James Islands, with excellent anchorage for a distance of 1 mile, from Current Hole to Cow and Calf Rocks. Called by the Spanish, La Bahía de Santiago.—Century Atlas.

Saint James Cut; Passage, 300 yards wide, with 20 feet depth, but tortuous and unsafe, between Great and Little St. James Islands. Spanish, El Freu de Santiago.

Saint Jean, Bay; See St. John Bay, Anse de Saint-Jean, Copper Bay, King Bay; St. Croix.

Saint-Jean; *Isle de*; French name of St. John Island.—Bellin, I, 77; Ledru.

Saint George Beck; English equivalent of St. Georges Bæk, St. Croix.

Saint George Hill; Estate 26, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—Oxholm, H. O. 1423. On L. & W. map called "St. George's Hill." Patrimony of Thomas Armstrong's heirs.—Beck. Now Robe Hill Estate, q. v. Not to be confused with St. George Estate in Prince Quarter.

Saint George Hill; 864 feet high, lat. $17^{\circ} 43' 16.54''$ (509 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 51' 24.47''$ (721 meters); $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Westend Bay, St. Croix. Grass-covered. Also called St. George's Hill, or Signal Hill (latter duplicated).—Z.; Map. 3242.

Saint Georges Bæk; Danish name of stream, 4 miles long, rising on Two-Friends Estate, flowing south through Groveplace, Plessen, Diamond, and Enfield Green and emptying west of Breid Bay, St. Croix.—Z. The west fork is called Mint Gut.

Saint-George's Hill; St. George Hill, St. Croix.—P. D. J. Eggers gives altitude as 937 feet.

Saint James Islands; Group off east end of St. Thomas Island, composed of Great St. James, Little St. James, Dog, I., Fish Cay, and some rocky islets. Called by the Spanish, Los Dos Santiagos.

St. Jan; Danish name of St. John Island; probably from Dutch "Sint Jan."

S. Jan Plantage; Same as St. John Estate, St. Croix.—Old.

Saint John; Island, 9 miles long, 5 miles wide; area 12,275 acres or 19.2 square miles. It extends through $4^{\circ} 28.7''$ of latitude from Ram Head, $18^{\circ} 18' 0.9''$, to Mary Bluff, $18^{\circ} 22' 29.6''$, and through $8^{\circ} 54.4''$ of longitude, from Eastend Point, $64^{\circ} 39' 05.6''$, to Moravian Point, $64^{\circ} 48' 00''$. Much fine scenery; several peaks above 1,200 feet, highest 1,277 feet. Pillsbury Sound, 2 miles wide, on west, separates St. John from St. Thomas. St. John is best watered of group, but has little arable land. Spanish name, San Juan; French, Saint-Jean; Dutch, Sint-Jan; Danish, St. Jan. Discovered by Columbus. Danes took possession 1684. Settlement effected by 16 St. Thomas planters, 1716-17. Bloody slave-insurrection in 1773. Then, 109 plantations; 69 in 1775 (27 devoted to sugar cane); 62 in 1795, with white population, 3,000; slaves, 2,500. Principal families of Hollandish extraction, speaking Dutch-Creole, now English. Population (1917), 959, chiefly blacks; density 50 to the square mle. Island divided into 5 quar-

ters, old and new names as follows: (1) Cruitz-bay, Cruz Bay; (2) Maho Bay, Maho; (3) Riffbay, Reef Bay; (4) Coral Bay; (5) Oostende, East-end. Leading industries: Cattle raising, sugar, shipping. Prior to the destructive hurricane of 1916, the island was celebrated for the culture of the Bay-tree, *Pimenta acris*, and distillation of bay-oil from its leaves, for making bay-rum. Principal school at Emmaus. Post office and Government station at Cruz Bay. Truck farms prosper; 1,000 acres under cultivation. The island produces plantains, bananas, sapodillas, oranges, mangoes, limes, coconuts, and other fruits. It is overgrown with herbage for cattle, and with open woods of aromatic trees, thronged with beautiful birds. Views from breezy hilltops unrivaled for magnificent panoramas of vividly green isles, countless beaches of cream-white sand, glittering surf, dark blue or green sea, and bright blue sky. Nature invites riding, hunting, fishing, boating, bathing, and free wild life. On ruined estates, all over island, are old cannon, relics of days when buccaneers hid in the land-locked bays from French and Spanish cruisers. Eastend Peninsula encloses Coral Bay, q. v. Regular communication with St. Thomas is maintained by several sloops.

Saint John; Estate in St. Croix, comprising tracts 50, 2, 11, 12, in Queen (Dronning) Quarter, with 34b in Company Quarter. Colonel Charles Pym Burt's Plantage. Variants: S. Jan; St. John, St. John's.

Saint John Bay; 450 yards wide, with fine sand beach, between Cables Point and Prettyklip Point, Eastend Quarter, St. Thomas.—T. 3778a; Map 3240; local information. Several otherwise good authorities transfer name St. John's Bay to indentation properly called Smith Bay, on other side of Cables Point.

St. John's Bay; Erroneously identified with Smith Bay, q. v.—Reichel; Dewitz; Dan. 265; Br. 2452; H. O. 3903. See Saint John Bay.

Saint Maria; same as Santa Maria Estate, located by Reichel east of south end of Santa Maria Bay, north shore of St. Thomas.

Saint Maria Bay; Santa Maria or Tallard Bay.—Reichel.

St. Marie; Santa Maria Estate, St. Thomas.—Hornbeck.

Saint Martin; Old Estate, 630 yards west-southwest of St. Peter; located at 1,265-foot hill, cultivation on east, or road fork on southwest; in St. Thomas. On Küffner's map, spelled "S. Martens."

S. Martens Plantage; St. Martin Estate, St. T.—Old.

St. Mary Bay; Santa Maria or Tallard Bay.—Dan. 80.

Saint Peter; Estate on 1,495-foot hill, just northwest of Signal Hill, St. Thomas; lat. 18° 21' 22.6" (695 m.), long. 64° 56' 42.4" (1,244 m.). On eighteenth century maps, shown as "S. Pieter."

Saint Peter; Estate, on northeastern shoulder of Lang Ridge, 1 mile east of Christiansted; comprising tract 3 (Peter Heyliger, jr.), with some ground attached on west, detached on south; Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.

S. Pieter; St. Peter Estate, St. Thomas.—Old.

St. Thomas; City, port, post office, cable station, chief and only incorporated town on St. Thomas Island, and seat of government of the Virgin Islands of the United States. St. Thomas lies 40 miles east of Fajardo and 70 miles from San Juan, Porto Rico; 1,442 miles south 20° east from New York. The town lies along the north shore or head of St. Thomas Harbor, on three low spurs of the Island Ridge, dubbed by sailors "Foretop, Main-top, and Mizzen-top"; but on the recent map named "French Hill, Berg Hill, and Government Hill." Fredericksberg or "Bluebeard Hill" marks the eastern limits. After abortive attempts at settlement by the Dutch in 1657

and the Danes in 1666 (see "St. Thomas; Island") Iversens' expedition established a permanent colony in 1672. Christiansfort was erected; about a sailors' inn and "taphouse" arose a village (Dorp, Dorf), later becoming "the city" (Byen), long vulgarly called "Tappus" (Taphus, Taphys, Taphuis, Zapfhaus, Wirtshaus), but christened by King Christian V, in honor of his consort, her Royal Highness "Charlotte Amalia." "Amaliborg" was the officially used briefer synonym. The western section was called "Brandenborgeri"; the free-negro quarter "Sukasa." But popular usage established the name "Saint Thomas," which was finally adopted for the post office, by the U. S. Geographic Board, January 5, 1921. Charlotte Amalia had been made a free port, 1756-1764, and prospered, though fire-swept in 1804 and 1806. The peak of its prosperity was in 1821 to 1830, just before the era of steam navigation. Among objects of interest are the two conspicuous towers, popularly known as Bluebeard Castle and Blackbeard Castle; the quaint red fort at the waterside; the West India & Panama Telegraph Co.'s cable office; market, banks, and stores; parks; Lutheran church; Hotel "1829"; Grand Hotel, with its 100-foot ballroom and relief map of the island. The principal financial institutions are the St. Thomas Savings Bank, established in 1847, and the "Dansk-Vestindiske National Bank" (National Bank of the Danish West Indies), chartered in 1905 under a 30-year concession from the Danish Government, with \$1,000,000 capital, to issue bank notes (\$250,000 in circulation), negotiate real-estate mortgage loans, furnish credit information, etc. The latter bank has branches at Christiansted and Frederiksted. The streets of St. Thomas are electrically lighted. Tourists extol its comfort, convenience, and charm as one of the most picturesque spots in the Caribbean. The three-hilled town has a single level street, parallel to the water front, forming the common base of three cone-shaped clusters of habitations; most of them dazzlingly white, but interspersed with blue, yellow, gray, and orange; all framed against the dull-green background of the ridge. The other thoroughfares, often aided by stone steps, climb up and down the three hills. On these, especially on Government Hill, are situated the most attractive residences, affording constant enjoyment of the refreshing breeze and beautiful panorama. The official and mercantile classes compose a quaint social caste, small, exclusive, courteous, harmonious. The white population in 1917 numbered 720, colored 7,027; total, 7,747.

Saint Thomas; Island, 12 miles long, 1 to 3 miles wide, area 17,357 acres (inclusive of 17 shore rocks, together covering 3 acres), or 27.12 square miles. The island lies 40 miles east of Porto Rico, 150 miles northwest of St. Kitts, and extends through 4' 51.1" in latitude, from 18° 18' 16.1" to 18° 23' 07.2" N., and through 12' 35.8' in longitude, from 64° 49' 56.0" to 65° 02' 31.8" west of Greenwich. St. Thomas is of volcanic origin. The main ridge, called by the Danes, "Hovedkjaeden," extends east-west the length of the island, and is composed of steep rocky hills, sparsely covered with vegetation, the original forest growth having been cut away for lumber and charcoal. Two summits rise to an altitude of over 1,500 feet, viz. Crown Mountain, 1,550 feet and Signal Hill, 1,504 feet. Many of the mountain-spurs slope down to the shore, and form protected bays, where buccaneers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries found concealment and refuge between voyages of depredation on the Spanish main. Climate salubrious; particularly enjoyable during first quarter of year, when the trade-wind blows, and the mean temperature is 78° F., rarely falling as low as 64° F., while from August to October the mean is 84° F., rarely

rising above 91° F. Average rainfall, 38.23 inches; ranging from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in March to over 6 inches in October and November. Drinking water is stored in cisterns, owing to dearth of wells and streams. St. Thomas was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage in 1493. Aboriginal inhabitants, Caribs and Arawaks. First colony planted in 1657 by the Dutch, who abandoned it, and migrated to New Amsterdam, now New York. The Danes arrived in the ship *De Endracht*, and took formal possession on March 30, 1666, but their colony, Smidtberg, also failed. The Island was retaken by the Dutch, then held by the English in 1667. The Danish West-India & Guinea Co. was formed at Copenhagen in 1671, and dispatched an expedition under Gov. Jorgen Iversen, with about 100 persons aboard the *Fero*, who arrived in St. Thomas Harbor, May 25, 1672, and next day hoisted the Danish flag, erected Christiansfort, and effected a permanent settlement at Charlotte Amalia. The English governor of Tortola showed a benevolent spirit. Slavery was introduced during the next eight years. The island was governed from 1680 to 1684 by the Esmit brothers, who made it a refuge for pirates and runaway slaves. The next governor, George Milan, was sent home for execution. Christopher Heins succeeded, dying in 1689. John Lorentz, an able administrator, then established order and solvency, dying in 1702. The Brandenburger Trading Co., with Dutch merchants as principal shareholders, was admitted in 1685, and brought great prosperity. Huguenot refugees from St. Kitts were granted asylum. In 1755 the King of Denmark acquired the company's rights, and soon after made the harbor a free port. It has since retained the commercial supremacy of the Virgin Islands. It was seized by the English for 10 months in 1801-2; again held by them, 1807-1815; then restored and held by Denmark for more than a century. Slavery was abolished in 1848; agriculture thereafter becoming decadent. Population, reduced by emigration to Haiti, San Domingo, and the United States, in 1917 numbered 10,191; a density of 376 to the square mile; but 76 per cent are congregated in St. Thomas City, and the rural population is being rapidly depleted. Eighty-seven per cent are descendants of the negro slaves. The abandoned plantations are being overgrown with Lantana. Administratively, the island is subdivided into 11 quarters, of which 3 are city wards, viz. King, Queen, and Crownprince; and 8 rural districts or townships. These last, from west to east, are denominated: Westend, Little Northside, Southside, Great Northside, New (or Prince George), French Bay, Eastend, and Redhook. Adjacent cays, as far east as Grass Cay and Dog Island, both inclusive, are attached to the nearest quarter of St. Thomas Island. In 1715 there were 160 estates or plantations; now only 63 are in cultivation. There are 15 miles of good roads. An improved code of American laws has been adopted by the colonial council for the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John, effective July 1, 1921. It makes school attendance compulsory up to the age of 15, and safeguards the public health.

St. Thomas Estate; Sugar plantation, laid out by the West India Co., where the Sugar Estate Road from St. Thomas City joins roads to Tutu and Long Bay; about 1,200 yards east of Bluebeard Hill and 680 yards east-northeast of Long Bay Beach, St. Thomas Harbor. Called by Van Keulen *Compagnies Plantagle*; locally, Sugar Estate; on Holst's map, Thomas.—Horn.; Reichel; Br. 2183; etc.

Saint Thomas Harbor; Principal port in Virgin Islands; occupying an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in the crater of extinct volcano; situated near middle of southern coast of St. Thomas Island, inclosed on the west by Hassel

Island; with bottlenecked entrance, and perfectly landlocked. Length, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Width, between Cowell and Mühlenfels Points, 1,200 yards; between Frederik and Lisenlund Points, 730 yards; passing Rupert Rock, 500 yards; Basin, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; from Long Bay to Mud Hole, inclusive, 2,500 yards. Best description in P. R. & V. I. Coast Pilot, pp. 124-127. Best representation on Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 933. Locally referred to simply as "The Harbor"; Danish, Havn, or Havnen; French La Rade, etc. This harbor is one of the best in the Antilles, and enjoys a well deserved reputation as a coaling station and port of refuge; although in 1867, a cyclone wrecked or stranded every vessel in the Harbor, with the loss of 1,000 lives. It affords ample facilities for the expeditious coaling of steamers by day or night, and is much resorted to by shipping on account of its floating-dock, shipyards, marine slips, wharves provided with electric cranes, oil reservoirs, coal depots, fresh-water tanks, machine shops, warehouses, and repair shops. The Harbor commands the gateway into the Caribbean through Virgin Passage, and is in close proximity to other first gateways. It is the port call of passenger steamers from New York and European ports, for vessels bound for the Panama Canal, Central America, and for South America via the Lesser Antilles. Steamers lie alongside wharves. No landing fee. Five-days' trip from Newport News; six days from New York, distance 1,400 miles; distance to Laguaira 480 miles and to Colon 1,020 miles. This harbor has been celebrated since the days of the buccaneers. Here merchantmen sought refuge from pirates or warships, or found a market for contraband or clandestine trade with the Spanish coasts. Ober vividly describes the weird scene when modern ships are coaled at night by shouting black women under torchlight, adding that this harbor is "worthy of all the adjectives one can heap upon it—magnificent, glorious, gemlike, everything except hurricane proof * * *. The sweet land breeze brings off the fragrance of a thousand flowers and the strange, pungent odors of the terrene tropics."

Sally's Fancy; Estate, 31, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix; measuring 2,000 by 1,500 feet; House, 1,200 yards northwest of Great Pond. In 1754 Mrs.

Helm's Plantage; in 1799, Beckman's; in 1854, Arnesen's. See Sight.

Salmon Hill; Sharp northern spur of Carina Mountain, St. Croix. Perhaps for Salomon Hill.

Salmon Hill; Estate, also called Carina or Carina Mountain, 23 (east $\frac{1}{2}$ of Boffron Plantage, also counted as north $\frac{1}{2}$ of 24), and 24 (or south $\frac{1}{2}$ of same, John Michel's Plantage), Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.

Salmon Hill Dalen; Danish, Salmon Hill Valley, St. Croix.—Eggers.

Salomon; Estate of Nicolay Salomon, 44a. and 45a; Humbug, Queen Quarter, St. Croix.—West, p. 294; Beck.

Salomon Bay; Cove in western part of Hull Bay, St. Thomas.

Salomon Bay; Open bight, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, 740 yards northeast of Lind Point, and west of Kancel Point, Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John. Called by Oxholm Salomons Bay. Kancel Hill, 560 yards southeast, is locally known as John-Solomon Hill.—Map, 3241.

Salt Cay; Island, 242 feet high, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, area 55.82 acres; northwest of West Cay, $\frac{1}{3}$ mile off Westend, St. Thomas. Saltkey on some maps.

Salt Cay Passage; Same as Saltcay Passage.—C. P.

Saltcay Passage; nearly 1 mile wide, between Dutchcap and Salt Cay; depths 13 to 19 fathoms, clear of dangers, except a covered rock, 325 yards southwest of Dutchcap Cay.—Local name.

- Saltfod Fjord*; Danish equivalent of Saltriver Bay, St. Croix. Zabriskie has, "Salt River Fjord."
- Saltkey*; Salt Cay.—Horn.; Retchel; Dewitz.
- Saltpan Bay*; Variant of Saltpond Bay, name applied to several bays, especially to either of two, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart, at southeastern extremity of St. John; the more westerly also called Grootpan or Mandel Bay; the other, Zoutpan or Concordia Bay.
- Saltpanne Bay*; Variant of Saltpan, Zoutpan, or Saltpond Bay, q. v., St. John.—Reichel. Named by G. B. Concordia Bay, q. v.
- Saltpond*; 80 by 330 yards in size, on sandy isthmus joining Ramhead Peninsula to mainland of St. John I.; only saltbearing pond on this end of island. Hence, Concordia Bay, Estate, and Hill, are all locally denominated Saltpond. Hence, also, this may be designated, Concordia Saltpond.
- Saltpond*; Estate house on Saltpond or Concordia Hill, St. John. 445 feet west-northwest of lone house, Southside Road turns sharply, extending west-northwest and north. G. P. "Salt" at turn; lat. $18^{\circ} 18' 50''$ (1,533 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 42' 30''$ (869 m.).
- Saltpond Bay*; English equivalent of Saltpan or Zoutpan Bay, now called Concordia Bay, St. John.
- Saltpond Hill*; Same as Concordia Hill, St. John.—T. 3,783.
- Salt Revier Bay*; Saltriver Bay, St. Croix.—Old. Same authority has Saltrewierbayen, Salzrivierbay, etc.
- Saltrewierbayen*; Salt River Bay; St. Croix.—Udtog.
- Salt River*; Stream forming embayment about midway of northern coast of St. Croix, composed of Concordia Creek, Sugar Bay, and Saltriver Bay. Danish, Saltfod; French, Riviere Salee; Spanish, Rio Salado.
- Saltriver*; Estate, on western side of Saltriver Bay, St. Croix; comprising tracts 2a (Charles Aitkens Plantage), 2b (Henry Ryan), 10a (Kirkegaard Hill), with Greig's Fort (Fort Greig) and Toldvaghuset (The Customs Guardhouse). Old milltower, top 160 feet, and Estate house $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of bay, at foot of east spur of Saltriver Hills, on road from Concordia Creek along northern coast to Prosperity.—Dewitz; T. 3799, 3838.
- Saltriver Bakker*; Danish name of Saltriver Hills, St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Saltriver Bay*; Irregular inlet, with several arms, bordered by mangrove swamps, opening on northern coast of St. Croix, long. $64^{\circ} 45' 11''$ to $40''$.—Chart 905. Variants: Salt Revier Bay, Saltrewierbayen, Saltriver Flord, Salt River Bay, Salzrivierbay, Saltfodfjord, Bahia del Rio Salado, etc.
- Salt River Bay*; same as Saltriver Bay, St. Croix.—P. D. J.; Dewitz.
- Saltriver Hills*; Mountain knot, with two chief summits, 860 and 872 feet, near northern coast of St. Croix; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Baron Bluff, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-southwest of Saltriver Point, and 2 miles east of Mount Eagle.—Chart 905. Danish, Saltriver Bakker; also known as Saltriver Mountain.
- Salt River Mount*; Saltriver Mountain, St. Croix.—H. O. Publ. 129.
- Saltriver Mountain*; Same as Saltriver Hills, St. Croix.
- Salt River Point*; Same as Saltriver Point, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423, 2818.
- Saltriver Point*; Low salient angle of northern coast of St. Croix; prominently marked by a grassy hill 280 yards in rear, 121 feet high; lat. $17^{\circ} 40' 58.51''$, long. $64^{\circ} 44' 57.04''$; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Christiansted, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Baron Bluff.—Chart 905. French, Pointe de la Riviere Salee; Spanish, Punta del Rio Salado. Here Columbus anchored, November 14, 1493, to replenish his water supply, and encountered the natives, who gave the name of the country as Agai.
- Saltvandpenge*; Danish equivalent of Saltwater-Money (Rock), q. v.

- Saltwater-Money Rock**; Islet, 8 feet high, area 10 square rods, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Kalkun Cay, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southwest of Westend, St. Thomas; lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 48''$ (1,473 m.); long. $65^{\circ} 02' 59''$ (1,744 m.).—T. 3,769 D. R., p. 26; Z.; Dan. 80; Holst.; C. P.; Map 3,240. Called by Spanish, Roca del Agua Salada.
- Salt Water Money Rk**; Saltwater Money Rock, q. v.—H. O. 3903, etc.
- Saltrivierbay**; Saltriver Bay, St. Croix.—Old.
- Sam Point**; Separating Chocolate Hole from Devers Bay, southwestern shore of St. John. Local name; also called, Samsy Point.
- Samsy Båy**; earlier name for Devers Bay, St. John. Point at northwest retains name, Sam or Samsy Point.—Oxholm.
- Sancta Cruz**; Latin form of name Santa Cruz or St. Croix; signifying "Holy Cross," Danish; "Hellig Kors."
- Sanct Croix**; Same as Saint Croix.—Udtog, II, 5.
- Sand Bay**; Eight 200 yards wide on eastern shore of Water Island, midway between Banana Point and Sprat Point.—C. P. p. 128; T. 3,771; Dan. 265. Dutch, Zand, "Sand"; Zandig, "Sandy."
- Sand Båy**; Alternative of Coki Bay, q. v.; called Baie Sand on French chart 2,312. Water Bay, on the opposite side of Coki Point, has also been called Sand Båy; as has Sandy Bay, a bight on eastern shore of Water Island near Westend, besides various other bays and coves. The name has value only as a description, too common to serve as a distinctive name.
- Sandbay**; Same as last.—Oldendorp; Reichel, etc.
- Sandbay Punt**; Sharp rocky little salient, 130 yards long, at foot of 566-foot acclivity 460 yards southeast; separating Botany Bay from Sandy Bay, Westend, St. Thomas.—Van Keulen. G. P. "Bot"; lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 25''$ (776 m.), long. $65^{\circ} 02' 06''$ (181 m.). No modern name.
- Sandboard Shoal**; Reef in Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix; shoaler portion of Scotch Bank; equivalent of Danish Sandbordet.
- Sandbordet**; Sandboard Shoal, or Scotch Reef, at Basin or Christiansted Harbor entrance, St. Croix.—Dan. 219; Hansen; St. Thomas Almanack.
- Sanders Bay**; Curving indentation at south end of Coral Harbor; about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile across between Pen Point and Ingang Point.—Map 3241. Named Sanders Gut Bay, on field sheet.—T. 3783.
- Sanders Gut**; Ravine on northeast slope of Bordeaux Mountains, whence it descends to Sanders Bay, Coral Harbor, St. John. Probably from the tree, Red Sanders or Sandalwood, growing wild there.
- Sandta**; Spanish name, meaning "Watermelon," also spelled "Zandfa"; applied to Watermelon Cay, St. John. Described as "Cayuelo Acantilado" (steep little cay).—Der.
- Sand Punt**; According to Van Keulen same as Banana Point, Water Island; but name Sandy Point is now assigned to another point 140 yards west.
- Sand Punt**; Sandy Point, St. Croix.—Old.; who also has Sandpoint.
- Sand Punt**; Sandy Point, St. Croix.—Beck.
- Sandy Bay**; 330 yards wide, with fine sand beach, St. Thomas, separated by rocky projection from Botany Bay on northeast, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of west Point, on northern coast of Island.—Bp. 17122; Map 3240. Also called, Sandbay, Baye de Sable, etc.
- Sandy Point**; Shore-angle 300 yards west of Banana Point, at northern end of Water Island. G. P., "Ank" (fluke of large Anchor protruding 1 foot from sand); lat. $18^{\circ} 19' 52.5''$ (1,614 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 54' 50.5''$ (1,475 meters). Van Keulen places legend "Sand Punt" at Banana Point.

- Sandy Point**; Westernmost extremity of St. Croix Island, on Stonyground Estate, on tract deeded to J. W. Schossen, 1,040 yards north-northwest of Southwest Point, with which it is sometimes identified. French, *Pointe de Sable*; Danish, *Sandpynt*. Lat. $17^{\circ} 40' 57.3''$ (1,760 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 54' 16.06''$ (473 meters).
- Sandypoint Lagoon**; Westend or Camporico Saltpond, St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Sandy Point Rock**; Elongated reef, in West Gregerie Channel, with depths of 1 foot at northeast, and 3 feet at 50 yards southwest, midway between Sandy Point and Gregerie Bank, 250 yards from each. Another reef, with 1-foot depth, lies between Sandy Point and Sandy Point Rock. Called by Spanish *La Piedra de Punta Sandy*.
- San Juan**; Spanish name of St. John Island.—Der.
- Sanson**; Seventeenth century French Plantage, near Slob Estate, St. Croix.—Lapointe.
- Santa Cruz**; Spanish name of Saint Croix; so called by Christopher Columbus, who discovered the Island on November 14, 1493, being also the name ordinarily in use among non-Danish-speaking inhabitants prior to the cession to the United States. The name is also in common use adjectively to designate the celebrated Santa Cruz molasses and Santa Cruz rum, both made from the sugar, which is the principal product of the island.—Eggers, B. A. 130, 2,600; Lippincott.
- Santa Maria**; Estate at southeast corner of south cove of S. Maria Bay, according to Dewitz and Reichel; but 1,080 yards east-southeast, at 870-foot contour, according to T. 3770. "Santa Maria Estate, Old Works," there shown on Map 3240. S. Maria on B. A. Chart 2452; also spelled, *St. Marie*.
- Santa Maria Bay**; 1 mile wide, between Vluck Point and Stumpy Point, 2 miles east of Westend Point, in Westend Quarter, north shore of St. Thomas I.; formerly called "Tallard Bay," q. v. On south side of bay thus defined, is an inner circular cove, Santa Maria Bay, properly so-called, 500 to 600 yards wide, with a landing at Oley (? Ole) in southeastern bend. Variant forms: *St. Maria*, *St. Mary*, *Marie*.
- Santa Maria Gut**; Ravine and torrent draining into Santa Maria Bay, St. Thomas.—Eggers, p. 67.
- Santa Maria Hill**; 639 feet high, 290 yards northwest of Santa Maria Estate, crest of sharp ridge extending 1,000 yards northwest to Santa Maria Point, Westend Quarter, St. Thomas. G. P., "Maria"; lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 42''$ (1,294 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 59' 16.4''$ (482 meters).
- Santa Maria Point**; Rectangular salient of bluff at foot of Santa Maria Ridge, eastern entrance of Santa Maria Bay proper, northern shore of St. Thomas.
- Santa Maria Ridge**; Extending southeast from Santa Maria Point, 1,000 yards to Santa Maria Hill, 639 feet high, thence along watershed to Santa Maria Estate "old works."
- Santa Maria Trail**; Old abandoned road, leaving Bonne Esperance Road near Santa Maria Estate "old works," thence west-northwest to near Santa Maria Bay, St. Thomas; thence southwest, passing John Oley, to the Saddle. A good road continues thence to Perseverance Estate and Bay, southern coast.—T. 3770.
- Santiago, la Bahia de**; St. James Bay, q. v.—Der., p. 288.
- Santiago Chico**; Spanish name of Little St. James Island.—Der.
- Santiago Grande**; Spanish name of Great St. James Island.—Der.
- San Tomas Chico**; Group composed of Salt Cay and West Cay, St. Thomas.—Der., p. 285-6. Spanish equivalent of "Little St. Thomas"; but differently applied.

Sara Hill; 216 feet high, overlooking Mosquito Bay and Krum Bay; Southside Quarter, St. Thomas. (Not Sarah.)—G. B.

Sarah Hill; Same as Sara Hill, St. Thomas.—DR. T. 3769-70.

Savaan Eyland; Dutch name of Savana Island.—K.

Savana Hill; 269 feet high, lat. 18° 20' 21.703'', long. 65° 05' 00.585'', 350 yards northeast of Virgin Point, Savana Island. G. P., "Savana."—O. R. 73713.

Savana Island; 269 feet high, 1 mile long, ½ mile wide, area 173.3 acres, with 0.6 acre for adjacent rocks; 2 miles west-southwest of Westend Point of St. Thomas. Island used as goat farm (Spanish, Cabral); overgrown with "Catch-and-keep" vines (*Acacia sarmentosa*), small trees and underbrush; on western side, rise many Teyer-palms (*Thrinax*). Name variously spelled by early cartographers: Savaan, Savane, Savana, Savannah, Savanna; also called Cabrita or Cabrito, and Green I.; erroneously, Klein St. Thomas.—T. 3769 and D. R. p. 13. A rocky reef extends 330 yards eastward, described in the Derrotero as, "una Cadena de Rocas limpias, acantiladas" (a Chain of Rocks clear, steep). Over an area of 50 square rods are several rocks awash and two bare, one 6 feet high, lat. 18° 20' 35.4'' (1,087 m.), long. 65° 04' 19.3'' (567 m.).

Savana Island Passage; Savana Passage.—B. A. 2452.

Savana Passage; 2,000 yards wide, between Savana Island and Kalkun Cay.—B. A. 2600; C. P.; Map 3240. Also called, Savana Island Passage; by the Spanish, Paso ó Pasaje de la Isla Cabrito.

Savannah Island; Variant spelling of name Savana I.—Holst's Ms. Map.

Savanna; Variant spelling of name Savana I.—Mortimer; Bellin, I, 77. Also, with alternative, "or Green Island."—P. D. J.

Schay; Plantage of Michael Schay, now Shoy Estate, St. Croix.

Schimmelmann; Plantage or estate, represented as about 1,500 yards northeast of St. Thomas Harbor; possibly where buildings are indicated 730 meters northeast of beach.—Old. Name of family at Copenhagen, who shortly afterwards appear as owners of Princess Estate and Princess stock farm in St. Croix. Before 1851 they had also acquired Grange.

School-of-Fish; Shoal, awash at low water, 100 yards from shore, southeast from Fortberg Hill, western side of Hurricane Hole, St. John.

Schooner Channel; ¾ mile long, 14 feet deep, buoyed, passing 125 yards west of Fort Louise Augusta, and behind Round Reef, Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix.—C. P. Also called, Sloop Channel.

Schorbomonoch Eyland; Islet in passage between St. Thomas (Isaak de Klert punt) and "St. Jan of Groot St. Jems" (St. James) Island.—K. Same as Current Rock, q. v. Cf. Schorbomanok.—Bellin.

Schorbomanok; Isle apparently same as Steven-May or Meeren Cay (q. v.), but probably Current Rock, St. Thomas.—Bellin, I, 78.

Schwarz Pünt; German name of Black Point, St. Thomas.—Old.

Scorpion Rock; More usual, but less correct, name of Scorpion Rocks.—B. A. 2188; L. H. S.; W. I. P.; Fr. 2312.

Scorpion Rocks; Small shoal of coralheads, depth 3 fathoms, near center of St. Thomas Harbor entrance fairway, between Cowell Point and Muhlentfels Point. Also called, Scorpion Rock; Spanish, La Piedra Scorpion. Discovered in 1851 by H. M. S. *Scorpion*, Lieut. G. B. Lawrance commanding, and first shown on his chart of the Harbor.

Scotch Bank; Sandy shoal, in spots only 4 feet deep, extending from Fort Louise Augusta northeast 1¾ miles, forming eastern side of Christiansted Harbor approach and entrance.—C. P.; H. O. 2090, 1058, 1423, 1002. Also called, Scotch Reef; Spanish, Banco Escoces; Danish, Skotske Banke

- (Sandbordet); and Sandboard Shoal or Reef; on Löwenörn's chart, "Det grüne Wand" (the green water).
- Scotch Reef*; Same as Scotch Bank, St. Croix; Scotch Shoal, more appropriate.—St. Thomas Almanack (1878), p. 50.
- Seeven*; Same as Sieben, q. v., St. John.—T. 3772, DR.
- Seeven Ridge*; 736 feet high, spur (Udlöb) of Camelberg massif, crossing Esperance Road 500 yards east of Seeven Estate, and projecting southwest $\frac{5}{8}$ mile, Reefbay Quarter, St. John.
- Seeven Trail*; Short cut through brush on west side of Seeven Ridge, from Fish Bay, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north to Seeven Estate, St. John.—T. 3772, DR.
- Seine Bay*; Reseau Bay, St. Thomas, q. v.—T. 3771 & DR.
- Sempill*; Old Estate at southeast end of trail up valley between Northside Estate and Ham Bay, St. Croix. Also spelled Sempills.—H. O. 1423.
- Senior Cay*; Variant of Sinjo or Zinjo, unless these last are corruptions of the former.—Holst's MS. map. Same as Mingo Cay.
- Sessman*; Estate on western bench of Gift Hill, locally known as Sessman or Cessman Hill, q. v. Cf. T. 3779. In Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John.
- Sessman Hill*; Gift Hill, St. John.—T. 3772, 3779, DR.
- Sessman Hill Road*; Same as Gift Hill Road, St. John, q. v.
- Seven Hills*; Group of hills in eastern part of St. Croix, including Mount Washington; 640-foot peak 640 yards east; 850-foot peak $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east, marked G. P. "Seven"; 740-foot bench north of last; Pole Hill, 573 feet high, to northwest; and two other summits of 554 and 507 feet, respectively, on spur recurring westward. G. P., "Seven"; lat. $17^{\circ} 44' 40.17''$ (1,235 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 38' 28.81''$ (849 meters).
- Sevenhills*; Estate, 16a (Isaac de la Motha and Calvallo), Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix. Old house and mill at head of glen traversed by road from Towers. Hills rimming glen present about seven summits.—Oxholm.
- Shark Islet or Cay*; Rock, 150 yards long, 32 feet high, area $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres. 590 yards east-southeast of Cabes Point, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile off northeast shore of St. Thomas Island. Several rocks, one 11 feet high, lie northeast. The name is a translation of Haye, applied by the French and Dutch navigators; Spanish equivalent, Tiburon.
- Shelf Point*; Southeast angle of Salt Cay. G. P. "Shelf" (12 feet high); lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 40.2''$ (1236 meters), long. $65^{\circ} 03' 3.5''$ (120 meters); on brick-red ledge, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of gravel beach.—D. T. Station No. 135.
- Shipley Battery*; Ruined fortification on Shipley Hill, Hassel Island; now smallpox hospital; St. Thomas. Shipley, on Dan. 80.
- Shipley Hill*; 210 feet high, summit of north half of Hassel Island. G. P., "Hassel"; lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 11.712''$ (360 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 56' 14.648''$ (430.1 meters).—T. 3771; O. R. 73713 I.
- Shipleys Batterie*; Shipley Battery.—Rohde.
- Ships' Graveyard*; Krum Bay, q. v., and its beach.
- Shoy*; Estate, 44 and 45; Michael Schay (Shea?) Plantage; now generally called Shoy's, on north coast, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.—Map 3242. Extended to include tract 46, Punnett Plantage; 45b, Darby Hill; (45b and 46b, also known as Anna's Hope); and all of 6 north of main road (see Robert Hill). In 1851 F. Du Bois' sugar plantation.
- Shoy Lagoon*; Another name for Altona Lagoon, or its eastern segment.—Field Col. Mus., Botany, Vol. I, map, p. 546.
- Shoy Point*; Sharp rocky projection, with 75-foot knoll 160 yards south, on north coast of St. Croix, $\frac{7}{8}$ mile east-northeast of Fort Louise Augusta, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile north of Shoy Estate; 630 yards west of north from Shoy Mill. Locally called, "Shoy's Point"; by Lapointe, "Pointe de la Petit Anse."

- Shoys*; Same as Shoy or Schay Estate, St. Croix.—L. & W.; Dewitz; H. O. 1423.
- Shoy Washer Point*; Rocky projection, 325 yards northwest of Shoy Mill, St. Croix. Locally called, Shoy's Washer.
- Sibbe Bay*; On northern shore of Eastend Peninsula, St. John, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Eastend Point. Called by Oxholm, Sibbes Bay; identified by Lieut. Lawrence with Newfoundland Bay, q. v.
- Sicart*; Seventeenth century French plantage, not far from 256-foot hill 1,200 yards northeast of Cornhill, south side of Neck, St. Croix.—L.
- Sieben*; Old Estate on southwest bench of Camelberg Peak, at right turn of Espérance Road, 100 yards north-northeast of Fish Bay, in Reefbay Quarter, St. John. Once stately mansion now in ruins, with two old half-buried guns, reminders of days of piracy.—Reichel; Dewitz. Dutch, Zeven; now pronounced and spelled Seeven, q. v. Confused by Oxholm with Molendal, q. v.
- Sight*; Estate, tracts 20 and 32, measuring 2,000 by 4,500 feet, Eastend Quarter, St. Croix. In 1754 belonged to heirs of Gov. Johannes Heyllger. It occupies a gap of central ridge between Maria Hill and Mt. Washington. Road across island from Southgate to Great Pond traverses eastern edge of Sight Estate.—Q.; Z. *Scorpion* survey reported this united with Sally's Fancy, Petronella, and Lowry Hill.
- Sight Gap*; Space over 1,000 yards wide, on main watershed of St. Croix between Maria Hill and Mt. Washington, where elevation suddenly drops to chain of low hills; lowest col, where road from Southgate Plain crosses toward Great Pond Plain, only 140 feet above sea level.
- Sight Mill*; Prominent object observed by navigators entering Buck Island Channel, north of St. Croix. Mill is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Christiansted, in lat. $17^{\circ} 44' 32.91''$ (1,012 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 40' 08.45''$ (249 meters), on summit of 180-foot hill commanding view or "sight" of both north and south coasts, and in sight of mariners off either; 175 yards east is 200-foot summit; 260 yards east, 140-foot col, where road across island passes gap.
- Sight Mound*; Hill, site of Sight Mill, q. v.—*Scorpion* survey, view.
- Signal Bierget*; I. e., Signalberg or Signal Hill, with definite article suffixed; Danish name of Signal Hill, as given by Rohde.
- Signal Hill*; 1,504 feet high, most remarkable and second highest summit of main ridge, nearly in center of St. Thomas Island. Written Signalhill on Danish 265; Signal Bierget, by Rohde; Spanish, "Cerro de Vigía." St. Peter Estate lies on crest to northwest of summit. Formerly a signal station.—Lawrance.
- Signal Hill*; 845 feet high; lat. $17^{\circ} 44' 11.29''$ (347 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 42' 04.33''$ (128 meters); 1,560 yards south of fort at Christiansted; prominent summit of Jacobsberg Ridge, from which a signal for shipping was formerly displayed; Company Quarter, St. Croix.—H. O. 1058, 1423; Eggers. Spanish, Monte Señal. Called Recovery Hill, by C. & G. S. parties. See Jacobsberg.
- Signal Hill*; St. George Hill, q. v., Westend Quarter, St. Croix. So called on H. O. 1423, which applies name St. George Hill to Robe Hill Estate.
- Signal Hill Trail*; 1,620 yards long, following crest of ridge from near Mafolle, west to Signal Hill, St. Thomas.—T. 3771.
- Singo*; Same as Mingo Cay, q. v.—Dan. 80.
- Sinjo Key*; Same as Mingo Cay, q. v.—Horn.
- Sint-Jan Eiland*; Dutch equivalent of St. John Island.
- Sion Farm*; Estate, 26 and 27 on north side of Centerline Road, with 33b to southwest; all in Queen (Dronning) Quarter; house on 180-foot hill, $\frac{1}{4}$

- mile south of Sion Hill, St. Croix. Tracts 24, 26, 27, 33b, constituted Plantage of Nicól. Tuite.—L. & W.; Dewitz.
- Sion Hill**; 359 feet high, site of estate so-called, Queen Quarter, St. Croix.
- Sion Hill**; Estate, 22 and 23, Queen (Dronning) Quarter, St. Croix. L. & W. John Bradskaw's Plantage.—Beck, Bradskaw (Bradshaw) Place.—Oldendorp. Sion hill.—Oxholm.
- Stæfoot Ledge**; Rock-islet, area 36 square rods, rising 6 feet above low-water, 270 yards east of Savana Island.—T. 3769.
- Skipper Jacobs Klippe**; Same as Skipper Jacob Rock.—Oxholm.
- Skipper Jacob Rock**; 220 yards east of May Point, Steven Cay, in Pillsbury Sound. From Oxholm's name.
- Skorsten**; Chimney or smokestack on building at south end of slip, northwest end of Hassel Island, St. Thomas.—Dan. 80.
- Skotske Banke**; Danish equivalent of Scotch Bank or Scotch Reef, same as Sandbordet, the Sandboard, off north shore of St. Croix.—Hansen; Dan. 219.
- Skovbeklædning**; Danish, meaning "Forest-mantle"; covering the Skraaninger (wooded slopes) bordering the perennial watercourses of the Northwest Highland (Høilandet) of St. Croix. The tangled thicket is named "Krat."—Eggers, Videnskabelige Meddelelser. See note on fruits, etc., under "General Description."—Forfatterens Navnedigt.
- Skraaninger**; Wooded slopes of the Northwest Highland, St. Croix.
- Slettelandet**; Danish, meaning "the Plains country"; applied specifically to the Central Slope of St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Slob**; Estate in King Quarter, St. Croix; Slob Mill on 179-foot hill at west side of tract 19, north of Centerline Road; tract 11, lying northeast, with corner contact. Both among Plantages of Laurence Bodkin. Called also, Body Slob.
- Sloop Channel**; Same as Schooner Channel, Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix.
- Smidtberg**; Settlement at present St. Thomas City. Named for Erik Smidt, the Dane, who arrived in the ship *De Endracht*, March 30, 1666, took possession for Denmark, landed small colony, and died there. July 3, 1666, Pastor K. J. Slagelse reported colony in desperate straits. Soon, Dutch Governor Huntum took possession. Site of Smidt's intended Fort now known as Luchetti's Hill.—Taylor.
- Smith Bay**; Indentation, 1,200 yards wide, between Footer Point and Cabes Point; or, more properly, the southerly semicircular bight or cove, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Cabes Point, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide. Also called, Big Smith Bay, St. John's Bay, and Baye de L'Est, q. v. Eastend Quarter, S. T.—C. S. Map 3240; Blueprint 17122; T. 3778a.
- Smithbay**; Estate, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southwest of Water Bay, St. Thomas; probably on 68-foot knoll 350 yards southwest of Mount Pleasant, where T. 3778 shows "old Ruins;" though Reichel locates Smithbay more to southwest of Saltpond. Written Smithbay by Dewitz, etc.; Smithsbay by Hornbeck; Smiths Bay Estate, on Dan. 265, B. A. 2452, etc.
- Smithbay**; Estate, located by Reichel and Dewitz on south shore of Leinster or Waterlemon Bay, St. John, near signal "Bol" on T. 3772; agreeing with description of Smith Bay in West Indies Pilot of B. A. and H. O. See Smith Bay. G. P. "Miller," Estate Flagpole, described as "at house on Smith Bay Estate, owned by V. Miller."—O. R. 73708-93.
- Smith Bay**; Same as Waterlemon Bay, St. John.—B. A. West-India Pilot; Reichel; Dewitz; H. O. Publ. 129, p. 56; C. & G. S. Field-Records, esp. O. R. 73708-93. The combined evidence proves that Smith Bay was

- originally the eastern, rather than the western arm of Leinster or Brim Bay. Dropping name "Smith Bay" for both arms relieves confusion as to location here, as well as duplication in St. Thomas, 7 miles westward.
- Smith Bay*; Erroneously applied by several otherwise excellent authorities to the western arm of Leinster or Brim Bay, St. John. This arm was earlier called "Store-Maho" (Great Maho) Bay, and now "Mary Creek."—West; Dan. 265; B. A. 2452; etc.
- Smith Bay Road*; Parallel to northeast coast for 1,640 yards, between forks to beach at Water Bay and Smith Bay, St. Thomas.—T. 3778a.
- Smithfield*; Estate 23, Westend Quarter, St. Croix. Smithfield Mill, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile south of Frederiksted.—Oxholm; H. O. 1300, 1423. Spelled, Smithfjeld, on Dan. 80; Smith's Field by Millspaugh. Deeded to Thomas Smitt (Sm'th), who also held west $\frac{1}{2}$ of 19 (Two Williams) and 8b (part of White's Bay). Bounded north by Two-Brothers, east by Mars Hill, south by Stonyground, and west by Hesselberg; with all of which, it has been acquired by Wheel-of-Fortune, q. v.—Millspaugh (1902).
- Smith Point*; Original name of Vluck Point, q. v. Called by Van Keulen, Smiths Punt; by Bellin, Pointe de Smithz.
- Smiths Bay*; Near Mary Point.—West, p. 258. Same as Smith Bay, q. v.
- Smith's Bay Point*; Cabes Point, St. Thomas.—Holst.
- Smith's Field*; Field or Estate of Thomas Smith; later known as Smithfield, q. v.; tract 23, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—Millspaugh.
- Smith's Hill*; Site of Fredericksfort, built in 1689, now known as Bluebeard Castle.—Taylor.
- Smiths Punt*; Smith Point, now Vluck Point.—Van Keulen.
- Smithz, Pointe de*; Vluck Point on north coast of St. Thomas, between Tallard or Santa Maria Bay and Caret Bay.—Bellin.
- Sneeveld Bay*; Variant of Snelfelt Bay, St. Thomas.
- Snelfelt Bay*; Cove at extreme west of St. Thomas Harbor, at Carenage, between Gallows Hill and Careen Hill. Named "Snelfelts Bay" by Van Keulen; who shows "Neut Huys van de Wed(uwe) Sneeveld" (new house of the widow Sneeveld), about forks of present road, near southwest shore of this Cove. Snelfelt and Sneeveld, probably variant spellings of same name.
- Solberg*; Estate and Mill, on bench of Ridge, 945 or 997 feet high; lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 07''$ (210 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 56' 46''$ (1,343 meters); 540 yards south-southwest of Signal Hill, St. Thomas.—Aspinall; Hornbäck; Rohde.
- Solberg Road*; From junction of Dorothea and Lerkenlund Roads at 1,089 feet, col, descends south slope past Solberg Mills to French Hill. Route from Mafolie west over Lerkenlund Road, passing St. Peter, returning to St. Thomas City via Lillendal, Solberg, and French Hill, is unsurpassed for charming character of scenery, and gives good view of most fertile part of St. Thomas Island.—Aspinall.
- Soldier Bay*; Cove, 400 yards wide, east of Muhlenfels Point, St. Thomas.—B. A. 2183; Fr. 2312; C. S. 933. Soldierbay; erroneously, Fransmansbay; reported same as Morningstar Bay.
- Soldierbay*; Same as Soldier Bay.—Reichel; Dewitz.
- Solitude*; Estate 15, Northside B Quarter, St. Croix. Portion of inheritance of Robert Kalhuns Arvinger (Robert Colquhoun's heirs). Mount Eagle, 1,165 feet high, is in northeast corner; on south slope is Solitude Hill.
- Soltude*; Old Milltower, on 100-foot hill, so-called, 450 yards southwest of Solitude Bay, at west edge of subdivision of tract 10, John Wood's Plantage, Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix.

Solitude Bay; 570 yards wide, between Pow Point and Yellow Cliff; with curving beach, reached by road passing old milltower at Solitude Estate.—Map 3242.

Solitude Hill; 544 feet high; 700 yards south of Mount Eagle, St. Croix.

Solitude Point; Name suggested by triangulation party for Pow Point, St. Croix. Point not on Solitude Estate, but on Pow's.—Quin, page 106.

Solo; Plantation of the French period, not far from Robe Hill, St. Croix.—Lapointe (1671).

Solomon Hill; Same as Kaneel Hill or Kanelberg, St. John.—OR. 73713 I.

Sorensen Ground; Tongue of Shoal, 5 to 8 feet deep, extending from south side of Long Reef, Christiansted Harbor; 500 yards north of Protestant Cay, 750 yards west of Fort Louise Augusta, St. Croix. Also called, Hans Sorensen's Ground; Danish, Hans-Sorensens Grund.

Sorgenfrei; German name of Sorgenfri.—Reichel.

Sorgenfrey; Old German equivalent of modern German "Sorgenfrei," Danish "Sorgenfri;" Estate so named on St. Thomas.—Old.

Sorgenfri; Estate, 1,000 yards east of Hendrik Bay, 700 yards south of Caret Bay, at elevation of 625 feet, on Sorgenfri Ridge, St. Thomas.—Holst; Hornbeck; Z. Less correctly spelled: Sorgenfrey, Sorgenfrei, Sorgen Fri, Sorgfri. Danish name, meaning, "Sorrow-free, free from care, Sans-souci." Corrupted by Creoles into "Circumfreyn."

Sorgenfri Bay; Alternative name for Hendrik Bay, N. shore of St. Thomas.—DR. T. 3769.

Sorgenfridal; Danish, "Sorgenfri Valley"; with article, "Sorgenfridalen"; basin of Sorgenfri Gut, St. Thomas.

Sorgenfrie; Alternative name of Høgensborg Estate, St. Croix. Properly "Sorgenfri."

Sorgenfri Gut; Torrentbed, with intermittent stream, rising in ravine 330 yards southwest of Pearl Estate, near Zambee, about 720-foot contour, or draining from head of ravine near Crown House; whence torrent runs northwest 1,600 to 2,400 yards to deltoid flat, covered with coconut grove, at Hendrik Bay. Named from Sorgenfri Estate, on ridge 490 yards north-east of middle course.—T. 3770.

Sorgenfri Hill; 796 feet high; lat. 18° 21' 56" (1,710 m.), long. 64° 58' 44" (1,500 m.); bare of bush, with boulder clusters; summit of Sorgenfri Ridge, St. Thomas.

Sorgenfri Ridge; Spur of Crown Mountain, beginning just below Northside Road, and sloping down northwest to Vluck Point, along boundary between Westend and Little Northside Quarters; part of Sorgenfri Estate, St. Thomas.

Sorgenfri Trail; Turns off from Northside Road, 700 yards to Caret Bay and Sorgenfri Estates, St. Thomas.—T. 3770.

Sortklip; See Blackrock.

Sortpynt; Danish equivalent for Black Point, St. Thomas.

Sotavento, el Pasaje de; Spanish name of Leeward Passage, north of St. Thomas.—Derrotero, pp. 294-5.

Sotavento, Punta; Spanish equivalent of Lee Point, Thatch Cay; Point being on leeside of Cay, adjoining Leeward Passage, in Spanish, "Pasaje de Sotavento."

Sound, The; Pillsbury Sound, q. v.—B. A. 130; H. O. 2318, 3908.

Souslevant, Point; Shore-turn at Northside Estate, 1¼ miles southwest of Ham Bluff, St. Croix. See Pointe Sous-le-vent.—Bellin.

South Bay; English equivalent of French "Anse du Sud," St. Croix.

- Southgate;** Farm or Estate, in Eastend A Quarter, N. coast of St. Croix; embracing tracts 49a and 9 (Baron von Prök's Plantage), 49b (David Morgan, later Testman's), 10, 11, and 50 (John Crawin's); including 800 yards of coral barrier beach, west half of Southgate Pond, and most of Southgate Plain; with farm buildings on 60-foot rise, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from shore.
- South Gate Farm;* same as Southgate Farm or Estate, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.
- Southgate Farm;* Common name of Southgate Estate, St. Croix, q. v.—P. D. J.; Z.; T. 3,800; Dewitz.
- Southgatefarm Lagun;* Southgate Pond, St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Southgate Plain;** Wide valley, south and southeast of Southgate Pond, St. Croix; extending from near Punnett Point, southeast toward Easthill School $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles; with another branch west of Seven Hills extending south toward Sight, for same distance; including portions of Southgate Farm, Greencay Estate, Sight, and Mount Washington Estates.—Quin.
- Southgate Pond;** Saline lagoon, 1,400 yards long, 330 yards wide, 1 or 2 feet deep, divided by manglars, shut from sea by coral barrier 20 to 90 yards wide; outlet at east end into Chenay Bay, 880 yards southwest of Pull Point, north coast of St. Croix.
- Southside;** Quarter of St. Thomas, embracing the southern shore from Careen Hill to Black Point, both inclusive, with Hassel and Water Islands, Flat, Turtledove, and Saba Cays. Bounded by Westend, Little Northside, and Great Northside Quarters, and St. Thomas City. Population (1917), 840; 43 per cent white.
- South Side Quarter;* Same as last.—Census.
- South Side Road;* Southside Road, St. Croix.—L. & W.
- Southside Road;** Trails connecting places in southerly portion of St. John: (1) From Cruz Bay southeast to Monte, thence north to Gift Hill; (2) continuation of Lameshur Road to southeast circling south slope of Minna Hill to John's Folly, thence north-northwest along west shores of Coral Bay to head of Coral Harbor.—G. B.
- Southside Road;** Turnpike connecting Estates in southern part of St. Croix. Leaves Centerline Road at Diamond School, south 2,000 yards, east $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, south of Manning Ridge, crossing Bethlehem Creek over Fairplain Bridge, south of Kingshill Ridge, east $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles, south of Hope Ridge, east $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, south 2,000 yards to Canegarden, east $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles to Longford, winding to south coast, east along coast to Cottongrove; thence as a trail to Grass Point. Danish, Sydsidevei or Syd-Side Vey.
- Southwest Anchorage;** In the offing between Southwest Point and Long Point, St. Croix, at from 1 to 3 miles offshore; depths, from 4 to 7 fathoms.—C. P.; H. O. 1423, 1002, 2318.
- Southwest Point;** Southernmost extremity of St. Croix, at end of Cape Sable or Westend Peninsula, which projects $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; on old Schossen Plantage, modern Camporico Estate. Often is identified with Sandy Point, 920 yards north-northwest. Entire peninsula considered single Cape and named by French, Pointe de Sable; Danish, Sandpynt or Sydvestpynt. Off Point, a coral reef extends south, with $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 fathoms at distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; called by French, "Le Mouton" (Mouton Reef). Shoalwater continues thence eastward, at average distance of a mile, to Long Point. See Southwest Shoal. Five-fathom curve runs 1 mile south of Southwest Point, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Long Point. Lat. $17^{\circ} 40' 32.52''$ (1,000 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 54' 03.67''$ (108 meters).—G. B., Dec. 1924.
- Southwest Reef;** 1 fathom deep, $\frac{1}{3}$ mile long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-southeast of Long Point, bearing 336° ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Southwest Point and its out-

- lying shoals. West end of, or same as, Southwest Shoal; in Caribbean Sea, south of St. Croix.
- Southwest Road;** Sound, affording excellent anchorage, between Perseverance Bay and Red Point on the south shore of St. Thomas, and Flat Cays, Saba Cay, etc., on the south.—C. P., p. 130; H. O. 3903, 1002, and Publ. 129.
- South West Road;** Southwest Road.—B. A. 2452.
- Southwest Shoal;** Ledges, reefs, and shoals lying off south coast of Prince Quarter, St. Croix, 1 to 1½ miles out, for a distance of 3 miles, with 3¼ to 3½ fathoms inshore, shoaling landward and eastward toward Krause Point anchorage; outside which is another chain of dangerous reefs and breakers continuing east-northeast for 3 miles farther, known as Long Reef. West end of Southwest Shoal is called Southwest Reef, q. v.
- Spaans Stoen;** Island with rounded summit, shown in panoramic sketch on Van Keulen's map of St. Thomas, accompanied by legend, "Aldus vertoont Spaans Stoen, boven 't Eyland St. Thomas of boven 't Eyland St. Ian, als 't Zuyden van uw is 5 Mylen."
- Spanish Town;** Spanishtown Estate, St. Croix.—Oxholm; L. & W. Dewitz has half-German, "Spanisch Town."
- Spanishtown;** Estate 29, King Quarter, St. Croix; buildings 1,200 yards from Krause Lagoon. Partly woodland, partly pasture. Variants: Spanish Town, Spanish Town; Abraham Markoe's Plantage. In 1851 with Anguilla, etc., part of Tinling sugar estates.
- Splitten;** "The Split," an 84-foot col between 196 and 288 foot summits on Ramhead Peninsula, St. John.—Oxholm's St. Jan.
- Sprat Bay;** 330 yards wide, with two fine sand beaches; west and northwest of peninsula ending at Sprat Point, separated from Limestone Bay on west by Carol Point, Water Island.—Rohde; B. A. 2183; Fr. 2312. Name sometimes restricted to Cove on east side of Bay above defined. Also spelled, Sprot Bay. From a small food fish, *Clupea sprattus*: English, Sprat; Dutch, Sprot; Danish, Brisling; Spanish, Sardineta or Machuelo.
- Sprat Hall;** Estate on west coast of St. Croix, Northside A Quarter, between Butler Bay and William Estate; comprising a strip of shore, 780 yards long, part of Charles Daly Plantage; at south end being Estate-village, near Sprat Hole; with all of tract 12 (William Roger) south of Great Gut Road; south ½ of 13 (Jeremiah Smith), and 14 (part of Kamerraad Johann Søbødker's extensive plantations). Last 3 tracts include much of Crequis Valley. Also called, Sprathall, Sprat Hole.
- Sprathall;** Sprat Hall Estate, St. Croix.—Dan. 80.
- Sprat Hole;** Sprat Hall Estate, St. Croix.—L. & W.; Dewitz.
- Sprat Hole;** Angular cove, 130 yards wide, on west coast of St. Croix, 1¼ miles north of Frederiksted. Also spelled, Sprat Hool. Sprat Hall Mill, 270 yards east. Name from Sprat, a small food fish. See Anse de la Pointe Rouge.
- Sprat Point;** Apex of bluff shore at foot of bald 106-foot crag on south end of peninsula, 700 yards long, enclosing Sprat Bay from East Gregerie Channel, and forming southeast extremity of northeast end of Water Island.—Dan. 265; B. A. 2183, 2452. Rarely spelled, Sprot or Spratt Point; Spanish, "Punta Sardinia."
- Sprat Rock;** Double crag, area 24 square rods, 240 yards west-northwest of Sprat Point, and marking east entrance of Sprat Bay, Water Island.
- Spratt Point;** Sprat Point, Water Island.—H. O. Publ. 129, page 64.
- Spring Bay;** Rocky cove, 175 yards wide, long. 64° 52' 36.1" (1,060 meters), due south of Lee Point, Thatch Cay, on north shore of Eastend Quarter, S. T.—C. P. Spanish, "Bahía (de la) Primavera."

Spring Bay; $\frac{3}{8}$ mile wide, deep curve on south coast of St. Croix, fronting Springs Estate. Prior to recent surveys, located farther east, applied to bight fronting Nugent Estate, just west of Fareham Bay.—Map 3242. Spelled by Oldendorp, Springbay.

Spring Bay; Better, Hughes or Nugent Bay; bight west of Fareham Bay, south coast of St. Croix.—Oxholm; Beck; H. O. 1423.

Springfield; Estate 11, Prince Quarter, St. Croix.—L. & W. By Oxholm spelled, Spriengfield. Now absorbed into Two-Friends Estate, q. v.

Spring Garden; Springgarden Estate, St. Croix.—L. & W.

Springgarden; Estate in Northside A Quarter, St. Croix; comprising tracts 27 and 28 (Christopher McWoy); with 35 (James Cunningham), and portions of the Roger property north and south; including Maroon Ridge and most of Caledonia Valley, with Caledonia Spring. House in upper valley; mill on opposite ridge to southwest. Extensive plantations of cocoa, coffee, mangoes, oranges, vanilla, etc.—West; Dewitz; Eggers. Also spelled, Spring-garden, Spring Garden.

Springgarden Gut; Watercourse near Springgarden Estate-village, St. Croix.—Eggers.

Spring Gut; Stream, flowing north $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Saddle to Gallows Bay, north slope of St. Croix.—Eggers.

Springgut; Estate, in east tier of Company Quarter, St. Croix; comprising south $\frac{2}{3}$ of west $\frac{1}{2}$ and south $\frac{1}{2}$ of east $\frac{1}{2}$ of tract 23 (John Coakly and Wm. Aigins' Plantages). House 333 yards northwest of Saddle (420-foot col of main watershed), and 260 yards east of 607-foot peak.

Springgut Notch; Gap or Col, commonly known as "the Saddle," where profile of main watershed of St. Croix, near Springgut Estate, drops 345 feet within 400 yards. See "Saddle."

Spring Point; Rocky projection between Sunsi Bay and Spring Bay, north shore of St. Thomas.

Springs; Estate 42, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix; also called, "The Spring," formerly Houill (Howell?) Plantage. In 1851 C. Vallade's cattle farm, including Munster.

Sprot Bay; Dutch name of Sprat Bay, Water Island.—K.

Stalley; Old Estate, situated between southwest cove of Mangrove Lagoon and 200-foot summit 650 yards southeast of Bovoni, St. Thomas. Named on Van Keulen's map (1719): "Mr. Stalley's Plantage."

Stalley Bay; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, northwest of Stalley or Long Point, French-Bay Quarter, south shore of St. Thomas Island.—Map 3240. Named by Van Keulen and Bellin, "Mr. Stalley's Bay"; now locally known as Long Bay, but last name is preferably assigned to easternmost portion of St. Thomas Harbor.

Stalley Point; Old name of Long Point, southernmost extremity of St. Thomas Island, terminus of Ridge 251 feet high, crowning peninsula 1 mile long, extending southeast from Bovoni Estate, French Bay Quarter, and west of Mangrove Lagoon. Named "Mr. Stalley's Punt" by Van Keulen (1719), and "Pointe de Stalley" by Bellin (1764); also found as "Stalleyn Point." Purdy, Dessiou and Jefferys' West-India Atlas erroneously transfers name "Stalleys Point" to Water Point at Current Hole, opposite St. James Island. Stalley or Long Point is called in Spanish, "Punta Colorada 6 Longue" (Red or Long Point), both names much duplicated.

Stalleys Point; Same as Stalley Point, q. v., properly referring to promontory otherwise known as Long Point, but misplaced on Purdy, Dessiou and Jefferys' Atlas to position of Water Point, S. T.

- Steen Trenchen*; Dutch, meaning "Stone Trenches," indicating western battery of Charlotte Amalia or St. Thomas City.—K.
- Steep Rock*; 25 feet high, area 19 square rods; lat. 18° 24' 43" (1,327 meters), long. 64° 55' 12" (357 meters); only large detached rock on eastern shore of Little Hans Løllik. Descriptive designation; sides being steep and bold.—O. R. 73600-42; T. 3771.
- Stepmar Cay*; Same as Steven or Mereen Cay.—Dan. 80.
- Steven Cay*; 350 yards long, 90 yards wide, 28 feet high; area 2 acres, not inclusive of May Rock; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of St. John I., in Pillsbury Sound. (Not Meeren, Meeven, Mercy, Meren, Stepmar, nor Steven May).—Z.; G. B. Probably same as Shorbomanok of earliest charts.
- Steven May*; *Steven Cay*.—Dan. 265; Dewitz; Børgesen.
- Stewart Bay*; See Wills Bay, St. Croix.
- Sticks*; Narrow boat-passage, depth 3 feet, width 18 feet, severing Hassel Island from main island of St. Thomas. Known as, "The Sticks" or "Haulover."—C. P. The currents flowing through this channel carry off stagnant filth which formerly accumulated in Cay Bay and Mud Hole, leading Kingsley to denounce the old town as "a veritable Dutch oven for cooking fever, with as veritable a dripping-pan for the poison when concocted in the tideless basin below the town." Modern sanitation has made it a health resort.
- Stoney Ground*; Stonyground Estate, St. Croix.—L. & W.
- Stony Bay*; Open bight, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, on leeside of Thatch Cay, 400 yards east of Lee Point.—T. 3778a.
- Stonyground*; Estate, 7a (John H. Barns), south of Smithfield; to which is attached old Schossen Plantage, west of Hesselberg and Westend Salt-pond as far as Sandy Point. Overgrown with scrub, bushes, mampu, cocoloba, and tamarind.—Oxholm; Eggers. Variants: Stony Ground, Stoney Ground. With adjacent Estates named, and others, now included in Wheel-of-Fortune, q. v.
- Stony Ground*; Stonyground Estate, St. Croix.—Dewitz.
- Store Cruytz Bay*; Oxholm's name for Calvary Bay, St. John.
- Store Hansløk*; Danish, "Great Hansløllik" or Hans-Løllik Island.—Udtog, p. 18.
- Store James Eyland*; Great St. James Island. Trilingual compound: Danish, "Store" (Great); English, "James"; Dutch, "Eyland" (Island).—Oxholm's St. Jan.
- Store-Krum-Bay*; Danish name of Great Krum Bay, now Krum Bay, St. Thomas.—Rohde.
- Store-Maho Bay*; Indentation between Mary Peninsula and Annaberg Point, north shore of St. John.—Oxholm. Name obsolete; Maho Bay now applied elsewhere. Same as Smith Bay.—H. O. 3908. Inner Cove locally called, Mary Creek. Miscalled, Leinster Bay, q. v. See Brim Bay.
- Store-Middelgrund*; Danish name of Great Middleground, St. Croix.—Hansen; Dan. 219.
- Store Nordside*; Danish name, meaning "Great Northside"; variously applied to a Quarter of St. Thomas, Magens Bay, Picara Peninsula, etc.
- Store-Nordside Bay*; Danish, "Great Northside Bay," sometimes called Buck Bay, and now Magens Bay, q. v., St. Thomas.—Hornbeck; etc.
- Store Nordsidebøyen*; Danish, "Great Northside Bay, the;" now, Magens Bay; "hvori der og kan ligge store Skibe" (in which large vessels can lie).—Udtog, p. 19.

Store-Nordside Bugt or *Magens Bay*; Danish name for Magens or Great North-side Bay, St. Thomas.—Børgesen.

Store-Pan Bay; Same as *Storpande* or Great Pond Bay, q. v.—Oxholm; P. D. J. *Storpande Bay*; Original untranslated name of Great Pond Bay, St. Croix, q. v.—Beck (1754); Oldendorp (1767); Carey & Lea (1822). Also spelled, *Storepan Bay*.

Store Princess; Danish, "Great Princess"; Estate in St. Croix.—Eggers.

Store St. James; Danish name for Great St. James Island.—Hornbeck. Described as having a "Bomuldsplantage" (Cotton plantation).—Udto (1784), p. 18.

Store Salt Pan; Danish, "Great Salt-pond," same as Great Pond, St. Croix.—L. & W.

Store Saltpande; Great Pond, St. Croix, q. v.—Zabriskie.

Stragglers; Rocky islets southwest of St. James Island. Described in Derrotero as "Peñascos acantilados" (steep rocks).—Dan. 235; H. O. 3903, Publ. 129; C. P.

Strawberry; Estate, 29 and 20b, Queen Quarter, St. Croix, Estate-village on north end of tract 29, part of Nicolay Tuite's extensive early holdings. Centerline Road from west here turns south, east across Estate, south, again east. Strawberry Hill (George Harries) occupies tract 20b, adjacent on north.

Strawberry Hill; Broad bench, with summits 250 to 300 feet high, spur of ridges on Mary's Fancy Estate, reaching Strawberry Estate-village, St. Croix.—L. & W.

Strawberryhill; Strawberry Estate, Queen (Dronning) Quarter, St. Croix.—Oxholm, Dewitz.

Strømninghul; Danish equivalent for Current Hole, q. v.

Strumphias Bay; Stumpy Bay, north shore of St. Thomas.—Z.

Strumphias Point; Stumpy Point, originally named Calvert Point, north shore of Westend Quarter, St. Thomas.—Børgesen; Westergaard; Z.

Stumpies Bay; Same as Stumpy Bay, St. Thomas.—Hornbeck.

Stumpy Bay; 620 yards wide, south and west of Stumpy Point, north shore of Westend Quarter, S. T.—G. B. Called by Hornbeck, *Stumpies Bay*; by Zabriskie and others, *Strumphias Bay*.

Stumpy Point; Sharp salient on north shore of Westend Quarter, 1,800 yards west-southwest of Vluck Point, at northwest end of peninsula between Stumpy Bay and Tallard or Santa Maria Bay, about long. 65° 00' 28".—G. B. Originally named "Calvert Point"; by several authorities, called "Strumphias Point."

Suckerbush; Frequently mentioned by Eggers among plant-habitats: *Amyris* grows at "Suckerbush ved Cottongrove."

Sucrerie des Anglois; French, signifying "Englishmen's Sugarworks," apparently near Old Pye, St. Croix.—Lapointe (1671).

Sugar Bay; Cove on south side of Water Bay, east of Mt. Pleasant, 235-foot hill, and west of Footer Point; Eastend Quarter, St. Thomas.—Holst. Also called, *Francois Bay*, q. v.

Sugar Bay; Southwest Inlet of Saltriver Bay, 200 yards wide, 800 yards long, with smaller inlet on northwest inside entrance, 100 by 450 yards in size. Concordia Creek, here called Salt River, enters head of Sugar Bay from southwest.—L. & W.; Map 3243.

Sugar Estate Road; Lane, 1,180 yards long, connecting City and Estate of St. Thomas.—T. 3771. Near City, this lane passes hill and suburb known as Pollyberg.

Sugar Loaf; Same as Sugarloaf Hill, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.

Sugarloaf Hill; 660 feet high, highest of Goat Hills, Eastend Peninsula of St. Croix. Also called Sugar Loaf, Sukkertop, Goat Hill.—Map 3242.

Sugarmill Hill; 175 feet high, lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 12''$ (371 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 46' 40''$ (1,177 meters), surmounted by old fanmill of stone for sugar-making, just west of Denis Bay Estatehouse; summit of rounded little peninsula on east side of Hognest Bay, St. John.—O. R. 73708-107.

Suhm; Old Estate, southwest of Sorgenfri, equidistantly west-southwest of Caret Bay, and northwest of Pearl; in Sorgenfridal, Westend Quarter, St. Thomas.—Old.

Sukasa; Negro-quarter of Charlotte Amalia or St. Thomas.—Høst, p. 3. (Accent on first syllable.)

Sukkerfabrik; Danish term for great Central Sugar Factory, northwest of Christiansted, St. Croix. Called by Zabriskie, "St. Croix Sukkerfabrik."

Sukkertop; Danish equivalent of Sugarloaf Hill, St. Croix.

Sula Cay; Islet, 59 feet high, area 1.9 acres, severed by narrow cleft from southeast side of Cockroach Cay, northwest of St. Thomas.—G. B. Frequented by Boobies, *Sula leucogastra*, *Sula fusca*, *Sula fiber*, or *Sula sula*. Danish Sule and Spanish Sula, Booby, are from Icelandic Sula, Gannet; whence NL. *Sula*, a genus of Seabirds, including the Booby and Gannet, *Sula bassana*. These birds give name also to Booby Rock, q. v.

Sundet; Danish, meaning "The Sound," called by the Spanish "Surgidero," and named by the U. S. Geographic Board, on the recommendation of the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, "Pillsbury Sound," q. v.

Sunsi Bay; Rocky cove, 200 yards wide, between Sunsi Point and Spring Point, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Tutu Bay, about long. $64^{\circ} 52' 45''$, north coast of St. Thomas.—G. B. Also spelled: Zanzi Bay, Zunge Bay.

Sunsi Point; Rugged projection of pinnacle rocks on northwest side of Sunsi Bay, north coast; lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 24''$, long. $64^{\circ} 52' 49''$; Eastend Quarter, St. Thomas. (Not Zanzi nor Zunge.)

Surlaine Point; Bend of south coast of St. Croix, on west side of Spring Bay. Froth Francis Surlaine, to whom land was patented.

Surgidero; Spanish with article, "El Surgidero," meaning "The Sound"; now named "Pillsbury Sound," q. v.—Derrotero, pp. 289-90, 293-4.

Susanna; Susannaberg Estate, St. John.—Reichel, etc.

Susannaberg; Hill, 702 feet high, just north of Estate to which the Hill gives its name, Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John.

Susannaberg; Estate, on Ridge, 800 yards southeast of Hognest Bay, St. John.—Oxholm.

Susannaberg Road; Rocky trail, of tedious grade, extending from Northside Road, near Denis Bay, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-southeast to Centerline Road at Susannaberg Estate, St. John.—T. 3772, 3779. D. R.

Swart-Pent; Black Point, St. Thomas; "hvor Skibene kunne faae Vand" (where ships can get water).—Høst. See Aguada, Vandfyldningstedet, Vandfyld. Named by Van Keulen, Swarte punt; modern Dutch, Zwarte Punt; Danish, Sortpynt.

Swarte punt; Swartpent or Black Point, St. Thomas.—K.

Sweetbottom; Old mill on northeast slope of Furnel Ridge, 160 yards southwest of Wells Point, at west side of Wells Bay beach, on north coast of St. Croix. Behind beach, small "bottom" or hollow between spurs of dividing ridge, 790 yards from shore. In tract 22, northeast corner of Northside A Quarter; now part of Prosperity Estate, q. v.

Sydkysten; Danish, "the South Coast," e. g., of St. Croix.

Sydsidevet; Danish name of Southside Road, St. Croix.

- Syd Side Vey*; Old orthography of Sydsidevei, or Southside Road, St. Croix.—Oxholm.
- Sydspidsen*; Danish, "South Point," applied by Lassen to Ram Head, St. John.
- Sydvest Pynnt*; Danish name of Southwest Point, St. Croix; also called Sandpynnt (Sandy Point).
- Taarndbjerg*; Danish, meaning "Tower Hill," equivalent to Dutch "Toorenberg," German "Thurnberg"; same as Frederiksberg or Bluebeard Hill, St. Thomas.
- Tabor and Harryville**; Estate between Sunsf. Bay and 614-foot Hill (Mount Tabor?) at fork of Mandal Road, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southwest, St. Thomas.—Holst.
- Tague Bay**; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, between bluffs at Tague Point and Romney Point, with curving beach of sand and shingle, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile back of shore trend. Anchorage for light-draft steamers, entering behind reef through break 1 mile west.—Zabriskie; Map 3242. Also called Takes Bay, Teague Bay, Tsaguss Bay.
- Tague Bay**; Estate, in Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix; comprising according to Oxholm, tract 21 (mill and house), 26 (400-foot hill), 27 (tideflat, Tague Point, Poul Plantage), 22b (Romney Plantage, 405-foot ridge), and east $\frac{1}{2}$ of 21 (little cove).—Eggers; Oxholm.
- Tague Point**; Sharp rocky salient from old Poul Estate, at northwest of Tague Bay, with 155-foot Hill 330 yards south-southwest.—Map 3242. G. P. "Tague."
- Takes Bay*; Tague Bay, St. Croix.—Beck; Oldendorp.
- Tallard Bay*; Old name of Santa Maria Bay, 1 mile wide, between Vluck Point and Stumpy Point, 2 miles east of Westend Point, in Westend Quarter, north shore of St. Thomas Island; variously called Cornelis Tallards Bay, Tallard's Bay, Baye de Cornelis Tallard. Within this wide indentation occurs a succession of well-marked points and coves: 550 yards east of Stumpy Point, a rocky bight; next, a prominent rounded point, northeast of Flagstok Hill; Hope Bay, 380 yards northeast of Hope Estate; a minor point; Santa Maria Bay proper, or Oley Bay; Santa Maria Point; a rectangular deflection terminating Santa Maria Ridge; Hendrik Bay; Sorgenfri Point; and a point 175 yards south of Vluck Point. See T. 3770; Map 3240.
- Tallard's Bay*; Same as Tallard Bay, q. v.—Purdy-Desslou-Jefferys.
- Tamarindtree Gut**; Stream and its basin in St. Croix, noted as a habitat of the Maho.—Eggers.
- Taphuis*; Dutch, meaning "Taphouse," German "Zapfhaus" in sense of "Wirtshaus."—Dewitz in footnote. Same as Tappus, q. v.
- Tappus*; Long-time colloquial name of Charlotte Amalia, now Saint Thomas City. From Danish "Taphuis," Dutch "Taphuis," German "Zapfhaus" (Wirtshaus), English "Taphouse." Spelled by Høst, "Taphys, Taphuus (Drikkehuus, "Drinkhouse"); "because there in the beginning was only a Tap- or Drinkhouse, which was the chief incentive of the Negroes to resort to the City." Tappus is given as an alternative name by Knox, Dewitz, etc., and as the only name by Oldendorp on Map of St. Thomas (1767).
- Taphuus*; Danish (with definite article, Taphuset), meaning "Drinkhouse." See Tappus.
- Taphys*; Danish spelling of Dutch "Taphuis," Danish "Taphuus," in sense of "Drikkehuus" (Drinkhouse), English, "Taphouse."—Høst.
- Target Rock**; Shore-rock just off Botany Point, St. Thomas. Once used as a rifle range.—DR. T. 3769.
- Tatch Key*; Thatch Cay.—Dan. 80.

- Teague Bay*; Tague Bay, St. Croix.—P. D. J.
- Teparara*; Tipperary, old Estate, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.
- Ternero*; Spanish name of Calf Rock, 940 yards south of Deck Point, St. Thomas.—Der.
- Teste de Moine*; Old French name, meaning "Monk's Head," applied to Pentheny Hill, back of Grass Point, south coast, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.
- Testman*; Estate with well, south of west end of Southgate Pond, Morgan Plantage, 49b (W $\frac{1}{2}$) Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix. Called "Testman's," by Oxholm.
- Tete-de-Moine*; French, meaning "Head of a Monk"; modern orthography of "Teste de Moine," now Pentheny Hill, St. Croix.
- Tetu*; Same as Tutu, q. v., St. Thomas.—Aspinall, p. 324.
- Teyer Kay*; Thatch Cay, q. v.—Oxholm. Also: Teyerkey, Teyerkeyen.
- Teyerkey*; Thatch Cay.—Oldendorp, p. 45 and map.
- Teyerkeyen*; Thatch Cay.—Udtoq, p. 18.
- Thatch Cay*; Island, 482 feet high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, greatest width 760 yards, area 286.8 acres, exclusive of Lee Rock; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Eastend Quarter, north shore of St. Thomas Island. Named from growth of Teyer palms, *Thrinax argentea*; alternative names synonymous: Deck or Dek, Tatch, Teyer, Tyer, Touch, etc. Called "Cayo Verde" in Derrotero. Holst gives alternative name, "The Hope."
- Thatch Hill*; 482 feet high; Geographic Position: lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 38.477''$ (1,182 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 51' 05.095''$ (149.6 meters); conical, sparsely-wooded, summit of Thatch Cay, at east end of Island, 300 yards from shore.—O. R. 73713, I.
- The Blessing*; Same as Blessing Estate, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.
- The Glynn*; Glynn Estate, St. Croix, q. v.—Oxholm; Dewitz.
- The Grange*; (1) Lagrange Estate, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—L. & W. (2) Grange Estate, Company Quarter, St. Croix.
- The Gynn*; Glynn Estate, St. Croix.—P. D. J.; L. & W.
- The Lagoon*; Referring to Altona Lagoon; St. Croix, q. v.—H. O. 2090, 1058, 1423.
- The Mint*; Gasling's Mint Estate, Prince Quarter. St. Croix.—Oxholm.
- The Mountain*; Roger's Mountain Estate, St. Croix; called by L. & W. "the Mountn."—Oxholm.
- The Narrows*; Same as Thatch Narrows, passage $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, between Great Thatch Island and St. John; sometimes charted simply as "Narrows."
- The Oval*; See Oval and Mars Hill, St. Croix.
- The Rock*; Bullhole Rock, west of Grass Cay.—T. 3778a, DR.
- The Saddle*; Equivalent of Danish, Sadlen; Springgut Notch, Col or Gap in Christiansted Hills, at 420-foot contour, St. Croix.
- The Sight*; Same as Sight Estate or Mill, St. Croix.—Oxholm.
- The Sight Mill*; Sight, St. Croix, q. v.—H. O. 1423.
- The Sound*; Body of water separating St. Thomas and St. John; long without a distinctive name.—B. A. 130; H. O. 3903, 2318. Danish, "Sundet"; Spanish "El Surgidero." Now officially named, on recommendation of Director of Coast and Geodetic Survey, Pillsbury Sound, q. v.
- The Spring*; On skirt of southwest spur of Prospect Hill, in traet 42, Houill Plantage, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix, thence called Springs Estate.—H. O. 1423.
- The Valley*; Valley Estate, 3 and 4a, Eastend B Quarter. St. Croix.—Oxholm.
- The William*; William Estate, St. Croix.—L. & W.
- The William Dalen*; Danish, "the William Valley," St. Croix.—Eggers.

Thoma Plantage; Near Bonne Esperance, St. Thomas.—Old.

Thomas; Old Estate, between Runel and Tropaco, St. Thomas; same as Thoma Plantage.

Thomas; Estate, $\frac{1}{3}$ mile northeast of St. Thomas Harbor. Same as St. Thomas Estate, q. v.—Zabriskie; Rhode.

Thomas; Estate 24, Queen Quarter, St. Croix, belonging to Slon Farm.

Thomas; Old Estate, 8b in Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix; deeded to John Thomas; on which is a hill 180 feet high, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from north coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Altona Lagoon. Hill and Estate also called, "Mount Pleasant."

Thomas Ryns Bay; On north coast of St. Thomas, longitude $64^{\circ} 58'$, west of point of same name. Van Keulen shows a reef on each side. Evidently the deep little bay at Neltjeberg Estate, though field sheet (T. 3770) puts Nellberg Bay to westward of west side reef.

Thomas Ryns Point; Prominent double projection on north shore of St. Thomas, shown by Van Keulen, opposite "Het Eyland Bras" (Brass, i. e., Inner Brass Island). Or, simply "Ryns Point"; on P. D. J. Chart, "Ruys Point"; one probably misreading of other. See "Ryn Point."

Thornbull; Anguilla Estate, St. Croix; also spelled Turnbull.—Oldendorp.

Threadneedle Point; Outmost arc of curving bluff, 70 feet high, 330 yards north of Leinster Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Leinster Point, on north shore of St. John Island. G. P. "Need": lat. $18^{\circ} 22' 10''$ (302 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 42' 48''$ (1,408 meters).

Thurnberg; Old Estate, according to Oldendorp's map. German, meaning "Tower Hill"; hence, same as Dutch "Toorenberg," a name for Frederiksberg or Bluebeard Hill, St. Thomas. But location agrees better with Catarinaberg or Blackbeard Hill.

Tiburou; Spanish name of Shark Islet, off eastern end of St. Thomas.—Der., p. 295.

Tipperare; Estate in Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix; same as Tipperary.—Oxholm.

Tipperary; Old Estate, 18b, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix; called by Oxholm (1799) Tipperare; also spelled, Teaparara. Previously northern portion of James Johnston's Plantage. Now part of Mount Washington Estate.

Tip Rock; Largest of the Rocks called by the Spanish, Piedras Sueltas, q. v., southwest of Savana Island. G. P.: Lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 11.6''$ (337 meters), long. $65^{\circ} 05' 10.7''$ (315 meters).—D. T. Sta. #137.

Titus; Estate in ruins, 1,100 yards north of Charlotte Amalla, and 1,075 yards west of Peterson Hill, St. Thomas.—T. 3778a.

To Brødre; Two Brothers Rocks, called by Oxholm, "De to Brødre."

Toldbygning; Customhouse at Christiansted, St. Croix.—Dan. Chart 219.

Tombstone Rock; Conspicuous dark-gray bowlder, 6 feet high, 2 feet wide; lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 52.3''$ (1,608 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 56' 14.2''$ (418 meters); on sandy beach at Lerken Bay, St. Thomas. Danish, "Gravsten." G. P.: "Tomb."—OR. 78600-44.

Toorenberg; Dutch, Tower Hill; Danish, Taarnbjerg; German, Thurnberg. Same as Frederiksberg or Bluebeard Hill, St. Thomas. Name from Van Keulen's map, on which is legend, "de nieuwe groote Tooren met Canon" (the new large tower with cannon).

Torp; Old Estate near Bolongo, St. Thomas.—Old.

Torre de Kiaer; Spanish, "La Torre de Kiaer" or "Torre Kiaer" (the Tower of Kiaer). See Kiaer Tower.—Der., 279-83.

Touch Key; Same as Thatch Cay.—Löwenörn.

Tour de Kiaer; French name of Kiaer Tower or Blackbeard Castle, on Kiaer or Government Hill, St. Thomas.—Fr. 2312.

Towers; Small old Estate, tract 17, patrimony of Edward Pour's heirs, Eastend A Quarter, St. Croix.

Towers; Estate houses at foot of Contentment Hill, within present limits of Contentment Estate, southwest of Fredensdal, Company Quarter, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.

Trabanten; German equivalent of Danish "Drabanter," q. v.—Deckert.

Triangel; Same as Triangle Rocks, q. v.—Reichel; Dewitz.

Trekant; Danish, meaning "Triangle," applied by Eggers to St. Croix, and by Lassen to its combined Eastend Quarters.

Triangle Rocks; Group of three small rock clusters, midway between Green Cay and Muhlenfels Point, in St. Thomas Harbor approach. Outer Rock, 1 foot high, 635 yards offshore; Inner Rock, partially awash, 500 yards offshore; Barrel-of-beef Rock on east, 2 feet high, 415 yards offshore. Equivalents: Danish, Trekant; Dutch, Driehoek (Drihuk); Gr., Trigon. Called by Spanish, El Triangulo (sing.) or Los Triangulos (plural).—Miscalled "The Triangles," whereas, the three groups constitute only one triangle.—C. P. "Triangel" (sing.), according to Reichel, Dewitz, etc. Oldendorp mistakenly describes them as "Blinde Klippen" (Blind or sunken Rocks).

Triangulo, El; "The Triangle," Spanish name for Triangle Rocks.—Der.

Tronobay; See Trunk.

Tropaco; Estate 760 yards north of Kramew or Brewers B., St. Thomas.—Old.

Tropaco Point; Sharp salient at end of promontory $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, 196 feet high, separating Hull Bay from Magens Bay, Great Northside Quarter, St. Thomas.—G. B. Called by Van Keulen, Mathys Tropaco Punt; by Bellin, Pointe de Mathieu Tropaco; locally, Hull Point.

Trunk Bay; Eastern half of an indentation 800 yards wide, affording anchorage for small craft, partly sheltered by Trunk Cay; with an especially beautiful beach of coral sand, 490 yards long, offering excellent surf bathing, and with an extensive "cocal" or coconut grove; at northeast end of Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John. Old spellings: Troncbay, Tronkbaeyen. Name may be from either "Trunkschildpatt" (leatherback turtle), or "Trunkfish" *Lactophrys triqueter*, the Chapin. See West's Bidrag til Beskrivelse; Oldendorp's Missions-Geschichte, p. 46.

Trunk Cay; Islet, 48 feet high, 210 yards long, area $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres, 80 yards from Trunk Bay beach, northwest shore of St. John Island. Bluff shore; top covered with shrubbery. Local name, superseding Peters Cay; last confusing, as Peter Bay is $\frac{1}{8}$ mile east, and Peter Island 8 miles east.—G. B.

Tsaguss Bay; Tague Bay, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423, 1002.

Turkey Cay; English equivalent for Kalkun Cay.

Turnbull; Anguilla Estate, St. Croix, according to Beck, was the property of Merrit Turnbull; spelled Thornbull by Oldendorp.

Turner Bay; 350 yards wide between bluffs at Contant Estate and Moravian Point, St. John; separated from Enghed Pond by beach 30 yards wide. Timothy Turner or Thorner was one of the white residents at Duurloo's plantation in 1733.—Westergaard, p. 169.

Turner Hole; Indentation of south coast of St. Croix, west of Grapetree Point; measuring over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide to convexity of beach on west side, or over 1 mile to west end of beach near Grass Point. Coral reef, 500 to 600 yards offshore at east break, joins shore near Grass Point. Also called Turners Hole or Hull.

- Turner Point**; Southwest cusp of knob at end of peninsula $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, separating Hurricane Hole from Round Bay, St. John. Called by Oxholm Turners Pynt.
- Turners Hull**; Turner Hole, St. Croix.—P. D. J.
- Turpentine Avenue**; Road, 2,550 yards long, connecting Tutu and Bolongo Roads, St. Thomas.—T.3778a.
- Turpentine Run**; Flowing alongside Turpentine Avenue throughout its length, and tributary to Mangrove Lagoon, St. Thomas.—G. B.
- Turret Bay**; Bight on north shore of St. Thomas, east of Kastel Point, and $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwest of Neltjeberg Bay and Estate, opposite Inner Brass Island and southwest of its south end (Boulder Point). See Turrel Point and Bay.
- Turrel Point**; Same as Kastel Point, q. v. "Turrel" is an implement used by coopers or machinists. Perhaps an engraver's error for Turret, q. v.
- Turrel Bay**; Northwest of Neltjeberg, St. Thomas; same as Turret Bay.—Dan. 265; Dewitz.
- Turret Point**; Probable alternative of Kastel (Castle) Point, q. v.; having similar sense; while immediately east is Turret or Turrel Bay, q. v.
- Turtleback Rock**; Area 2 square rods, 12 feet high, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east-northeast of Footer Point at Water Bay entrance, 590 yards east-southeast of Coki Point, St. Thomas. (Not Turtle Back nor Turtle Rock.)—C. P. page 120; Map 3240. Spanish, "Lomo Tortuga."
- Turtledove Cay**; Rocky islet, 180 yards wide, 50 feet high; area 3.78 acres; covered with tall grass; lying 70 yards from north spit of Saba Cay, to which it is joined by a reef bare at extreme low water.—D. R. T. 3770; C. P. Also called Turtledove Key, Dove Key, Turtle Dove Cay. From the bird so called, described by Ledru as frequenting the islands, and variously known as "Cocotzin," "Petit Tourterelle," Dutch "Tortelduif," Danish "Turteldue," Latin "Turtur" or "*Columba passerina*." Spanish equivalent, "Tortola," but Spanish navigators called this cay, "La Cucaracha" (the Cockroach).
- Turtle Dove Cay**; Less correct form of Turtledove Cay.—B. A. 2452.
- Turtledove Key**; Same as Turtledove Cay.—Rohde; Dewitz; Reichel.
- Tutu**; Estate or Plantation, about lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 30''$, long. $64^{\circ} 58' 18''$, northeast of Charlotte Amalia Estate, in eastern part of New Quarter, 1 mile south of Tutu Bay, St. Thomas. Formerly also called, Anna's Retreat. Spelled by Aspinall (once), Tetu. Name in use since eighteenth century; said to have originated with the troop of slaves who were summoned to and from labor by the "tooting" of a great horn trumpet.
- Tutu Bay**; 375 yards wide, with sand beach, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-southeast of Mandal Point, north shore of St. Thomas.—Dan. 265; Dewitz.
- Tutu Gut**; Rivulet, tributary to Turpentine Run, near Tutu Estate, St. Thomas.—Eggers, p. 98.
- Tutu Road**; Extends east from St. Thomas Sugar Estate, passes Rapun, New Herrnhut, and Charlotte Amalia, turns northeast to Tutu, and forks toward Mandal on northwest and Water Bay on northeast.—T. 3771 and 3778a.
- Two Brothers**; Small barren twin Rocks, 20 feet high, area 56 square rods, with ledge on northeast, near center of Pillsbury Sound. Danish equivalent, "De To Brødre"; German "Die Zwey Brüder"; Spanish, "Dos Hermanos."
- Two Brothers**; Estate, 37, Westend Quarter, St. Croix; immediately south of Frederiksberg; separated from Wheel-of-Fortune on east by Centerline Road; bounded south by Smithfield, west by Westend Bay for 240 yards,

- and Government property to Fisher Street on City-line. John Henderson's Plantage (1754). Along with adjacent Estates on south, Two Brothers is now united with Wheel-of-Fortune, q. v.
- Two-Friends**; Estate, 6, north tier of Prince Quarter, St. Croix; patented to Jorgen Hansen-Møller; buildings on west side of valley, planted in cane; remainder pasture. Now including Springfield Estate, tract 11, adjoining on south. Area, about 300 acres.
- Two Williams**; Estate, 19, on north side of Centerline Road, between Concordia and Carlton. East $\frac{1}{2}$ originally owned by John Rouan; west $\frac{1}{2}$ by Thomas Smith. Moravian School in southwest corner. Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—Oxholm; L. & W.; D.
- Tyer Kay*; Same as Teyer or Thatch Cay.—P. D. J.
- Uberlan*; Seventeenth-century French Plantage, on Prospect Hill, Eastend Qr., St. Croix.
- Uhrbay*; Indentation, listed in Oldendorp's *Missions-Geschichte*, as east of St. Thomas Harbor, on south side of Island, between Annedewint Bay and Grigribay. Küffner shows Uhrbay Estate in vicinity of Bovoni. With article, Uhrbayen.
- Uhrbayen*; Hybrid Danish, "Uhr Bay, the."—Udtog. p. 19.
- Uitendal**; Plantage or old Estate, in vicinity of Charlotte Amalia Estate, near fork of Tutu and Turpentine Roads, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southwest of Tutu, and $\frac{3}{5}$ mile northeast of New Herrnhut, in enclosed valley northwest of Jersey Bay, St. Thomas. Called by Van Keulen, Ioannes Uytendaal Plantage; by Oldendorp, Vitendals Plantage.
- Upper Bethlehem**; Estate, formerly known as King Estate, consisting of following tracts in King Quarter, St. Croix: 17b (south $\frac{2}{3}$ of east $\frac{1}{2}$ of 17), 18a (south $\frac{2}{3}$ of 18), on north side of Centerline Road, in 1754 belonging to Pieter Heyliger, sr.; and 24a (north $\frac{2}{3}$ of east $\frac{1}{2}$) and 23a (north $\frac{2}{3}$ of west $\frac{2}{3}$), last two separated by Kingshill Station grounds, on south side of Centerline Road, belonging to Johannes Heyliger, jr. Sugar plantation.
- Upper Love**; Estate, 18 and 19, Prince Quarter, St. Croix; sugar-plantation; traversed by several roads; watered by upper course of Love Gut; settlement on south slope of Love Hill, 267 feet high, west of Jealousy Gut, crossing northeast corner. Formerly known as Old Love; as Lower Love was called, New Love; both patented originally to Lucas de Windt.
- Usher Cay**; Point, projecting from mangrove shore 220 to 270 yards in northeast portion of Coral Harbor, St. John, and terminating in a 42-foot knoll, on which resides the Government physician. Spelled also Usher's Cay, or Usher's Quay.—T. 3783 D. R.
- Usher's Quay*; Local name of Usher Cay, St. John.
- Uyttendal*; Lucas Uyttendal's Plantage, St. Croix.—Udtog. II, 184. See Vitendal, Uytendal.
- Vaca, La**; Spanish name of Cow Rock, 1,000 yards south-southwest of Deck Point, St. Thomas.—Der.
- Vaght Hans Point**; Vagthus Point, St. Croix.—W. I. Pilot; H. O. Publ. 129. Further corruption of Vaght Haus Point, q. v. Hans, "John."
- Vaght Haus Point**; Vagthus Point, St. Croix.—B. A. 130; H. O. 1002. Corruption of original name: Danish "Vagt," assimilated to German "Wacht," and German "Haus," (house), with English "Point."
- Vagthus Point**; Sharp rocky salient at extreme southwest corner of Company Quarter, south coast of St. Croix, long. $64^{\circ} 43' 11''$. Variants, corruptions and equivalents: Vagthus Pynt, Vaght Haus, Vaght Hans, Wachthus Pynt, Wachthaus Pynt, Watchhouse Point, Guardhouse Point,

- Walter's Point, Wetters Point, Vagthus Pynt. Old French name, Pointe de la Petite Anse. Vagthus was the official Danish term signifying a Coast-guard station.—Dan. 80; Sp. 52; Zabriskie; Map 3242.
- Vagthus Pynt*; Vagthus Point, St. Croix.—Zabriskie (1918).
- Vagthuus Pynt*; Vagthus Point, St. Croix.—Oxholm (1799). Full Danish form; from "Vagt," (watch, guard,) and "Huus" or "Hus," (house, station.)
- Valley**; Estate, 3 and 4a, Daniel Mallet's Plantage, Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix. Estate house ruins in head of glen reached by trail from Hodge Estate. Mill formerly on ridge to east.—Map 3242. Called by Oxholm, "the Valley."
- Vandbatterie*; Waterside-fort at Christiansted, St. Croix.—Udtog. p. 20.
- Vandfyldings-Stedet*; Danish, "the Watering-place," west of Black Point, St. Thomas.—Rohde. See "Aguada."
- Vandø*; Danish equivalent of Water Island.
- Vandpynt*; Danish equivalent of Water Point, St. Thomas. See "Wano Point."
- Velgunst**; Coupled with Altona Estate, St. Thomas.—Rohde.
- Vent, Anoe du*; Old French for "Anse du Vent" (Cove of the Wind, or Windy Bay); $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, east of Cottongarden Point, north coast of Eastend Peninsula, St. Croix.—Bellin, I, 75.
- Vent, Point*; French, "Pointe du Vent," (Point of the Wind, Windy Point); Spanish, Punta de Barlovento. Early name applied to East Point, St. Croix.—Bellin; Lapointe; Van Keulen.
- Venus Hill**; Small eminence, 807 feet high, lat. $18^{\circ} 21' 09''$, long. $21^{\circ} 45' 37''$ (Rio de Janeiro'), 175 yards southwest of Mafolie, overlooking St. Thomas City. Marked with a concrete obelisk, 40 by 66 inches at rectangular base, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with pyramidal cap, called "Venus Pillar," with the Portuguese inscription, "Passagem do Venus, Dezembro 6 de 1882," commemorating the Brazilian astronomical expedition to observe the Transit of Venus, December 6, 1882.
- Verde, Cay*; Spanish name of Green Cay, St. Croix.
- Verde, Cayo*; Spanish equivalent of Green Cay, outside French Bay, southern shore of St. Thomas.—Der., p. 278, 280.
- Verde, Cayo*; Spanish name of Thatch Cay, q. v.—Der., pp. 294-5.
- Verswater Pan*; Bight, 300 yards wide, between Ruyter Bay and Elephant Bay, northwest shore of Water Island, has on Van Keulens map the legend "Vers water Pan," probably corruption of Dutch "Verschwater Pan," Danish, "Ferskvand Pan," English, "Freshwater Pond"; alluding to water-supply, which gave name to Water Island. Recent surveys show pond at Elephant Bay.
- Verte, Isle*; French, "Green Isle" properly, Green Cay, but transferred to Buck Island, St. Croix, on early charts. Description then appropriate; island being heavily forested with Guayaco (Walako) trees. See "Pocken-Eyland."
- Vessup Bay**; Deep narrow inlet, 260 yards wide, 880 yards long; inner portion of Redhook Bay, west-southwest of Jack Rock; in Redhook Quarter, near eastern end of St. Thomas.—G. B. Named for colonial family, whose descendants spell name thus.—Lightbourn's Annual (1921), p. 69; Westergaard, p. 171. Formerly also, Fessup, Vessuup. Bay also known as, "Binnewater," Langbay, Fessup's Bight, Redhook Bay.
- Vessup**; Estate, called "Vessuups Plantage," about 630 yards north of Jersey Bay, not far from Vessup Bay, q. v., St. Thomas.—Old.

* Corresponding to $64^{\circ} 55' 58''$ W. of Greenwich.

- Vestende*; Danish equivalent of "Westend," name of a Quarter in St. Thomas and one in St. Croix.
- Vestende-Pente*; Old Danish name of Westend Point, St. Thomas.—Høst, p. 2.
- Vestendered*; Danish, "West-end Road," Westend Bay, roadstead or anchorage off Frederiksted, St. Croix.—Jarsen.
- Vestlige Høiland*; Danish, meaning "Western Highland," sc. of St. Croix.
- Vieille, Bay*; Cove on Northside coast of St. Croix, west of Will Bay and Sweetbottom Estate; on early French charts called, "Ance a la Vielle," better "Anse a la Vieille," signifying "Old-woman Bay."
- Virgin Point*; Southwestern extremity of Savana Island, toward Virgin Passage.—G. B. See descriptions of Domkirk Rock and "Piedras Sueltas."
- Virgins' Gangway*; Buccaneers' name for Bay or Channel of Sir Francis Drake.—Present State of W. I., London, 1778.
- Vitendal*; Uitendal Estate, St. Thomas.—Old.
- Vitendals*; Plantage or Estate, originally belonging to Johann Baltser Uytendaal (or Vitendal); same as Rustoptwist, Northside B Quarter, St. Croix.—Old.
- Vlaggerberg*; Dutch name of Flag Hill, 9. v. St. Thomas; name explained by Van Keulen.
- Vluck Point*; Sharp salient, 29 feet high at western extremity of semidetached Rock 175 yards long, off end of Sorgenfri Ridge, long. 64° 59' 30'', on boundary between Westend and Little Northside Quarters, northern shore of St. Thomas.—T. 3770; Map 3240; C. P. Vlucks Point, on some charts. In eighteenth century, called Smith Point. G. P. "Prom."
- Vlucks Point*; Vluck Point, q. v.—Dan. 265; B. A. 2452.
- Vogel Eyland*; Dutch, meaning "Bird Island," same as Little Flat Cay, so called by Van Keulen.
- Vogel Klip*; Dutch name, meaning "Bird Rock." Designation of Kalkun Cay, according to Van Keulen; also, Little Flat Cay.
- Volkert*; Old Estate house, constituting landmark, on Ridge north of St. Thomas Harbor, not far from Mafolie. Van Keulen has legend. "Erfgename van Volkert Volkertse, wort nu bewoont van Dr. Groenwold" (Estate of V. Volkerts, which now belongs to Dr. Isaak Groenewold) "Predikant op St. Thomas."
- Vughl*; Estate $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-southeast of New Herrnhut, St. Thomas.—Old.
- Wachthaus Pünt*; Vagthus Point, St. Croix.—Old.
- Wachthaus Pynt*; Vagthus Point, St. Croix.—Beck (1754). Hybrid compound; from Dutch, "Wacht" (watch), and Danish, "Huus" (house).
- Wade*; Old Estate, in 1754 belonging to "George Wade's Arvinger" (Heirs), comprising south $\frac{1}{3}$ of tract 8, with equal width southward to shoreline, in Westend Quarter, St. Croix. Now part of Camporico, q. v.
- Wade Point*; On south coast of St. Croix, east of Camporico Bay. From George Wade, whose heirs held land (1754).
- Waiter's Point*; Vagthus Point, St. Croix.—Quin.
- Walberggaard*; Earliest form of name, Waldberggaard Estate, St. Croix.—Oxholm.
- Walberg Guard*; Walberggaard or Waldberggaard Estate, St. Croix.—L. & W.; P. D. J. Mistaken translation of last component.
- Waldberg Gaard*; Walberggaard or Waldberggaard Estate, St. Croix.—Z.
- Waldberggaard**; Estate 24, western tier of Prince Quarter, St. Croix. Belonging (1754) to Engelb. Hesselberg. Stream, well, road, and old mill-site, in southwest corner; remainder, sloping spurs of 923-foot peak just north of Estate; covered with grass, bushes and trees. Variants: Walberggaard, Walberg Guard, Waldberg Gaard, Watberg Gaard.

- Wano Point**; East entrance to Cowpet Bay, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Current Hole, near east end of St. Thomas. May be engraver's error for "Wand," modern Danish "Vand" (Water), name of Point only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east.
- Washington**; Same as Mount Washington Estate, St. Croix.—*Scorpion* survey.
- Watberg Gaard**; Walberggaard or Waldberggaard Estate, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423.
- Watchhouse Point**; Vagthus Point, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423, 2318. Translation of original name.
- Water Battery**; Shoreward outwork, or waterside trench, of Fort Christian, St. Thomas Harbor. Since eighteenth century, called, "Vandbatteri" or "Water-Batterie"; Spanish "La Bateria Water" or "Bateria del Agua."
- Water Bay**; 460 yards wide at entrance, on south side of Coki Point, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Frydendal Estate, Eastend Quarter, St. Thomas. Spanish, "Bahia del Agua." Also called, Sand Bay. It has a mooring buoy, sand beach, coconut grove, wells of water, etc. Bight on north side is called Baker Bay; another on southeast, Sugar or Francis Bay. Lightbourn recommends excursion thither from St. Thomas City; but road ascends steep slopes, requiring strong horse.
- Water Bay**; Bight, 700 yards wide, between Leinster Point and Threadneedle Point, with small beach and coconut grove about middle of shore, north coast of St. John.—Oxholm. Also called, Waterplaats Bay.
- Water Creek**; Bay or Cove, 220 yards wide, 700 yards long, easternmost arm of Hurricane Hole, St. John.—Oxholm; H. O. 2086. Also called, "Watercreek Bay"; Spanish, Caleta de Agua.
- Watercreek Bay**; Same as Water Creek, St. John.—Z; B. & F.
- Watercreek Point**; South angle of 8-foot bluff of rock and sand, at southwest end of 530-yard Neck, 125 to 150 yards wide, between Otter Creek and Water Creek, east side of Hurricane Hole, St. John. G. P. "Wot": Lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 59''$ (1817 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 41' 36''$ (1,064 m.).—D. T. S. #164.
- Watereyland**; Dutch equivalent of Water Island.
- Water Ground**; Water ground, north portion of "Old Pye" Estate, St. Croix.—L. & W.
- Waterground**; Old Estate, 40, Prince Quarter (west tier), St. Croix; deeded to Richard Richardsen.—Oxholm. Also spelled, Water Ground. Now, north half of "Old Pye" Estate.
- Watergut**; Stream in St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Water Island**; 3,240 yards long, 400 to 1,600 yards wide; area 491.4 acres, exclusive of Sprat Rock; highest hill, 294 feet; indented by several small bays, and covered with small trees and dense underbrush; lying off south shore of St. Thomas, from which Water Island is separated by Gregerie Channel. Equivalent names: Dutch, Watereyland; Danish, Vandø; French, Isle de L'Eau; Spanish, Isla del Agua. Alternative name given by Holst, La Providence.
- Water Island Anchorage**; Approach to West Gregerie Channel, under west side of Water Island, for over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile offshore; excellent for deep-draft vessels, in 9 or 10 fathoms; Flamingo Point bearing 140° , Careen Hill 40° , St. Thomas City, open.—C. P., p. 129.
- Water Klip**; Shore-cliff; projecting 300 to 380 yards north-northwest of Contant Point, southwest from 334-foot hill, Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John.—Oxholm.
- Waterlemon Bay**; Variant of Waterlemon Bay, St. John.—Oldendorp, p. 46.
- Waterlemon Bay**; Indentation $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, between Annaberg Point and Leinster Point, on north shore of St. John I.; partially inclosed by Waterlemon Cay. It affords surf bathing and anchorage for small craft 200 yards from Waterlemon Cay. Bottom is of white sand, carpeted with brilliantly

- colored, gracefully formed marine plants. Named "Leinster Bay," on T. 3722, Dan. 265, B. A. 2452, H. O. 3903; correctly, as shown by proximity of Estate, Point, and Hill, of same name. Dan. 80 and Derrotero extend the name Leinster Bay to include the whole indentation otherwise known as Brim Bay. West-India Pilot and Zabriskie erroneously shift name Leinster Bay to west arm of whole indentation described, better known as Mary Creek. Same as Waterlimon Bay.—Oxholm.
- Waterlemon Cay;** Islet, 30 feet high, area 118 square rods, 250 yards west of Leinster Point, at east side of Leinster Bay entrance, northern shore of St. John. Described in the Derrotero as, "Cayuelo Acantilado" (steep little Cay), because of its bluff shore, except for a sand spit making out 80 yards southeast. Overgrown with brush and grass. Named by Oxholm, "Water Limon Kay," spelled by Knox (p. 223), "Waterlemon"; from a plant there so called, the *Passiflora laurifolia*, which bears a bright yellow, finely flavored fruit, known as "Bellapple." Chartmakers converted "Waterlemon" into the more familiar "Watermelon"; this last translated by the Spanish into "Sandfa," better "Zandfa." Local name, "Jewel Cay." G. B., November 7, 1923, restored original name. G. P. "Jewel": Lat. $18^{\circ} 22' 08.6''$ (261 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 43' 24''$ (709 m.).
- Waterlemon Cay;** Estate at eastern end of Leinster Bay, St. John. Spelled Water Limon Kay, by Oxholm. Name derived from the adjacent islet. Doubtless identical with Leinster Bay Estate, q. v.—Oxholm.—Knox, p. 223.
- Water Limon Bay;** Variant spelling of Waterlemon Bay, St. John.—Oxholm.
- Water Limon Kay;** Waterlemon Cay; St. John.—Oxholm.
- Water Melon Cay;** Split form of Watermelon Cay, properly Waterlemon Cay, St. John.—B. A. 2452; Dan. 265; H. O. 3903.
- Watermelon Cay;** Usual nautical name of Waterlemon Cay, derived by a methathesis.—Z.; C. P.
- Waterplaats Bay;** Same as Water Bay, Maho Quarter, north shore of St. John. Dutch name, meaning Wateringplace, equivalent to Danish Vandfyld.
- Water Point;** Southeastern extremity of peninsula $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, separating Great Bay from Cowpet Bay, eastern end of St. Thomas, opposite St. James Island. Originally named, Isaak de Klert Punt, or Klert Point. In W. I. Pilot, called, "Currenthole Point"; hence Spanish, "La Punta del Hoyo de la Corriente." Danish equivalent, Vandpynt; hence perhaps, Wano Point.
- Wave Rock;** 16 feet high, 16 yards wide; lat. $18^{\circ} 18' 40.3''$ (1,239 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 57' 12''$ (351 m.); at base of 60-foot cliff and 203-foot hill, east shore of south end of Water Island.—O. R. 73600-48; T. 3771.
- Welcome Bank;** Shoal extending from shore at Mount Welcome, northwest 300 yards into Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix.—H. O. chart 1058.
- Welk Rocks;** Ledge, exposing group of 6 rocks, one 10 feet high, together having an area of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of St. James Cut, in Pillsbury Sound. From a gasteropod, the Welk or Whelk, Latin Buccinum, Spanish, Concha; whence Spanish name of Rock, La Roca de la Concha. Spelled "Wilk Rock" by *Scorpion*.
- Wells Bay;** 380 yards straight beach between rocky abutments, about long. $64^{\circ} 50'$, north coast Northside A Quarter, St. Croix.—Map 3242. *Scorpion* survey assigned name to wide rocky indentation on westward side.
- Wessel Cay;** Whistling Cay, q. v.—Zabriskie. Variant of Wissel.
- West Cay;** Double Island, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile wide, area 40.3 acres; lying northwest of Westend Point, St. Thomas; separated from Little St. Thomas only by a boat-channel, Big Current Hole. The northern hill has a double summit; altitudes, 121 and 190 feet, respectively; the southern hill is 114

feet high. The two segments are joined by a low sand-neck 50 yards across, forming the common beach of two coves, the southern of which affords a landing. Name written by Hornbeck, Westkey.

West End; Old name of Camporico Estate, St. Croix.—Oxholm; L. & W.

Westend; Camporico Estate, tracts 5, 11, 10, in Westend Quarter, St. Croix; between Centerline Road and south coast; owned (1754) by Cornelius Hendrichsen and John Smitt.

Westend; Customary popular name of Frederiksted, St. Croix.—Department of Commerce, Special Agent Series No. 120, page 9.

Westend; Peninsula, comprising the portion of St. Thomas Island west of Santa Maria Bay and Perseverance Bay, and a line joining their nearest shores, passing over the 792-foot saddle or col, about 64° 59' 45".

Westend; Quarter; subdivision of St. Thomas Island, comprising the Westend Peninsula, and bounded on the east by a line starting at Vluek Point, thence southeast along the highest ground to Crown Mountain, southwest to Hawk Hill, west to its shoulder, southwest to nearest part of Perseverance Bay, at Vandfyld Cove, north of Black Point. Population, 40. The following uninhabited Cays are attached to Western Quarter, viz: Cricket, Cockroach, Sula, Dutchcap, Salt, West, Kalkun, Savana. Information from a MS. map loaned by Bureau of the Census.—Correspondence with Secretary G. B., June, 1923.

Westend; Quarter or rural district of St. Croix, bounded north by Northside A, east by Prince Quarter, west and south by Caribbean Sea. Danish, Vestende. Population (1917) 1070, exclusive of Frederiksted.

Westend Bay; Crescent-shaped bight, 4 miles wide, between westernmost point of Northside A Quarter and Sandy Point, St. Croix; being off west shore of Westend Quarter, with anchorage off Frederiksted, locally called Westend. On early maps, West Ende Bay, Westende Bay; Danish, Vestende Bay. Middle portion called, Frederiksted Road.—Dewitz; C. & L.

Westende; Botany Point, q. v., St. Thomas.—Oldendorp.

West Ende Bay; Westend Bay, St. Croix.—Beck.

Westende Bay; Westend Bay, St. Croix.—Oldendorp.

Westende Pint; Old Dutch name of Westend Point, St. Thomas.

Westend Point; Western extremity of St. Thomas Island. Named by Høst, Vestende-Pent; by Van Keulen, Westeynde or West Punt; by Oldendorp, Westende; and by Bellin, Pointe de L'Ouest.

West End Quarter; Rural district in (1) St. Thomas; (2) St. Croix.—Census.

Westend Road; Traverses Westend Quarter, St. Thomas, from Botany Bay eastward; hence called also, Botany Bay Road. Parallels north shore at average distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, from Botany Point to the saddle $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of John Oley; thence crosses divide southeast to join Bonne Esperance Road.

West End Salt Pond; Same as Westend or Camporico Saltpond, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423, 1409.

Westend Saltpond; Saline lagoon, hookshaped, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, 2 or 3 feet deep, on Westend Peninsula southwest of Frederiksted toward Southwest Point, St. Croix. West shore belongs to Stonyground; Hesselberg, east of north end; Camporico adjoins, east and south; hence alternative name, Camporico Pond. Called by Eggers, Sandypoint Lagun.

Western Oblong; Physiographic region of St. Croix; comprising all west of line about long. 64° 45', joining Saltriver Bay with Limetree Bay; thus embracing approximately Westend, Prince, King, part of Queen, and the two Northside Quarters. Northern portion covered with ranges of hills, called Høilandet; southern portion, a plain.—Quin.

- Westende of (or) West Punt van St. Thomas*; Westend Point of St. Thomas.—Van Keulen.
- West Gregerie Channel**; Passage 1 mile long, carrying from 6 to 9 fathoms, and leading from Southwest Road along northwest shore of Water Island, past Mosquito Point and Regis Point on south shore of St. Thomas, into Gregerie Harbor (Sound, Basin, Bay), q. v. So spelled on most modern charts. See Grigri Bay, etc.
- West Hoek*; Frederik or Jansen Point, St. Thomas.—K.
- West-India Dock**; Occupying entire southeast water front of Long Bay, from Havensight Point to eastern angle of St. Thomas Harbor. Also referred to as, "West-India Company's Dock."—T. 3771; C. P.
- West India Mill*; Bethlehem New Works, St. Croix.
- Westkey*; Same as West Cay.—Hornbeck.
- West Point*; Lee Point, Thatch Cay; so called on fieldsheet.
- West Mountain*; Alternative name of Crown Mountain or Crown Hill, St. Thomas; west of city, but not at west end of Island; hence, misnomer.—B. A. 2452.
- West Point*; Western extremity of St. Thomas Island; same as Westend Point.
- Wetters Point*; Identified with Vagthus Point, St. Croix.—Eggers.
- Wheel-of-Fortune**; Estate, 38-39 Westend Quarter, measuring 1,530 feet north-south, by 6,180 feet east-west, south of Frederiksted and Lagrange, St. Croix. Nearly all in sugar cane. Estate-village, 1,500 yards east of Frederiksted waterfront. Owned (1754) by Järgen Hardung.—Oxholm; L. & W.; D. Wheel-of-fortune has absorbed Frederikshaab, Stonyground, Mars Hill, Two-Brothers, Hesselberg, and Smithfield.—Millspauh (1902).
- Whelk Rock*; Same as Welk Rocks, q. v.
- Whet-Kabal*; Creole equivalent of "White Horse," q. v.—Wiseman.
- Whim**; Estate on south side of Centerline Road, tract 4 in Westend Quarter, St. Croix; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Frederiksted, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from south coast. Two pastures; remainder al sugarcane. Patented to Patrick McDonough, and long known as John's Rest.—Quin; Zabriskie; Map 3242.
- Whistling Cay**; 202 feet high, 640 yards long, 235 yards wide, area 18.6 acres; 290 yards west of Mary Point, northern shore of St. John. Gravel beach at southeast point, where sailboats obtain cargoes of building gravel. Elsewhere, shore is precipitous; on north, cliffs rise to 130 feet. Top, tree-clad; goat-pasture. Name perhaps derived from Dutch *Wissel*, Danish *Vexel*, meaning "change"; or from Dutch "Baksel," batch or baking, as of rolls or pottery; thought applicable to boulder-pile on western point. In lat. $18^{\circ} 22' 17.5''$ (538 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 45' 39.25''$ (1152m.). Called by various cartographers: Baxel, Boxel, Wessel, *Wissel*; and by the Spanish, *Cayo Bajel*.
- White*; Estate 9a, Westend Quarter, southern coast of St. Croix. Originally, Hodge Plantage; now, White's Bay Estate.—Oxholm.
- White Cliffs**; 135 to 150 feet high, stretching for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwest from White Point, marking eastern side of Reef Bay, St. John. So named from white washouts of volcanic ash or some intrusive rock, streaked with copper green; very conspicuous. On B. A. 2452, called, "Remarkable White Cliff"; in Derrotero, "Barranca Blanca."
- White Horse*; Alternative name for Hans-Lollik Rock, q. v.—Dan. 265; H. O. 3903. Creole equivalent, *Whet-Kabal*; Spanish, *Caballo Blanco*; all alluding to the foaming breakers, resembling the streaming mane of a white race horse.
- White Horse*; Same as Whitehorse Rock, St. Croix.—H. O. 1423; C. P.

- Whitehorse Rock**; Dangerous reef, with everbreaking surf, 400 yards off Salt-river Point, St. Croix. 2-fathom boat-channel inshore—Dan. 80. Also called, White Horse; Danish, Hvidhest; Spanish, Caballo Blanco; Creole, Whet Kabal; by Löwenörn, Kugien (the cone).
- White Point**; Sallent knob, 78 feet high, forming acute angle of southern shore of St. John, between Lameshur Bay and Reef Bay. G. P. "Lam": lat. 18° 18' 58" (1,787 meters), long. 64° 43' 57" (1,683 meters). Name Lameshur Point, claimable by two other points; this called White Pynt in eighteenth century; Spanish, Punta Blanca. See "White Cliffs."
- Whitesand Bay**; 600 yards wide, east of Mardenboro Point, southwest of Princess Bay, north side of Hurricane Hole, St. John. Equivalent of Oxholm's name, "Hvide Sand Bay"; Danish "Hvidesand Bay"; Dutch, "Wittezand Bay."
- White's Bay**; Bight with beach on southern coast, 2 miles east-northeast of Southwest Point, Westend Quarter, St. Croix.
- White's-Bay**; Estate, comprising two parcels; 8b (south of White's Lady), and 92 (on southern coast); originally owned by Smitt and Hodge families; in Westend Quarter, St. Croix.—T. 3797.
- White's Lady**; Estate 8a, Westend Quarter, St. Croix. Bounded north by Hesselberg, of which it was a part in 1754; east by Stonyground; south by White's Bay; west by Camporico.—T. 3797.
- Wildhagen**; Old Estate, called "Wildhagens Plantage," at southwest of head of Vessup Bay, St. Thomas.—Old.
- Wilk Rock**; Same as Welk Rocks.—*Scorpion* survey.
- Willem Barentses Bay**; Barents Bay, q. v., St. Thomas.—K.
- William**; Estate, 1, 2, 3, southwest corner of Northside A Quarter, St. Croix; extending along shore 1,000 yards, inland over 2,000 yards. Village on shore road, 1¼ miles north of Frederiksted. William's Chimney, prominent object. Extensive canefields in west; eastern portion in grass. With Prosperity, adjoining on south, belonged (1754), to John Boyd. Also called, "Williams" or "The William."
- Williams**; William Estate, St. Croix.—Dewitz.
- William's Delight**; Estate near Old Pye, q. v., St. Croix.—Zabriskie. Located in Westend Quarter by Dewitz. Tract 41b in Prince Quarter belonged (1754) to William Richardson.—Beck.
- William Valley**; In center of William Estate, extending east over 1 mile and into Punch Estate, St. Croix. Danish, The William Dalen.
- Wills Bay**; 260 yards wide, affording safe anchorage ¾ mile west of Wells Bay of recent surveys, northern coast of St. Croix.—H. O. 1423. Perhaps originally Vielle Bay, from the French name, "Anse de la Vielle" (Old-woman Cove), q. v. To avoid confusion this bay, being on the estate deeded to Robert Stewart, now called Mount Stewart, may be called "Stewart Bay"; and the sharp rocky sallent on east side, "Furnel Point." Cf. Oxholm, L. & W., P. D. J.; Old.; Dewitz; Z.; Dan. 80.
- Willsbay**; Wills Bay, Anse a la Vielle, Stewart Bay; St. Croix.—West.
- Wilson**; Plantage of Thomas Wilson, south ½ 42, 55, Enfield Green Estate, Prince Quarter, St. Croix.
- Wilthagen**; Old Estate in Cruz Bay Quarter, known as "Wilthagens Plantage," where the Moravian mission work in St. John was begun in 1754.—Dewitz, p. 357.
- Winberg**; Variant spelling of Wintberg, St. Thomas.—Old.
- Windberg**; Estate, on Northside Road, 470 to 550 yards east-southeast of Maho Bay, 300 to 370 yards south of 396-foot hill, whence name. Shorter measurements from T. 3772; longer from Oxholm; buildings or ruins at

both spots. In Maho Quarter, St. John. Shown by Lawrance on 572-foot hill $\frac{1}{4}$ mile eastward, to south of Fredrikdal.

- Windberg Ridge**; $\frac{5}{8}$ mile long, southwestern summit 396 feet high, extending across from Maho Bay to Mary Creek, northern shores of St. John Island.
- Windsor**; Estate, also known as "Windsor Forest," comprising tracts 5b and 6, northwest corner of Queen Quarter, St. Croix. This and Clairmont in Northside B Quarter belonged to Laurence Bodkin in 1754; to G. J. Mudie in 1851. G. P. Windsor Mill: lat. $17^{\circ} 46' 20''$ (607 meters) long. $64^{\circ} 46' 37''$ (1,084 meters).
- Windsor Forest**; Woodland covering slopes of Saltriver Hills in northern portion of Windsor Estate; St. Croix; also, the estate itself.
- Windsor Hill**; 872 feet high, covered with low trees; surmounted by Windsor Mill, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of Windsor Estatehouse in Clairmont, St. Croix. Highest of Saltriver Hills. So called by triangulation party.
- Windward Passage**; Northeastern entrance to Pillsbury Sound; passing east and south of Lovango Cay, and northwest of St. John.—B. A. 130; H. O. 3903. This Passage is divided by the Durloe Cays into two main channels; the wider, adjoining Lovango Cay. Not to be confused with Windward Passage between Cuba and Haiti.
- Wintberg**; Ruined Estate, on col of main ridge of St. Thomas, at 710 feet elevation, lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 58''$ (1,776 meters), long. $64^{\circ} 54' 13''$ (382 meters); 500 yards northeast of Wintberg Peak.—OR. 73600-49; T. 3771. Less correctly, Winberg, Windberg. Named for colonial family De Wint; several members on record: Gerd, Ian, Anna, etc.
- Wintberg Peak**; 977 feet high, 1 mile east-northeast of St. Thomas Harbor, on main ridge and boundary between Great Northside and New Quarters. Named for colonial family De Wint. Spelled Wintberg by De Booy and Faris only; Pic de Wintberg, on French Chart 2312.
- Wintberg Road**; 3,700 yards long, turns north from Tutu Road between New Herrnhut and Charlotte Amalia, passes Wintberg, and continues to Mandal, St. Thomas.—T. 3771 and 3778a.
- Wismenog**; Gardens, so called, facing Coakley Bay, northern coast of St. Croix.—P. D. J.; etc. Error: should read, "Wismenog Battery," and nearby, "Cardens" Estate. See "Gardens of Wismenog."
- Wismenog Battery**; Old fortification guarding Coakley Bay; doubtless, a Vagthus or Coast-guard station, with quarters for garrison guarding northern shore of Eastend, St. Croix.—Oxholm: "Battery of Wismenog." C. and G. S. party reported even ruins had vanished. Name indicated a Point between Coakley Bay and Carden Bay, north coast of St. Croix; marked by Coakley Milltower, top 70 feet, just east of former Battery of Wismenog.
- Wissel Kay**; Whistling Cay, p. v.—Oxholm; Reichel; Dan. 80; etc. Dutch word, meaning "Change, exchange"; Danish, "Vexel"; Wessel, another spelling. Postoffice map (1921) still has "Wissel Cay."
- Witezand Bay**; Dutch equivalent of Danish "Hvidesand," English "White-sand" Bay, St. John.
- Woods-Hill**; Place in St. Croix, where several species of *Eugenia* grow.—West, p. 216.
- Wood's Stockfarm**; Near ridge, sole habitat of Congo Mahoe, *Hibiscus clypeatus*.—West.
- Work and Rest**; Work-and-Rest Estate, St. Croix.—Oxholm.
- Work-and-Rest**; Estate in St. Croix, comprising tracts 14 and 15 in Company Quarter, with parcel west of road in 12, together with tract 37 in Queen Quarter. Mill on last. Remainder almost coextensive with isolated hill-

- system. Patented to General Kriegs-Commissair (Kriegskommissar) Lucas von Beverhoudt. Spelled by Oxholm, "Worck and Rest."—Dewitz.
- Work Hill**; Triangulation station, 402 feet high; lat. 17° 43' 33.9" (1,041 meters), long. 64° 43' 10.5" (309 meters); summit and eastern end of east-west ridge at north of group of hills on Beverhout's Work-and-Rest Estate, chiefly in Company Quarter, St. Croix. So designated by triangulation party.
- Wym**; Variant spelling of Whim Estate, St. Croix.—*Scorpion*.
- Yellowcliff Bay**; Slight recession of shoreline, with irregular beach of sand and rocks, ½ mile wide, where Cotton Valley borders northern coast of Eastend B Quarter, St. Croix. Spelled by Beck, "Yellow-Cliff Bay." Earliest name given by French, "Anse de la lande" (Bay of the Moor).
- Yer Bay**; Jersey Bay, perhaps Uhr Bay, St. Thomas.—*Høst*.
- Yerse Bay**; Same as Jersey Bay, St. Thomas.—Dewitz; Oldendorp; Hornbeck; Dan. 80; Reichel. Called by Bellin, "Baye de Yerse." See Yer Bay.
- Yuel**; Seventeenth-century French Plantage, situated on 89-foot hill east of debouchure of Merle Run into Grandfond (now Limetree) Bay, southern coast of St. Croix.—Lapointe.
- Zambee**; Estate, on southwestern slope of Crown Mountain, east end of Westend Quarter, St. Thomas. Doubtless a variant of Jambi, Jumble, etc., from Bantu word "Nzambi," ghost or supernatural being.
- Zand Bay**; Dutch equivalent of Sand Bay. Zandig, "sandy."—Calisch.
- Zandia Cay**; Spanish, meaning "Watermelon"; variant of "Sandia," q. v., applied to Waterlemon Cay, St. John.—Cuyas.
- Zanzi Bay**; Variant of Sunsi Bay, St. Thomas.—Holst.
- Zeevarken**; Dutch equivalent of Danish "Marsvin," Latin "Phocæna"; Spanish, "Puerco Marino"; English, "Porpoise." Last two found on charts, as name of Porpoise Rocks.
- Zeger**; Old Estate, called "Zegers Plantage," perhaps near Santa Maria Estate, St. Thomas.—Old.
- Zingo**; see Mingo.
- Zoutpan Bâÿ**; Dutch, meaning Saltpond Bay; same as Concordia Bay, St. John.
- Zunge Bay**; Sunsi Bay, St. Thomas.—B. A. chart 2452.
- Zwartklip**; See Blackrock.
- Zwei Brüder**; German equivalent of Two Brothers, called by Oldendorp, "die zwey Brüder."

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Transmitted under date of March 16, 1925, by William S. Zane, Government secretary, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, with inclosures of letters, lists, maps, etc., including report of the St. Croix Advisory Board, composed of R. L. Merwin, William Fleming, G. B. Fleming, R. W. Skeoch, B. Nelthropp, A. Nelthropp, A. E. Stakemann, Folmer Andersen, and Capt. A. J. Blackwood, who, by request of the naval government through G. P. Shamer, dispatching secretary at Christiansted, undertook to investigate and determine the customary names assigned to geographic features.

Acacia Hill; 545 feet high, lat. 17° 44' 13.9" (424 m.), long. 64° 51' 53.4" (1,574 m.), in northern end of Little Lagrange Estate, 500 yards northwest of Jolly Hill Estate house, St. Croix.

Adjett Point; Hook-shaped eastern entrance of Jack Bay, with 20-foot knoll, in rear of which is Little Isaac Beach, on south shore of St. Croix, 1 mile west of East Point.

- Aitken Point**; Outer western entrance to Saltriver Bay, at foot of 105-foot knoll, north coast of St. Croix. On land belonging in 1754 to Charles Aitken.
- Altona Hill**; Applied to either of two eminences south of the lagoon and on the estate so called; the western, 115 feet high, nearest the estate house; and the eastern, 178 feet high, locally so known, site of old French plantage Guillarmet.
- Anguilla Point**; Shore turn, extended $\frac{1}{4}$ mile by mangrove peninsula, inclosing west side of Krause Lagoon, south coast of St. Croix.
- Annaly Point**; High, rounded projection, long. $64^{\circ} 50' 55''$, on east side of Annaly Bay, St. Croix.
- Batist Point**; Rocky end of salient, long. $64^{\circ} 42' 13''$, on east side of Manchenil Bay, south coast of St. Croix. Called by early French cartographers "Pointe des Pêcheurs" (Fishermen's Point).
- Beffron Hill**; 613 feet high, in Betsy's Jewel Estate, St. Croix. Variant of Boffron Hill, from name of original proprietor. Locally applied also to Lebanon Hill, at end of ridge forming southeastern spur of former.
- Belvedere Hill**; Peak, 780 feet high, lat. $17^{\circ} 46' 08.2''$ (252 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 48' 07''$ (206 m.), in southwestern portion of Belvedere Estate, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Lavallee Bay, St. Croix.
- Bennykenny Hill**; 708 feet high, on main divide of St. Croix, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Prosperity Mill. Spelled "Benny Kenny"; probably a personal name. Seventeenth-century French plantage "Bequel" was east of this summit.
- Beverhoudt Peak**; 860 feet high, chief summit in Eastend Quarter, St. Croix. Also called Beverhout Hill, or Mount Beverhoudt.
- Big Isaac Bay**; Same as Isaac Bay, as distinguished from Little Isaac Bay, St. Croix.
- Bill Hatchet Hill**; Same as Hatchet Hill, St. Croix.
- Billy French Point**; Same as French Point, St. Croix.
- Black Point**; Angle of north shore of St. Croix, long. $64^{\circ} 38' 51''$, separating Coakley Bay from Prune or Cocoplum Bay. Marked by G. P. "Fish."
- Bluegut Bay**; Cove at foot of ravine opening on north shore, 800 yards west of East Point, St. Croix; with beach extending NW. 350 yards to bluff adjoining Whale Point.
- Britton Peak**; 1,075 feet high, lat. $17^{\circ} 45' 47.8''$ (1,470 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 48' 26.7''$ (785 m.); 550 yards east of Mount Eagle, St. Croix. Name proposed by advisory board in honor of Prof. N. L. Britton, of the New York Botanical Garden, who engaged in scientific research in these islands. Also called Mount Britton.
- Broad Bay**; Open bight between Sandy Point and Southwest Point, St. Croix.
- Brook Hill**; 624 feet high, lat. $17^{\circ} 43' 39.7''$ (1,220 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 51' 33.5''$ (988 m.); summit of mountain spur on old Brook Estate, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Little Lagrange, St. Croix. Spur ridge extends northwest into Jolly Hill Estate; in valley at northern foot is Brookhill Estate house.
- Bulow Hill**; 463 feet high, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW. of Bulowsminde, St. Croix. Also spelled "Büelow's Hill."
- Bulowsminde**; Estate and mansion in St. Croix. (Not Bulowminde.)
- Bulowsminde Hill**; Hook-shaped ridge, 615 feet high, crowned by Bulowsminde mansion, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Christiansted, St. Croix. Old French name, "Brunet."
- Bush Hill**; 870 feet high, lat. $17^{\circ} 46' 19.3''$ (593 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 46' 37.1''$ (1,092 m.); 1 mile south of Baron Bluff; loftiest peak of Saltriver Hills, St. Croix.

- Butler Point**; (1) South entrance to Butler Bay, St. Croix. (2) Name also extended to entire convexity of coast for 600 yards southward, forming most westerly extremity of island north of Frederiksted. Named by French, "Pointe Rouge" (Red Point).
- Caledonia Hill**; 656 feet high, on north side of Caledonia Valley, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Ham Bluff, St. Croix. See Horse Hill.
- Canegarden Point**; Sharp projection, long. $64^{\circ} 48' 24''$, 700 yards west of Vagthus Point, south coast of St. Croix.
- Carty Bay**; 600 yards wide, with curving beach of sand and shingle; being the eastern portion of Rod Bay, between Carty Point and Grass Point, south coast of St. Croix.
- Carty Hill**; 470 feet high, on old Sutton Estate, long. $64^{\circ} 37' 28''$, about 1 mile from either shore of St. Croix. Also called Carton Hill, but Markoe Dome, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southwest, is also called Carton Hill.
- Carty Point**; Outstanding knoll, long. $64^{\circ} 36' 58''$, between Carty Bay and Woodcottage Bay, subdivisions of Rod Bay, on Carty Estate, south coast of St. Croix.
- Chacha Rocks**; Reef, 50 square rods in area, displaying two bare ledges; one 6 feet above sea level, in lat. $18^{\circ} 20' 35.4''$ (1.087 m.), long. $65^{\circ} 04' 19.3''$ (567 m.); with several other rocks awash; all forming a chain rising clear and steep from the depths, 330 yards east of Savana Island. Described in the Derrotero as "Cadena de Rocas limpias."
- Christening Hole**; Small bay immediately west of Ham Bluff, St. Croix. It receives Roger Gut, watering Hambluff Valley. In seventeenth century site of French plantation Alais.
- Clairmont Hill**; 860 feet high, most northerly and conspicuous peak of Saltriver Hills, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Clairmont Mill, St. Croix.
- Clindinen Hill**; 400 feet high, lat. $17^{\circ} 45' 02''$, long. $64^{\circ} 35' 59''$; rising between Turner Hole and Grapetree Bay, southern coast of St. Croix. Variant: Clendening.
- Cottage Hill**; 158 feet high, small ridge in southeastern corner of Barrenspot Estate, just west of Cottage Estatehouse, St. Croix.
- Cottongrove Bay**; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, open beach fronting Cottongrove Estate; portion of Robin Bay west of Madsen Point, south coast of St. Croix.
- Cottonvalley Bay**; Irregular beaches along northern shores of Cotton Valley; same as Yellowcliff Bay, St. Croix.
- Crabhole Point**; Jetting out at shore end of lane between Enfield Green and Betty's Hope; long. $64^{\circ} 49' 22''$; south coast of St. Croix.
- Derrick Point**; North entrance of Chenay Bay, 550 yards southwest of Pull Point, on Greencay Estate, St. Croix.
- Diamond & Ruby**; Same as Diamond Estate, St. Croix.
- Dolly Hill**; 258 feet high, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile WNW. of St. John Estate, St. Croix.
- Dove Island**; Name suggested by St. Croix advisory committee for Buck Island.
- Durloe Channel**; Passage between Durloe Cays and Hognest Point, St. John.
- Durloe Point**; Small rounded neck projecting on north side of Durloe Bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Hognest Point, Cruz Bay Quarter, west shore of St. John.
- Fairplain Bay**; Cove at mouth of Fairplain Creek, south coast of St. Croix.
- Fairplain Point**; Low peninsula, $\frac{1}{8}$ mile wide, on eastern side of Fairplain Creek, between its last bend and the south shore of St. Croix.
- Fancy Hill**; 490 feet high, just east of Mary's Fancy Estate-village, in Queen Quarter St. Croix. Probable site of French plantation "Neuville."

- Fanny's Fancy Point**; right-angled salient, with 70-foot bluff, on west side of Woodcottage or Rod Bay, St. Croix. Also called Bourg, Lee, or Pinham Point. Not to be confused with Mount Fancy, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west.
- Fareham Bay**; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, fronting Fareham Estate, St. Croix.
- Flagstaff Hill**; 554 feet high, 1 mile south of Black Point, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northeast of Mt. Washington, in Sevenhill Range, St. Croix. G. P.: "Pole."
- Fort Point**; Small peninsula, 350 yards long, projecting between Aitken Point and Greig Point, on western side of Saltriver Bay, St. Croix. Two hills, with elevations of 105 and 106 feet, respectively, rise about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile westward; latter, site of Greig's Fort. Old French Fort Salé was on this point or one of the hills mentioned.
- Fountain Hill**; 610 feet high, long. $64^{\circ} 47' 28''$, on main ridge of St. Croix; on Little Fountain Estate, midway between Belvedere and Lebanon Hill, and 560 yards east of Northside Road. This, or its twin summit 90 yards south, also called "Mount Pleasant."
- François Bay**; Tiny cove and beach, at mouth of ravine on north shore of St. Croix, 600 yards west of East Point.
- Fredensthal**; Same as Fredensdal, St. Croix. Local spelling.
- French Point**; Sharp projection between Limetree Bay and Canegarden Bay, on old Moir tract, now part of Ratcliff's estate Cassava-Garden, on southern coast of St. Croix. Local name, "Billy French's Point."
- Funnel Point**; Rocky salient, long. $64^{\circ} 50' 36''$, east side of Stewart Bay, north coast of St. Croix. Original owner, William Furnel.
- Funnel Ridge**; Sharp spur of Bodkin Hill, descending to Funnel Point, St. Croix. Local spelling. See Furnel (Estate).
- Garden Bay**; Carden Bay, St. Croix; as locally pronounced.
- Ginmill Hill**; 178 feet high, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Butzberg, St. Croix.
- Goatmouth**; East entrance of Saltriver Bay, St. Croix. On this point was the seventeenth-century French plantation "Brevet." Here Columbus anchored.
- Gosling Bay**; Lagoon at northeast corner of Ruan Bay, 800 yards from Long Point, St. Croix; at old plantation of George Gasling.
- Gravel Bay**; Tiny open cove east of Derrick Point, north shore of St. Croix.
- Greatpond Hill**; Brow of ridge extending from southwest spur of Beverhoudt Peak, for 1 mile through old Frankly tract, now part of Mount Washington Estate, to within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Great Pond, St. Croix. Two peaks rise to elevations of 480 and 650 feet, respectively.
- Greig Point**; Acute angle of west shore, entrance of Sugar Bay, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southeast of Greig Hill, St. Croix.
- Grove Hill**; 747 feet high, on line between Beck Grove and Orangegrové Estates, $\frac{3}{5}$ mile southeast of village on latter, St. Croix.
- Guayaco Point**; Eastern end of Buck Island, off St. Croix. From the tree, also called Pokhout or Pokkenholt, which once formed the characteristic forest-mantle of this cay, thence originally named "Pokken-Byland."
- Ham Peak**; 805 feet high, 500 yards west of Springgarden, St. Croix.
- Hardlabor Hill**; 247 feet high, near northern end of ridge, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile southwest of Judith's Fancy, St. Croix.
- Hatchet Hill**; 242 feet high, on old Towers Estate, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Sight Mill and 750 yards west of Mount Washington, St. Croix. Locally known as "Bill Hatchet Hill."
- Heathen Bay**; Cove on west side of Pull Point, north shore of St. Croix.
- Hodge Bay**; Indentation at Hodge Estate, St. Croix.
- Hope Point**; Sharp angle at west entrance of Limetree Bay, on land belonging to Hope Estate, south coast of St. Croix.

- Howell Point**; Right-angled eastern entrance of Spring Bay, long. $64^{\circ} 40' 52''$, south coast of St. Croix.
- Hughes Hill**; 615 feet high, 750 yards north of Hughes Point, Eastend, St. Croix.
- Hughes Point**; Rounded projection, long. $64^{\circ} 35' 11''$, between Grapetree Bay and Jack Bay, south coast of St. Croix.
- Jumby Hill**; 825 feet high, long. $64^{\circ} 38' 12''$, on divide 500 yards east of Beverhoudt Peak, St. Croix.
- Kenken Hill**; 212 feet high, rounded, near western limit of Windsor Estate, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the mill; St. Croix.
- Keturah Point**; Shore-angle at west side of Manchenil Bay, long. $64^{\circ} 42' 43''$, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile southeast of Diamond Keturah Estatehouse, south coast of St. Croix.
- Kopman Point**; Sharp rocky projection, long. $64^{\circ} 38' 16''$, between Carden Bay and Hodge Bay, north coast of St. Croix.
- Lagrange Garden**; Valleyhead park, in southern part of Little Lagrange Estate, at east end of trail 1 mile long, leading up valley from Lagrange Estate, St. Croix.
- Lavallee Bay**; Long curving beach fronting Lavallee Estate, St. Croix, q. v.
- Lebanon Hill**; Same as Lebanon Estate, St. Croix; locally so known.
- Littlebay Point**; North entrance of Ham Bay, St. Croix. Also spelled Little Bay Point. See Andrin.
- Little Isaac Bay**; Slight concavity of shore of St. Croix, just east of Adjett Point, with short beach opening through to Jack Bay.
- Little Lagrange**; Same as Little Grange Estate, St. Croix; locally so known.
- Loblolly Bay**; Rounded cove about 2,500 yards northeast of Southwest Point, St. Croix; at angle of coast where trend changes to an easterly direction. Less correctly. Loblalle Bay. Named from a common tree growing there, the Loblolly or Mampu, *Pisonia subcordata*. Old French name, "Anse du Sud" (South Bay).
- Lovango Channel**; 750 to 1,200 yards wide, portion of Windward Passage between Lovango Cay and the Durloe Cays, northwest of St. John.
- Madsen Point**; Broad, low, rocky bastion; long. $64^{\circ} 39' 40''$, dividing Robin Bay into two portions, the western known as Cottongrove Bay, south coast of St. Croix.
- Manchenil Hill**; 600 feet high, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Canaan Estatehouse, St. Croix. Variants: Manchineel, etc.
- Manning Ridge**; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, 200 feet high, extending across north end of Manning Bay Estate, St. Croix.
- Manofwar Hill**; 430 feet high, 600 yards southeast of Rustoptwist Mill, St. Croix. Also called Rustoptwist Hill.
- Markoe Dome**; Rounded summit, 830 feet high, lat. $17^{\circ} 44' 37.7''$ (1,157 M.), long. $64^{\circ} 37' 44.3''$ (1,306 M.), $\frac{1}{8}$ mile northwest of Pinham Point, Eastend, St. Croix. Same as Carton Dome.
- Mary Peninsula**; Hammershaped headland, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, northernmost extension of St. John. See Mary Point.
- Massa Hill**; 500 feet high, lat. $17^{\circ} 45' 10''$, long. $64^{\circ} 45' 36''$, on line between Morningstar and Mary's Fancy Estates, St. Croix.
- Meggie Hill**; 400 feet high, on old Smitt plantage, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Tague Bay and 500 yards northwest of Turner or Thunder Hole, St. Croix.
- Michael Hill**; 395 feet high, 350 yards from north shore at Baron Bluff, St. Croix.

- Mount Fancy Hill**; Ridge, 303 feet high, extending northward from Mount Fancy Point, St. Croix. Name better restricted to 245-foot hill at point.
- Mount-Fancy Point**; Shore foot of Mount Fancy, east of Greatpond Bay, St. Croix.
- Mount Logan**; Hill, 395 feet high, lat. $17^{\circ} 43' 33.5''$ (1,029 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 52' 00''$ (4 m.), immediately south of Little Lagrange Estate-village, St. Croix. Named for Major Logan, resident proprietor, 80 years ago.
- Mount Lookout**; Ridge rising steeply on eastern side of Prosperity Garden, St. Croix, and commanding a fine view. Peak at western brow rises to 494 feet; another, $\frac{1}{8}$ mile northeast, to 591 feet. Name reported especially applicable to last.
- Mount McWilliam**; Hook-shaped ridge, with double peak, elevations 763 and 777 feet, latter in lat. $17^{\circ} 43' 48.7''$ (1,495 m.), long. $64^{\circ} 50' 02.9''$ (85 m.), on border of Two-Friends and St. George Estates, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile northwest of Grove Place, St. Croix. Named in honor of a prominent and popular resident of 50 years ago.
- Mount Misery**; Ridge south of Crequis Valley, in northern edge of Williams Estate; same as Punch Hill, St. Croix. Near site of old French plantation Buissonnière.
- Mount Tallin**; 405 feet high, ridge between Cotton Valley and Tague Bay, St. Croix. Ruins of Catharina's Hope on south end.
- Northside Rocks**; shore rocks fringing a jagged low bluff, where coast of St. Croix bends at Northside Estate. See Point Sous-levent.
- Nugent Point**; Acute projection of south shore of St. Croix, long. $64^{\circ} 40' 45''$, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile SSE. from Nugent Estatehouse.
- Number-Four Hill**; 202 feet high, in northwest corner of St. John Estate, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of head of Sugar Bay, St. Croix. Inscribed by local informants as "No. 4" Hill. Site of old French plantation "Labouche."
- O'Reilly Hill**; 680 feet high, ridge east of Orangegrove Road, in southern portion of Annaly Estate, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southeast from Annaly village, St. Croix. Also spelled "O'Reilly's Hill."
- Oxford Hill**; Ridge crossing east end of Oxford Estate and rising to 581-foot summit west of Orangegrove village, St. Croix. Southerly prolongation of 823-foot ridge under same name.
- Penthery Point**; Western end of Buck Island, off St. Croix.
- Pickering Point**; Northernmost salient of St. Croix coast westward of Lavallee Bay, 560 yards northeast of Canebay Point. Named for William Pickering, original proprietor of Lavallee Estate.
- Pinham Bay**; Small rock-girt landing, from which a gut or ravine ascends to road between Fanny's Fancy and Pinham Point, south shore of St. Croix.
- Pinham Point**; Rocky projection at Fanny's Fancy, west side of Rod Bay, south coast of St. Croix. Sometimes also called Lee or Fanny's-Fancy Point; former name being then assigned to less prominent point 400 yards westward.
- Pleasant Hill**; 827 feet high, south of Springgarden, and at northern end of Pleasant Valley Estate, St. Croix.
- Porto Rico Hill**; 496 feet high, in northeast corner of estate of Grove Place, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Upper Love Estate-village, St. Croix. Variant: *Porto-rigo Hill*.
- Potato Hill**; 635 feet high, on Little Fountain Estate, 1,200 yards southeast of Belvedere Mill, St. Croix.
- Powell Bay**; Semicircular cove, 300 yards wide, with beach west of Tague Point, St. Croix. Also spelled Powel or Poul Bay.

- Powell Point**; Bluff projection of north coast of St. Croix, east of Yellowcliff Bay; long. $64^{\circ} 37' 02.4''$. Tague Point, 600 yards east, may have originally borne this name; latter feature being on old Poul Plantage (modern Danish, Povl; English, Paul).
- Pow Point**; Same as Pow Pt., St. Croix.
- Prosperity Ridge**; Northerly spur of St. Croix dividing ridge, forming bluff at shore, where Northside Road descends slope, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Prosperity Mill.
- Quassia Hill**; 923 feet high, on Beck Grove Estate, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile northeast of Canevalley, St. Croix. Less properly "Quas'a Hill." From a naturalized tree of the order Simaruba.
- Rapune**; Reported by William S. Zane, Government secretary, as correct orthography of name of Estate in St. Thomas; variously spelled Rapoon, Rebhuhn, Rabpoon, Rapun, etc.
- Rattan Hill**; 500 feet high, steep on eastern side; eastern scarp of Rattan Hills, and first to be reached and ascended from that direction. Site of seventeenth century French plantage "Breton." Name applicable also to Rattan Peak, St. Croix.
- Rattan Hills**; Mountain mass occupying most of Rattan Estate, and southwestern edge of St. John Estate, St. Croix. Roadway from east here turns north to climb scarp of 500-foot hill (locally called "Rattan Hill"), thence turns northwest, following crest of ridge as far as 550-foot summit ("Rattan Peak"), thence southwest to Rattan Mill.
- Rattan Peak**; 550 feet high, principal and most northerly summit of Rattan Hills, St. Croix.
- Romney Hill**; 375 feet high, 500 yards southeast of Tague Bay, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from north shore of St. Croix.
- Rover Point**; High rocky projection on south side of Cave Cove; westernmost extremity of Outer Brass Island.
- Signal Hill**; 460 feet high, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of Lagrange, St. Croix.
- Sistren Hill**; 490 feet high, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southwest of Grand Princess Estate, St. Croix.
- Slob Bay**; Little rounded cove, 200 yards wide, same distance east of Romney Point, with practicable beach at foot of Romney Hill, near ruins of old estate house, north shore of St. Croix.
- Soldier Hill**; 215-foot eminence on St. John Estate, 600 yards south of Judith Point and 200 yards from north shore of St. Croix. Old French name, "Crameni." G. P. "Soldier."
- Solitude Point**; Rounded rocky bluff near Mary's Fancy, Eastend, St. Croix, on east side of Solitude Bay; but same name has also been used for Pow's Point, on west side of bay and nearer to Solitude Estate, though neither point is on the estate.
- Stewart Bay**; 260 yards wide, long. $64^{\circ} 50' 41''$; affording safe anchorage, just west of Funnel Point, north coast of St. Croix. On shore of Mount Stewart Estate, named for original proprietor, Robert Stewart (1754).
- Strawberry Hill**; Original and proper name of Strawberry Estate, St. Croix; named for a suburb of London, England.
- Sugarloaf Peak**; 765 feet high, just east of Springgut Notch, and on line between estates Mount Welcome and Munster, St. Croix.
- Thomas Hill**; 180 feet high, on old Thomas Estate, q. v., St. Croix.
- Thompson Hill**; 796 feet high, on dividing ridge of St. Croix, $\frac{5}{8}$ mile south of Stewart Bay, and midway between Bodkin and Annaly Mills.
- Thunder Hole**; Local name of Turner Hole, St. Croix.

- Thunderhole Hill;** 623 feet high, mountain top $\frac{5}{8}$ mile northwest of Turner Hole, locally known as Thunder Hole, St. Croix. G. P. "Bee."
- Two-Friends Hill;** 813 feet high, in northwest corner of estate, and $\frac{5}{8}$ mile NNW. of village, so called, St. Croix.
- Whale Bay;** $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, but foul and exposed, between Cottongarden Point and Whale Point, indenting north shore, near eastern end of St. Croix. Old French name, "Anse du Vent" (Windy Bay).
- Whale Point;** Sallient with 20-foot bluff, in long. $64^{\circ} 34' 31''$, on east side of Whale Bay, and 1,270 yards northwest of East Point, St. Croix. Named by early French cartographers "Pointe du Nordest" (Northeast Point); by C. & G. S. field party, "Lamb Point."
- Whiteladies;** Estate in St. Croix; commonly but less correctly called "White's Lady." Named for now ruined Cistercian nunnery near village of Tong, England, whither Charles II fled after the Battle of Worcester.
- Whitemarl Ridge;** $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, 345 feet high, narrow spur from northern slope of Beverhoudt Peak; extending toward Hodge Bay on north coast of St. Croix. Spelled by a local informant "Whitemarle Hill."
- Wismenog Point;** Separating Coakley Bay from Carden Bay, long. $64^{\circ} 38' 29''$, north coast of St. Croix.
- Woodcottage Bay;** 700 yards wide, open, western portion of Rod Bay, between Carty Point and Fanny's Fancy or Pinham Point, south coast of St. Croix.
- Yesba Hill;** 528 feet high, prominent, on boundary between Colquhoun Mount Pleasant and Hermitage Estates, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from each village, and on west side of connecting road; King Quarter, St. Croix. Formerly also called Mount Pleasant.

APPENDICES

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ADMIRAL PILLSBURY

John Elliott Pillsbury was born at Lowell, Mass., on December 15, 1846; the son of John Gilman and Elizabeth Wimble Pillsbury. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1867; was promoted to the rank of Ensign in 1868, master in 1870, and lieutenant in 1872. In 1873 he married Miss Florence Greenwood Aitchison, of Portland, Me. He was exceptionally devoted to his home and family.

Lieutenant Pillsbury served on various duties and stations, including one year in the Hydrographic Office of the Navy and ten years in the U. S. Coast Survey. In this bureau, first as hydrographic inspector, he summarized the results of deep-sea soundings obtained by the Steamer *Blake* in 1880-1883, to determine the configuration of the west Atlantic Ocean bed; and later he was responsible for the final verification and revision of important portions of the Atlantic Coast Pilot.

The plans formulated by Professor Bache, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey between 1844 and 1866, providing for a systematic investigation of the Gulf Stream, received a great impetus toward their complete accomplishment, when, in 1884, Superintendent Hilgard assigned Lieutenant Pillsbury to the command of the survey steamer *Blake*, which, for the ensuing seven years, was engaged in the investigation of the Gulf Stream currents from their source in the Caribbean along their course to beyond the Newfoundland Banks. By an original device, Pillsbury anchored the *Blake* in the stream itself, over depths of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and secured observations at various depths below the surface, employing ingenious instruments and apparatus of his own invention. He definitely located the axis of the stream in the Florida Straits and off Cape Hatteras, besides ascertaining many important facts pertaining to its origin and causes, temperature and salinity, direction and variations of velocity and position, and the tidal effects in it of the sun and moon. His contributions to a knowledge of the immutable laws controlling its movements brought within the range of scientific prediction the puzzling fluctuations of this vast oceanic river, which pours through the Florida Straits 90 billion tons of warm water every hour.

July 1, 1892, after 20 years of meritorious service in the grade of lieutenant, he was advanced to that of lieutenant commander, and August 10, 1898, to that of commander. During the Spanish-American War, he commanded the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* at the siege of Santiago de Cuba. Thereafter he was in charge of the equipment department at the Boston Navy Yard, and in 1901-2 was again afloat, commanding the U. S. S. *Prairie*. He was next detailed to duty in Washington as a member of the General Board and assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. November 10, 1902, he was promoted to the rank of captain. In 1905 he became the Chief of Staff of the North Atlantic Fleet, and in 1908-9 served as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. July 4, 1908, he was made a rear admiral, and on December 15 was retired. In July, 1909, he was relieved from active duty.

Admiral Pillsbury was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Academy of Arts and

Sciences. In 1909, he accepted a place on the Board of Managers of the National Geographic Society, was vice president of the society from 1915 until 1919, was elected as its president in April, 1919, and served until his death. His Washington residence was at 1755 Q Street, NW. He died, at the age of 73 years, on December 30, 1919.

Among Admiral Pillsbury's personal characteristics, none was more notable than his devotion to duty. His painstaking thoroughness in study and research insured in advance the complete and able performance of any task entrusted to him. His own enthusiasm made him an inspiring leader; able to maintain excellent discipline, without austerity. His superb intellectual gifts had made him master of a vast store of knowledge. Yet, despite his personal accomplishments and scientific achievements, he remained, till the last, singularly modest and retiring.

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AREAS OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

IN ACRES

SAINT THOMAS -----	17,353.5	CAS CAY -----	14.843
17 large shore rocks -----	3.0	ROTTO CAY -----	1.999
Total -----	17,356.5	GREEN CAY -----	.770
SAINT JOHN -----	12,274.6	Rocks at south -----	.081
5 largest shore rocks -----	0.8	Total -----	.851
Total -----	12,275.4	RUPERT ROCK -----	.812
BOVONI CAY -----	49.915	BALLAST ISLAND -----	.394
Lagoon Mangrove -----	1.833	HASSEL ISLAND -----	139.540
PATRICIA CAY -----	33.302	3 adjacent rocks -----	.143
Total -----	85.140	Total -----	139.683
Compass Pt. Manglar -----	.812		

WATER ISLAND	491.400
Sprat Rock	.149
Total	491.549
SABA CAY	30.296
TURTLEDOVE CAY	3.784
BIG FLAT CAY	2.894
LITTLE FLAT CAY	.378
Total	3.272
RANGE CAY	.462
SALTWATER MONEY ROCK	.063
KALKUN CAY	3.53
Rock at south	.08
Total	3.61
SAVANA ISLAND	173.321
Chacha Rock	.316
6-foot ledge	.225
Total	173.862
Rock 42 ft. high in Current Hole	.634
RATA CAY	.51
HENLEY CAY	11.54
RAMGOAT CAY	2.70
Total, Durlow Cays	14.75
TWO BROTHERS, 4 rocks	.35
STEVEN CAY	1.945
May Rock	.123
Total	2.068
TURTLEBACK ROCK	.011
CURRENT ROCK	.404
SHARK ROCK	1.244
FISH CAY	.351
2 boulders	.079
Total	.430
STRAGGLERS	
WELK ROCKS, 6 in number	.49
GREAT SAINT JAMES	156.86
LITTLE SAINT JAMES	68.73
Total, St. James Islands	225.59
DOG ISLAND	12.137
Dog Rocks	
BUCK I. OF CAPELLA GROUP	41.55
Eastern I. of Capella Group	21.97
Kid Rock	.12
Total, Capella Cays	63.64
FRENCH CAY	10.500
COCOLOBA CAY	1.076
BOOBY ROCK	.510
PERKINS CAY	.560
TRUNK CAY	2.255
CINNAMON CAY	1.027
WHISTLING CAY	18.608
WATERLEMON CAY	.739
Total, Cays adjacent to St. John	24.775
LEDUCK CAY	13.518
3 adjacent rocks	.547
Total	14.065

FLANAGAN ISLAND	21.618
43-foot rock at west	.325
Ledges at east and west	.220
Total	22.163
WEST CAY	40.308
SALT CAY	55.820
DUTCH CAP	31.820
COCKROACH CAY	19.039
SULA CAY	1.863
Total	20.902
CRICKET ROCK	2.520
LIZARD ROCK	.210
OUTER BRASS ISLAND	107.95
GRASKLIP	.383
Total	108.333
INNER BRASS ISLAND	127.96
PELICAN CAY	4.511
LITTLE HANS-LOLLIK I.	100.48
Ledge awash on northeast	.885
Steep rock	.12
Total	101.485
HANS-LOLLIK ISLAND	489.18
Hans Rock	.104
Total	489.284
THATCH CAY	236.810
Lee Rock	.241
Total	237.051
GRASS CAY	48.77
70-meter ledge	.204
North midway ledge	.068
North eastend ledge	.094
Get rock	.026
Shore rocks along south	.105
Total	49.267
MINGO CAY	48.35
LOVANGO CAY	117.83
Murder rock	.086
Blunder rock	.063
Total	117.979
CARVAL ROCK	.403
Chain of rocks westward	.084
	.115
	.063
Total	0.665
St. Croix, fast land	52,332.879
Mangrove fringe, Altona Lagoon	23.486
Mangrove around Krause Lagoon	75.625
Total	52,431.990
PROTESTANT CAY	3.941
GREEN CAY	12.770
BUCK ISLAND	179.642
Dry ledge	.024
St. Croix with adjacent cays	52,628.367