

1625: The 1973 Reinvention of The City of New York as 51st State

New York, often called **New York City (NYC)**, is the most populous city in the United States. It is located at the southern tip of New York State on New York Harbor. The city comprises five boroughs, each coextensive with its respective county, i.e., Manhattan, Queens, Brooklyn, Bronx and Staten Island. It is the geographical and demographic center of both the Northeast megalopolis and the New York metropolitan area, the largest metropolitan area in the United States by both population and urban area. New York is a global center of finance and commerce, culture, technology, entertainment and media, academics and scientific output, the arts and fashion, and, as home to the headquarters of the United Nations, international diplomacy.

In the pre-Columbian era, the area of present-day New York City was inhabited by Algonquians, including the Lenape. Their homeland, known as Lenapehoking, included the present-day areas of Staten Island, Manhattan, the Bronx, the western portion of Long Island, including Brooklyn and Queens, and the Lower Hudson Valley.

Anchored by Wall Street in the Financial District, Manhattan, New York City has been called both the world's premier financial and fintech center and the most economically powerful city in the world. The city and its metropolitan area are the premier gateway for legal immigration to the United States. The New York City metropolitan region is home to the largest foreign-born population of any metropolitan region in the world, approximately 5.9 million as of 2023.

In 1664, New York was named in honor of the Duke of York, who later became King James II of England. James's elder brother, King Charles II, appointed him proprietor of the former territory of New Netherland, including the city of New Amsterdam, when the Kingdom of England seized it from Dutch control. New Netherland was renamed the Province of New York, now known as New York State.

The first documented visit to New York Harbor by a European was in 1524 by explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano. He claimed the area for France and named it *Nouvelle Angoulême* or New Angoulême. A Spanish expedition, led by the Portuguese captain Estêvão Gomes sailing for Emperor Charles V, arrived in New York Harbor in January 1525 and charted the mouth of the Hudson River, which he named *Rio de San Antonio* ('Saint Anthony's River').

In 1609, the English explorer Henry Hudson rediscovered New York Harbor while searching for the Northwest Passage to the Orient for the Dutch East India Company. He sailed up what the Dutch called North River, now called the Hudson River, named first by Hudson as the *Mauritius* after Maurice, Prince of Orange.

Hudson claimed the region for the Dutch East India Company. In 1614, the area between Cape Cod and Delaware Bay was claimed by the Netherlands and called *Nieuw-Nederland* or 'New Netherland'. The first non-Native American inhabitant of what became New York City was Juan Rodriguez, a merchant from Santo Domingo who arrived in Manhattan during the winter of 1613–14, trapping for pelts and trading with the local population as a representative of the Dutch.

A permanent European presence near New York Harbor was established in 1624, making New York the 12th-oldest continuously occupied European-established settlement in the continental United States, with the founding of a Dutch fur trading settlement on Governors Island. In 1625, construction was started on a citadel and Fort Amsterdam, later called *Nieuw Amsterdam* or New Amsterdam, on present-day Manhattan Island.

The colony of New Amsterdam extended from the southern tip of Manhattan to modern-day Wall Street, where a 12-foot (3.7 m) wooden stockade was built in 1653 to protect against Native American and English raids. In 1626, the Dutch colonial Director-General Peter Minuit, as charged by the Dutch West India Company, purchased the island of Manhattan from the *Canarsie*, a small Lenape band, for "the value of 60 guilders" (about \$900 in 2018). A frequently told but disproved legend claims that Manhattan was purchased for \$24 worth of glass beads.

Since 1621, the Dutch West India Company had operated as a monopoly in New Netherland, on authority granted by the Dutch States General. In 1639–1640, to bolster economic growth, the Dutch West India Company relinquished its

monopoly over the fur trade, leading to growth in the production and trade of food, timber, tobacco, and slaves, particularly with the Dutch West Indies.

In 1647, Peter Stuyvesant began his tenure as the last Director-General of New Netherland. During his tenure, the population of New Netherland grew from 2,000 to 8,000. Stuyvesant has been credited with improving law and order; however, he earned a reputation as a despotic leader. He instituted regulations on liquor sales, attempted to assert control over the Dutch Reformed Church, and blocked other religious groups from establishing houses of worship.

In 1664, unable to summon any significant resistance, Stuyvesant surrendered New Amsterdam to English troops, led by Colonel Richard Nicolls, without bloodshed. The terms of the surrender permitted Dutch residents to remain in the colony and allowed for religious freedom.

In 1667, during negotiations leading to the Treaty of Breda after the Second Anglo-Dutch War, the victorious Dutch decided to keep the nascent plantation colony of what is now Suriname, which they had gained from the English, and in return the English kept New Amsterdam. The settlement was promptly renamed "New York" after the Duke of York, i.e., the future King James II and VII. **The duke gave part of the colony to proprietors George Carteret and John Berkeley.**

On August 24, 1673, during the Third Anglo-Dutch War, Anthony Colve of the Dutch navy seized New York at the behest of Cornelis Evertsen the Youngest and rechristened it "New Orange" after William III, the Prince of Orange. The Dutch soon returned the island to England under the Treaty of Westminster of November 1674

New York City the 51st State

New York City: the 51st State	
Leader	Norman Mailer (Mayor), Jimmy Breslin (City Council President)
Founded	1968
Dissolved	1969
Succeeded by	None
Ideology	Secession of New York City from New York State/United States; Local Autonomy ("Power to the Neighborhood")
Political position	Left, libertarian
International affiliation	

New York City Leaders are: Norman Mailer - **Mayor**, Jimmy Breslin - **City Council President**. Founded 1968. **Ideology:** Secession of New York City from New York State/United States; **Local Autonomy** - "**Power to the Neighborhood**". The campaign's "Power to the Neighborhood" concept placed authority for local governance in the hands of neighborhood residents.

New York City: the 51st State was the platform of the Norman Mailer–Jimmy Breslin candidacy in the **1969 New York City Democratic Mayoral Primary election**. Mailer, a novelist, journalist, and filmmaker, and Breslin, an author and at the time a New York City newspaper columnist, proposed that the five New York City boroughs should secede from New York State, and become the 51st state of the United States.

Mailer topped the ticket as candidate for Mayor; his running mate, Breslin, sought the office of City Council President. Their platform featured placing city governmental control in the hands of the neighborhoods and offered unique and creative – if impractical and even logistically impossible – solutions to air pollution, traffic congestion, **school overcrowding**, and crime.

Mailer stated:

Giving authority to local residents united by history, interests, or ethnicity, would create "some real power to the neighborhoods ... such as power with their local boards of education, power to decide about the style and quality and number of the police force they want and are willing to pay for, power over the Department of Sanitation, power over their parks."

The contents of this section are adapted from the Mailer-Breslin campaign literature.

The planks of the Mailer-Breslin platform included:

- **Statehood** – New York City would be split off from the rest of New York State, and achieve independent statehood as the 51st State of the U.S. The campaign sought to free the city from the control of "upstate legislators who don't care about the city but control our schools, police, housing, and money." For a new state to be carved out of one already in existence requires the approval of both the old state legislature and the U.S. Congress. New states have been created from the territory of older states before: in 1792, Kentucky was formed from part of Virginia, and West Virginia broke away from Virginia and became a state in 1863. Mailer proposed that the first step, following his election, should be a citywide referendum on the question of statehood for the city.
- **Taxes** – In 1969, New York City taxpayers paid the state and federal governments \$14 billion (\$92 billion in 2024 dollars), and got only \$3 billion back --- \$20 billion in 2024 dollars. The creation of the 51st State would help correct this imbalance, and bring about \$2 billion --- \$13 billion in 2024 dollars --- in additional revenue to the city. In addition, a casino would be built on either Randall's Island, Roosevelt Island, or Coney Island, with tax revenues going directly to the City-State.
- **Transportation** – All private cars would be banned from Manhattan Island. Buses and taxicabs would be permitted, with the number of cabs increased. Parking lots would be built outside Manhattan at strategic locations. A monorail, built around the circumference of Manhattan, would service these lots, stopping also at rail stations and water ferry terminals. A free bus and [jitney](#) service would operate in [Midtown](#), the city's most congested area. Publicly owned bicycles would be available to all at no cost.
- **Pollution** – The elimination of private cars from Manhattan Island would reduce pollution there by 60%. All vehicles and incinerators in the city would be required to have pollution control devices. Sweet Sundays (*q.v.*) would give the city breathing room once a month.
- **Education** – The neighborhoods would have complete control over their school systems, including which teachers to hire, what curricula to teach, and what grading and testing methods would be used. Autonomy could include, for example, "vest-pocket campuses built by students in abandoned buildings, restoring a sense of personal involvement that is lost in the large university campuses."

- **Housing** – Neighborhoods would manage all rent-controlled housing. The City-State would fund programs of rehabilitation – not demolition – of existing buildings, along with programs to aid in eventual home ownership for tenants. On-the-job trainees would restore good buildings which would otherwise be razed.
- **Welfare** – Since welfare is a national problem, every effort would be made to have the Federal government absorb 90% of the cost of welfare. All welfare programs would be administered by the neighborhoods, eliminating the 15% of welfare funds spent on welfare case investigations, the thinking being that neighbors know best which neighbors need/deserve public assistance. The City-State would fund the neighborhoods to employ residents in local daycare centers, housing rehabilitation, and recreational programs, thus keeping thousands off the welfare rolls.
- **Crime** – Local neighborhoods would know best how to control crime in their communities by employing policemen who have the respect of the community because they live there. The City-State would fund neighborhoods to administer their own crime prevention programs, and would aid them only if they so desired.
- **Sweet Sundays** – One Sunday per month would be designated "Sweet Sunday," when every form of mechanical transportation – including elevators – would be halted. Mailer's idea was to clear the air of pollution and provide a carefree day during which citizens could gather and decompress. As Sam Smith, editor of *The Progressive Review* put it, Sweet Sundays "would allow human beings to rest and talk to each other and the air can purify itself. Mailer and Breslin understood that real politics is not just a matter of management but a collective expression of a community's soul."

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 1

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution authorizes the United States Congress to admit new U.S. states into the United States, beyond the thirteen united Colonies already in existence at the time the Constitution went into effect in 1788.

The Indian Territory

The Indian Territory attempted statehood in 1905, when citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes proposed creating the State of Sequoyah as a means to retain control of their lands and resources. A constitutional convention was held on August 21, 1905, in Muskogee, and the proposed constitution was overwhelmingly approved by the territory's indigenous and white residents. Congress did not support statehood for Sequoyah, and the Indian Territory was annexed into Oklahoma in 1907.

Indian Territory, also known as the Indian Territories and the Indian Country, was land in the United States reserved for the forced resettlement of Native Americans. As such, it was not a traditional territory for the tribes settled upon it. The general borders were set by the Indian Intercourse Act of 1834. The territory was located in the Central United States. The concept of an Indian territory was an outcome of the U.S. federal government's 18th- and 19th-century policy of Indian removal. After the British-American Civil War (1861–1865), the policy of the U.S. government was one of assimilation.

Indian Territory later came to refer to an unorganized territory whose general borders were initially set by the Nonintercourse Act of 1834, and was the successor to the remainder of the Missouri Territory after Missouri received statehood. The borders of Indian Territory were reduced in size as various Organic Acts were passed by U.S. Congress to create organized territories of the United States. The 1906 Oklahoma Enabling Act created the single state of Oklahoma by combining Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory, ending the existence of an unorganized independent Indian Territory as such, and formally incorporating the tribes and residents into the United States. Before Oklahoma statehood, Indian Territory from 1890 onward comprised the territorial holdings of the **Cherokee**, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Seminole, and other displaced Eastern American tribes. Indian reservations remain within the boundaries of U.S. states, but are largely exempt from state jurisdiction.

The term "Indian country" today is used to signify lands under the control of Native nations, including Indian reservations, trust lands on Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Area, or, more casually, to describe anywhere large numbers of Native Americans live. In time, the Indian Territory was reduced to what is now Oklahoma. The Organic Act of 1890 reduced Indian Territory to the lands occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes and the Tribes of the Quapaw Indian Agency at the borders of Kansas and Missouri. The remaining western portion of the former Indian Territory became the Oklahoma Territory.

The Quapaw Indian Agency

The **Quapaw Indian Agency** was a territory that included parts of the present-day Oklahoma counties of **Ottawa** and **Delaware**. Established in the late 1830s as part of lands allocated to the **Cherokee Nation**, which is the largest of *three federally recognized tribes of Cherokees in the United States*. This area was later leased by the federal government and known as the Leased District. The area that became known as the Quapaw Agency Lands contained 220,000 acres and was located in the northeastern corner of Oklahoma where that state adjoins Missouri and Kansas. The Cherokee Nation includes people descended from members of the Old Cherokee Nation who relocated, due to increasing pressure, from the Southeast to Indian Territory and Cherokees who were forced to relocate on the Trail of Tears. The tribe also includes descendants of Cherokee Freedmen and Natchez Nation. Headquartered in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, the Cherokee Nation has a reservation spanning 14 counties in the northeastern corner of Oklahoma. These are Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Delaware, Mayes, McIntosh, Muskogee, Nowata, Ottawa, Rogers, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner, and Washington counties.

The Cherokee Nation

The **Cherokee Nation** was a legal autonomous tribal government in North America that was recognized from 1794 to 1907. It was often referred to simply as "**The Nation**" by its inhabitants. The tribal government was effectively disbanded in 1907, after its land rights had been extinguished, prior to the admission of Oklahoma as a state. During the late 20th century, the Cherokee people reorganized, instituting a government with sovereign jurisdiction known as the Cherokee Nation.

After the British-American Civil War, the United States promised the Cherokee Nation "*a permanent homeland*" in an 1866 treaty. In exchange, the Cherokee Nation, along with the other four of the Five Civilized Tribes, gave the United States parts of its western territory that were then organized into Oklahoma Territory, and unlike most reservations, the *Cherokee Nation owned fee simple title to its lands, and they were not held in trust by the United States*.

After the Civil War, the Cherokee were forced to cede the land and the US assigned it to several other tribes. This area was settled prior to 1874 by 24 Indian groups. These range from full Indian tribes down to the remnants of several larger Indian groups whose main body settled elsewhere. **The agency was disbanded in 1890 by the Oklahoma Organic Act, which was designed to extinguish tribal communal land claims.** The land was attached to an Indian Territory prior to passage of the Dawes Act and distribution of plots to individual households. Another Indian reserve, the Miami Indian Agency based in **Miami, Oklahoma** was disbanded at the same time. All Native American claims were extinguished prior to Oklahoma's admission to statehood in the 20th century.

The Oklahoma Organic Act applied the laws of Nebraska to the organized Oklahoma Territory, and the laws of Arkansas to the still unorganized Indian Territory, since for years the federal U.S. District Court on the eastern borderline in Ft. Smith, Arkansas had criminal and civil jurisdiction over the territory. Today it is part of - predominantly Oklahoma; Kansas; Nebraska; Missouri via the Platte Purchase; Colorado; North Dakota; South Dakota; Montana and Wyoming.

On July 9, 2020, in Sharp v. Murphy, the United States Supreme Court **advantageously ruled** that the Muscogee (Creek) Nation and by extension the Cherokee Nation had never been disestablished in the years before allotment and Oklahoma Statehood.

While the General Allotment Act had exceptions for the Five Tribes, later acts forced the Cherokee Nation to allot its reservation to members. In 1906, Congress enacted the Five Tribes Act which contemplated the dissolution of tribes, but also included a clause stating "the tribal existence and present tribal governments of [the Five Tribes] are hereby

continued in full force and effect for all purposes authorized by law.” In the early 20th century, courts interpreted the legislation as having dissolved tribal governments, but by the late 1970s courts shifted their interpretations to finding tribal government had never been disestablished.

After the near dissolution of the tribal government of the Cherokee Nation in the 1900s and the death of William Charles Rogers in 1917, the Federal government began to appoint chiefs to the Cherokee Nation in 1919. The service time for each appointed chief was so brief that it became known as "Chief for a Day". Six men fell under this category, the first being Andrew B. Cunningham, who served from November 8 to November 25.

In the 1930s, the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration supported the **Indian Reorganization Act of 1934**, which encouraged tribes to reconstitute their governments and write their own constitutions. On August 8, 1938, the tribe convened a general convention in **Fairfield**, Oklahoma to elect a Chief. They chose J. B. Milam as principal chief and President Franklin D. Roosevelt confirmed the election in 1941. The people elected W. W. Keeler who was the president of **Phillips Petroleum**, as chief in 1949. Keeler was succeeded by Ross Swimmer.

After the U.S. government under President Richard Nixon had adopted a self-determination policy, the nation was able to rebuild its government. In 1975, the tribe drafted a constitution, under the name **Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma**, which was ratified on June 26, 1976. In 1985 Wilma Mankiller was elected as the first female chief of the Cherokee Nation.

Coat of arms of the State of New York	
	
Versions	
	
Great Seal of the State of New York	
Armiger	State of New York
Adopted	1882, modified 1896, 1901, and 2020
Crest	An American eagle with wings displayed, surmounting a globe displaying the Atlantic hemisphere
Shield	Azure, in a landscape, the sun in fess, rising in splendor a river, bordered below by a grassy shore fringed with shrubs, all proper.

Supporters Liberty and Justice

Motto **Excelsior**
 E Pluribus Unum

Armiger

In heraldry, an **armiger** is a natural or juridical / legal person who is entitled to use a heraldic achievement or right of passage, e.g., bear a coat of arms as an "armor-bearer" either by privilege, hereditary right, grant, matriculation, or assumption of arms. Such a person is said to be armigerous, i.e., bearer of armor for a knight; a squire or a person entitled to bear heraldic arms as a member of a family, tribe or a clan likewise. An esquire originally carried the armor of a knight after becoming armigerous circa 1370.

Etymology: The Latin word *armiger* literally means "arms-bearer". In high and late medieval England, the word referred to an esquire attendant upon a knight, but bearing his own unique armorial device. It was also used as a Latin cognomen, i.e., is a nickname or third name of a citizen of ancient Rome, pursuant to Roman naming conventions, and is also found as a surname in English-speaking countries.

Modern day usage

Today, the term *armiger* is well-defined only within jurisdictions, such as Canada, the Republic of Ireland, Kenya, South Africa, Malta, Spain, and the United Kingdom, where heraldry is regulated by the state or a heraldic body, such as the College of Arms, the Chief Herald of Canada, the Court of the Lord Lyon or the Office of the Chief Herald of Ireland. A person can be so entitled either by proven customarily through agnatic or patrilineality descent from a person with a right to bear a heraldic achievement, or by virtue of a grant of arms to himself. Merely sharing the same family name of an armiger is insufficient.

British armigers are considered gentlemen and equated to untitled nobility by organizations such as the European Commission of the Nobility; French: *Commission d'information et de liaison des associations nobles d'Europe* or CILANE, and the Order of Malta, a grant of arms confirms or confers such gentle, i.e., untitled noble status. This is not the case for Continental armigers, who may bear noble or merely burgher arms with the latter according no social precedence. The usage of a heraldic achievement is usually governed by **legal restrictions**; these restrictions are independent of the **copyright status** and independent of a coat of arms depiction. **A coat of arms represents its owner and though it can be freely represented, it cannot be misappropriated, or used in such a way as to create a confusion with or a prejudice to its owner.**

- In the United States the coat of arms of the U.S. state of New York, which was formally adopted in 1778, for the U.S. State of New York and which also appears as a component of New York state's flag and seal or emblem.
- In the Netherlands, only the heraldry of noble families is regulated.
- In Sweden and Finland the nobility has had, since 1762, the prerogative to use an open helmet, while others use a closed helmet.
- In Britain, the untitled nobility uses closed helmets.
- In the Spanish nobility, *armigero* was a low specific rank to which a certain group of untitled nobles were entitled. In modern heraldry, the term *blasonado* is also used.

U.S. state of New York flags bearing the **pre-2020** coat of arms, i.e. without the motto *E pluribus unum*, are still widely used and are considered *de facto* valid, so long as it proves serviceable. The flag of New York State is the coat of arms on a solid blue background and the U.S. state seal of New York is the coat of arms surrounded by the words

"The Great Seal of the State of New York." It is one of nine U.S. state flags featuring an eagle, alongside Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Wyoming.

The flags of New York City include the flag of New York City, along with the respective flags of the five boroughs, i.e., The Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island, in addition to flags of certain city departments. The local "city" government's flag is a vertical tricolor in blue, white, and orange and charged in the center bar with the seal of New York City in blue. **The tricolor design is derived from the flag of the Dutch Monarchy—the Prince's Flag—as used in New Amsterdam in 1625, when that city became the capital of New Netherland.**

The blue, white and orange refer to the colors of the historical flag of the **Dutch monarchy**. Though otherwise identical to the flag of the Dutch Republic, i.e., the *Statenvlag*, the Prince's Flag features an orange band in place of red. While New Amsterdam was under *de facto* control of the Dutch state, it was founded and operated by the Dutch West Indies Company (**WIC**), as a privately owned, but royally chartered company. The WIC inherited the heraldic colors of the Dutch monarchy, orange representing the ancestral constituency of its founder, William I, Prince of Orange. The committee's report stated that "the order of arrangement follows the practice found in the French, Belgian and other tri-colors, of placing the darkest bar next to the staff."

The flag is flown at New York City Hall, **the headquarters of the New York Police Department**, and at some city properties, such as public parks.

The flag of the **New York City Sheriff's Office** features a navy blue field, on which is the city's seal in blue against an oblong white background outlined in gold and red. The words "SHERIFF'S OFFICE" and "CITY OF NEW YORK" are set in gold horizontal text above and below the seal, respectively.

The legislative transfer of City of New York to the Dutch by mayor Abe Beame

The current City of New York's flag design dates from **December 30, 1977**, when the seal was modified. The date was altered from **1664**, when the Kingdom of England was in possession to **1625**, thus manipulating the city's history to showcase Dutch involvement. --- The change was proposed by Paul O'Dwyer, the then president of the City Council, to emphasize the Dutch contributions to the city's history and downplay the British legacy. **The choice of date remains controversial**; an aide to First Deputy Mayor James A. Cavanagh concluded:

"In researching the validity of this proposal, I find no basis for 1625 as the founding date." **An aide to then mayor Abe Beame** - suggested that 1624 would be a more accurate date, as that was when the city was actually chartered as a *legal Dutch entity*. Nonetheless, mayor Abe Beame signed O'Dwyer's legislation.

In 1613, the Dutch established a trading post on the western shore of Manhattan Island. Juan Rodrigues was the first documented non-native to live on Manhattan Island. In 1614 the **New Netherland company** was established, and consequently they settled a second fur trading post in what is today **Albany**, called **Fort Nassau**. However, it was not until 1623, that the Dutch interests in the area expanded beyond merely commercial under the auspices of the newly formed Dutch West India Company when they constructed Fort Amsterdam in 1624. The fort was a crude fortification that stood on the location of what is present day Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House at Bowling Green, New York City. The fort was designed mainly to protect the company's trading operations that was located further upriver from attack by other European powers.

Within a year, of the establishment of the fort, a small settlement called New Amsterdam had developed around it, with a population that included mainly the garrison of company troops, as well as a contingent of Walloon, i.e., an ethnic group native to Wallonia, Belgium, who are primarily Roman Catholic. When understood as a regional identification, the ethnonym is also extended to refer to the inhabitants of the Walloon region in general, regardless of ethnicity or ancestry. In modern Belgium, Walloons are, by law, termed a "distinctive linguistic and ethnic community" within the country, as are the neighboring Flemish, a Dutch-Germanic speaking community.

In addition to the Walloons, French and Flemish Huguenot families who were brought in primarily to farm the nearby land of lower Manhattan and supply the company operations with food. Sarah Rapelje (b.1625) was purportedly the first **European Christian female** who was deemed the "**first white child**" born in New Netherland, which later became New York City.

Sarah Rapelje was the daughter of Joris Jansen Rapelje (1604–1663) and Catalina Trico (1605–1689), Walloon Calvinists who sailed on board the ship *Eendracht* from the Dutch Republic in **1624**. The Rapeljes arrived at a site along the Hudson River where they helped build one of the first Dutch settlements, today known as Fort Orange, New Netherland, where Sarah Rapelje was born on 9 June 1625, along the *Waaleboght*. Fort Orange became the fur-trading town of Beverwijck, and later renamed Albany, New York, after the English took control of the colony in 1664.

Sarah Rapelje herself was granted a large tract of land in the Wallabout in Brooklyn by Dutch authorities for being the first European Christian female to be born in the New Netherland. The family owned extensive property in the area of present-day Red Hook.

Her descendants include: Humphrey Bogart, British television presenter Clare Balding, Golden Age American cartoonist and creator of Archie Comics' Super Duck and the syndicated gag cartoon *There Oughta Be a Law!* Creator, Al Fagaly, American author and retired network television journalist, Tom Brokaw, Governor Howard Dean, Royal Baking Powder Company president Joseph C. Hoagland (1841–1899) and Grammy-winning musician Mark O'Connor. --- (*Yep, it remained all in the family.*)

Wallabout Bay is a small body of water in Upper New York Bay along the northwest shore of the New York City borough of Brooklyn, between the present Williamsburg and Manhattan Bridges. It is located opposite Corlear's Hook in Manhattan, across the East River to the west. The nearby neighborhood of Wallabout, dating back to the 17th century, is adjacent to the bay. The name of this curved bay on the western end of "**Lang Eylandt**" or **Long Island** comes from the Dutch "Waal bocht", which means "Walloon's Bend", named for its first European settlers: the Walloons, from what is today Wallonia.

The neighborhood is a mixed use area with an array of old wood-frame buildings, public housing, brick townhouses, and warehouses. It contains the historic Lefferts-Laidlaw House, which was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1985. The **Lefferts-Laidlaw House** is a historic villa located in the Wallabout neighborhood of Brooklyn in New York City, United States. Built around 1840, the house is a two-story frame building in the temple-fronted Greek Revival style.

In 1626, Manhattan Island near the mouth of the Hudson River was bought by Dutch settlers from local Native Americans, and the Rapelje family were sent to help with the settlement of New Amsterdam on the island's southern tip. Joris Rapelje later bought land on Long Island, across the East River from New Amsterdam, in the village of Breuckelen, modern day Brooklyn before moving to Wallabout Bay. **Wallabout Bay is now the site of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.**

United States Post Offices / USPS

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State for ALBANY - COLONIE CENTER Post Office™ located at 1425 CENTRAL AVE ALBANY, NY 12205-2702.

State for ALBANY - HUDSON AVENUE Post Office™ located at 45 HUDSON AVE ALBANY, NY 12207-9998.

Etc., etc., etc..

The ZIP Codes in BROOKLYN, New York City fall within the range from 11201 to 11256. BROOKLYN is covered by 47 ZIP Codes: 43 Standard, 2 Unique and 2 PO Box.

Sarah Rapelje

Sarah Rapelje married Hans Hansen Bergen in 1639 with whom she had eight children, seven of whom lived into adulthood, until Bergen death in 1653. In 1654 she re-married Teunis Gysbertse Bogaert, born 1625, in Heicop, Dutch Republic and died 1699, in Breuckelen, New York, with whom she had seven more children.

FYI: Hei- en Boeicop is a village in the Dutch province of Utrecht. Hei- en Boeicop was an independent municipality in the province of South Holland between 1817 and 1986, when it became part of Zederik. When Zederik merged into the new municipality Vijfheerenlanden in 2019, it became a part of the province of Utrecht.

Sarah Rapelje died in 1685 in Boswijck, a village that became the modern Bushwick neighborhood of Brooklyn. By the time Rapelje died the New Netherland colony had been already been ceded to the English in 1664 and rebranded the **Province of New York**.

The legacy of Sarah Rapelje includes the Rapelje's chair which is part of the permanent collection of the Museum of the City of New York. The chair was allegedly a gift of her Brinckerhoff descendants to the city. Rapelye Street in Brooklyn, New York City is named after the family.

Fort Orange aka, Dutch: *Fort Oranje*, was the first permanent Dutch settlement in New Netherland. Present-day city and state capital of Albany, in the U.S. state of New York developed near this site. The fort was built

in **1624** as a replacement for Fort Nassau, which had been built on nearby Castle Island, New York, and served as a trading post until 1617 or 1618, when it was abandoned due to frequent flooding. Both forts were named in honor of the **Dutch House of Orange-Nassau**. Due to a dispute between the Director-General of New Netherland and the *patroonship of Rensselaerswyck* regarding jurisdiction over the fort and the surrounding community, the fort and community became an independent municipality, paving the way for the future *city of Albany*. After the English reconquered the region they soon abandoned Fort Orange, later renaming it Fort Albany, then Fort Frederick, in 1676.

Rensselaerswyck was a Dutch colonial patroonship and later an English manor owned by the van Rensselaer family located in the present-day Capital District of New York in the United States. The estate was originally deeded by the Dutch West India Company in 1630 to Kiliaen van Rensselaer, a Dutch merchant and one of the company's original directors. Rensselaerswyck extended for miles on each side of the Hudson River. It included most of the land that would later become the New York counties of **Albany** and **Rensselaer**, along with parts of Columbia and Greene counties.

Under the terms of the patroonship, the patroon had nearly total jurisdictional authority, establishing civil and criminal law, villages, and a church. **Tenant farmers were allowed to work on the land.** During the late 18th century and early 19th century, farmers purchased the land. **However, by the conditions of the deed, they had to pay rent and the patroon had rights to natural resources.** If the farm was sold, the patroon was entitled to 25% of the sale price.

The patroonship was maintained intact by van Rensselaer descendants for more than two centuries. At the time of his death in 1839, Steven van Rensselaer III's land holdings made him the tenth-richest American in history. His son Stephen Van Rensselaer IV, the 10th and last patroon, received the bulk of his holdings, and son William received some lands east of the Hudson. However, following the death of Steven van Rensselaer III, the tenant farmers began protesting the manor system. Under financial, judicial, and political pressure from this **anti-rent movement**, Stephen IV and William van Rensselaer sold off most of their land, ending the patroonship in the 1840s. For their length of tenure, the van Rensselaer patroonship was the most successful patroonship established under the West India Company system.

In 1626 Peter Minuit born in Wesel, in present-day northwestern Germany. Germany between 1580 and 1585 into a Calvinist family that had moved from the city of Tournai, in what is presently part of Wallonia, Belgium in the Southern Netherlands, is generally credited with orchestrating the purchase of Manhattan Island and Staten Island for the Dutch West India Company from representatives of the Lenape, the area's indigenous people in exchange for trade goods. He was a Walloon merchant and politician who was the 3rd Director of the Dutch North American colony of New Netherland from 1626 until 1631, and 3rd Governor of New Netherland. He founded the Swedish colony of New Sweden on the Delaware Peninsula in 1638.

Manhattan later became the site of the Dutch city of New Amsterdam, and the borough of Manhattan of modern-day New York City. A letter written by Dutch merchant Peter Schaghen to directors of the Dutch East India Company stated that Manhattan was purchased for "60 guilders worth of trade", an amount worth ~\$1,143 U.S. dollars as of 2020.

The Dutch took heavy advantage of the Indigenous reliance on wampum as a trading medium by exchanging European-made metal tools for beaver pelts. By using such tools, the Indigenous greatly increased the rate of production of wampum, debasing its value for trade. Lenape men abandoned hunting and fishing for food in favor of beaver trapping. Moreover, the Dutch began manufacturing their own wampum in order to further dominate the trading network among themselves and the Indigenous, a practice undertaken by the settlers in New England as well. As a result of this increase, beavers were largely trapped out in the Five Boroughs within two decades, leaving the Lenape largely dependent on the Dutch. As a result, the Indigenous population declined drastically throughout the 17th century through a combination of European diseases, starvation, and forced migration.

As the beaver trade shifted to Upstate New York, New Amsterdam became an increasingly important trading hub for the coast of North America, and since New Netherland was a trading operation and not viewed as colonization

enterprise for transplanting Dutch culture, the directors of New Netherland were largely unconcerned with the ethnic and racial balance of the community. The economic activity brought in a wide variety of ethnic groups to the fledgling city during the 17th century, including Spanish, Jews, and Africans.

The Dutch origins can still be seen in many names in New York City, such as Coney Island, derived from "Konijnen Eiland" which is Dutch for "Rabbit Island", Bowery from *bouwerij* from modern Dutch *boerderij*, meaning "farm", Brooklyn from Dutch Breukelen, Harlem from Haarlem, formalized in 1658 as *Nieuw Haarlem*, Greenwich Village, from Greenwijck, meaning "pine wood quarter", Flushing, from Vlissingen and Staten Island, from "Staaten Eylandt".

Willem Kieft became director general in 1638 but five years later was embroiled in Kieft's War against the Indigenous tribes. The Pavonia Massacre, across the Hudson River in present-day Jersey City resulted in the death of eighty Indigenous in February 1643. Following the massacre, eleven Algonquian tribes joined forces and nearly defeated the Dutch. Holland sent additional forces to the aid of Kieft, which took part in the overwhelming defeat of the Indigenous.

In 1664, British ships entered Gravesend Bay in modern Brooklyn, and troops marched to capture the ferry across the East River to the city, with minimal resistance: the governor at the time, Peter Stuyvesant, was unpopular with the residents of the city. Articles of Capitulation 1664 were drawn up, the Dutch West India Company's colors were struck on September 8, 1664, and the soldiers of the garrison marched to the East River for the trip home to the Netherlands.

The date of 1664 appeared on New York City's corporate seal until 1975, when the date was changed to 1625 to reflect the year of Dutch incorporation as a city.

The British renamed the colony New York, after the king's brother James, Duke of York and on June 12, 1665, appointed Thomas Willett the first of the mayors of New York. The city grew northward, remaining the largest and most important city in the **colony of New York**.

1977 – The Re-Establishment of the 13 Colonies d.b.a.: New Netherland / The City of New York

Thirteen Colonies

1. Connecticut Colony
2. Delaware Colony
3. Province of Georgia
4. Province of Maryland
5. Province of Massachusetts Bay
6. Province of New Hampshire
7. Province of New Jersey
8. Province of New York
9. Province of North Carolina
10. Province of Pennsylvania
11. Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations
12. Province of South Carolina
13. Colony and Dominion of Virginia

Development Corporation for Israel - DCI

641 Lexington Ave 9th Floor, 641 Lexington Avenue 9th Fl, Ny, NY 10022

New York State Corporation Entity

Development Corporation for Israel · 641 Lexington Ave 9th Floor, 641 Lexington Avenue 9th Fl, Ny, NY 10022

Development Corp For Israel

israelbonds.com

Corporate office in New York, NY

575 Lexington Ave, New York, NY 10022

(212) 753-5452

Israel Bonds

israelbonds.com

Business financing in New York, NY

PO Box 5263, New York, NY 10150

(800) 229-9650

Overview

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR ISRAEL (DOS #104147) is a *Domestic Business Corporation* in Ny registered with the New York State Department of State (NYS DOS). The business entity was initially filed on March 21, 1955. The registered business location is at *641 Lexington Ave 9th Floor, 641 Lexington Avenue 9th Fl, Ny, NY 10022*. The DOS process contact is *Development Corporation for Israel*. The CEO is *Israel Maimon*.

Business Entity Information

DOS ID	104147
Current Entity Name	DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR ISRAEL
County	New York
Jurisdiction	New York
Entity Type	DOMESTIC BUSINESS CORPORATION
Initial DOS Filing Date	1955-03-21
DOS Process Name	DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR ISRAEL
DOS Process Address	641 Lexington Ave 9th Floor 641 Lexington Avenue 9th Fl Ny NY 10022
CEO Name	ISRAEL MAIMON
CEO Address	Israel Maimon 9th Floor New York NY 10022

Lastest Filing Information

Filing Number

230301003411

Filing Type	BIENNIAL STATEMENT
Mod Cert Code	32DB A
Approved Date	2023-03-01
Filing Date	2023-03-01
Entity Type	DOMESTIC BUSINESS CORPORATION
Current Entity Name	DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR ISRAEL
Effective Date	2023-03-01
Duration	PERPETUAL
County	New York
Jurisdiction	NY
Filer Name	MARISA BRAHMS
Filer Address	641 Lexington Ave 9th Floor Ny NY 10022
DOS Process Name	DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR ISRAEL
DOS Process Address	641 Lexington Ave 9th Floor 641 Lexington Avenue 9th Fl Ny NY 10022
Old Stocks	Stock Type: NO PAR VALUE, Number of Shares: 200, Par Value: 0

Entity Name History

Filing Date**Entity Name**

1955-03-21	DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR ISRAEL
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Entity Address History

Filing Date**Address Type****Address Name****Address**

2014-08-04	Principal Executive Office	THE CORPORATION	641 Lexington Ave, Ste 900, New York, NY 10022
1998-11-09	Service of Process	THE CORPORATION	Israel Bonds-Legal Department, 575 Lexington Avenue Ste 600, New York, NY 10022-6195
1996-03-21	Service of Process	BAER MARKS & UPHAM LLP	Attention: Donald J. Bezahler, 805 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022
1994-04-12	Chief Executive Officer	WILLIAM BELZBERG	9665 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite M-10, Beverly Hills, CA 90212
1993-08-23	Chief Executive Officer	DAVID B. HERMELIN	20500 Civic Center Drive, Suite 3000, Southfield, MI 48076
1993-08-23	Principal Executive Office	THE CORPORATION	575 Lexington Avenue, Suite 600, New York, NY 10022
1992-07-07	Service of Process	WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES	767 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10153

1955-03-21	Service of Process	GOLDSTEIN JUDD & GURFEIN	655 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10021
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Location Information

Street Address 641 Lexington Ave 9th Floor
641 LEXINGTON AVENUE 9TH FL

City	NY
State	NY
Zip Code	10022

Corporations in the same zip code

Corporation Name	Address	Registered Agent Name
<u>Seheon Books Corp.</u>	351 E 60th St., #621, New York, NY 10022	
<u>Jody Zucker, A Professional Corporation</u>	207 e 57th st., #11a, New York, NY 10022	
<u>George Gregory Kihiczak, M.D., P.C.</u>	551 madison avenue, floor 10, New York, NY 10022	
<u>Lentini Capital LLC</u>	136 E 55th St Apt 10R, New York, NY 10022	Giuliano Calogero Lentini
<u>Saltwind Cove LLC</u>	300 E 56th Street, #4A, New York, NY 10022	
<u>Law Office of Harrison M. Levine, PLLC</u>	400 e 55th street apt 2d, New York, NY 10022	
<u>Finestwares LLC</u>	311 E 50th St Apt 5e, New York, NY 10022	Danielle Hirz
<u>Tron International</u>	725 5th ave, unit 1503, New York, NY 10022	
<u>Windmark Capital, LLC</u>	410 park avenue 19th floor, New York, NY 10022	
<u>Bermuda Beach, LLC</u>	488 Madison Avenue, 24th Floor, New Y, NY 10022	
<u>Find all corporations in the same zip code</u>		

Similar Entities

Corporations with similar names

Corporation Name	Address
<u>Pan Israel Inc</u>	6091 70th Ave, Ridgewood, NY 11385
<u>Miz Israel Experience LLC</u>	1435 E. 7th Street, Brooklyn, NY 11230
<u>Israel 444 LLC</u>	354 Nome Ave, Staten Island, NY 10314
<u>H J Israel Consulting Inc.</u>	5712 Post Road, Bronx, NY 10471
<u>Israel Wagschal Inc.</u>	18 Regina Road, Airmont, NY 10952
<u>Amk Israel LLC</u>	166 Ashbourne Road, Rochester, NY 14618
<u>Israel Landscaping Inc.</u>	1075 Nugent Ave, Bay Shore, NY 11706

<u>8 Israel Zupnik Development LLC</u>	81 Pulaski Street Unit 103, Brooklyn, NY 11206
<u>Tzdaka Yad Israel Inc.</u>	1248 39th st., Brooklyn, NY 11218
<u>Asp Israel L.P.</u>	attn: itai leemberger, 122 hudson street, 5th floor, New York, NY 10013

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