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NYC / NYS / UN or United Cherokee Nations — Compiled Record — original kept in full

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EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

About This Document

Every theme in the compiled record mapped and tested: how UN membership actually works, what the UDDA really is, which Cherokee nations are federally recognized, and the document's own internal architecture.

This volume is one of ten in the Fictiv Archive. It contains: (1) the original document, reproduced verbatim and unedited, exactly as received; (2) a research dossier compiled from primary and secondary sources; (3) public-domain historical imagery with credits; and (4) an explicit separation of verified fact, unverified claim, and correction. The original documents in this archive blend genuine historical reference material with legal and administrative claims of a type associated with the sovereign-citizen movement; the dossier addresses both layers. Nothing in this volume is legal advice.

PART ONE

The Original Document

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NYC / NYS / UN or UNITED CHEROKEE NATIONS / UNITED member STATES

RECLAMATION OF

LENAPE TERRITORITY

Known as Lenapehoking

Along with New York City, Newark, New Jersey, Trenton, New Jersey, Princeton, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Delaware, Atlantic City, and numerous other urban and suburban areas are in Lenapehoking today, as are the Jersey Shore, Pine Barrens, New Jersey, the Sourland Mountains, the Delaware Valley, Poconos, and parts of the Catskills.



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

“See Something; Do Something”

“Everything is complicated if no one explains it to you.” — Fredrik Backman

THE UNIFORM DETERMINATION OF DEATH ACT

Completed by the Uniform Law Commissioners in 1980. The Uniform Determination of Death Act has been enacted in 37 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The Uniform Determination of Death Act (UDDA) is a model state law that was approved for the United States (US) in 1981 by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, in cooperation with the American Medical Association, the American Bar Association, and the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research. The act has since been adopted by most US states and is intended "to provide a comprehensive and medically sound basis for determining death in all situations".

US state Adoptions:

Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Georgia Idaho Indiana Kansas Maine Maryland ** Substantially Similar	**Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Mexico New York ** North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon**	**Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Mexico New York ** North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon**	**Pennsylvania Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Utah Vermont Virgin Islands Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming**
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211 E. Ontario Street, Suite 1300	211 E. Ontario Street, Suite 1300		
Chicago, Illinois 60611	Chicago, Illinois 60611		

Indigenous peoples of the Americas

The Indigenous peoples of the Americas are the peoples who are native to the Americas or the Western Hemisphere. Their ancestors are among the pre-Columbian population / pre-Columbus population of South America and North America, including Central America and the Caribbean. Indigenous peoples live throughout the Americas and while they are often minorities in their countries, Indigenous peoples are the majority in Greenland and close to a majority in Bolivia and Guatemala.

> There are at least 1,000 different Indigenous languages of the Americas. Some languages, including Quechua, Arawak, Aymara, Guaraní, Nahuatl, and some Mayan languages, have millions of speakers and are recognized as official by governments in Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay, and Greenland.

Indigenous peoples, whether inhabiting administratively classified rural, urban or suburban areas, often maintain aspects of their cultural practices, including religion, social organization, and subsistence practices. Over time, these cultures have evolved, preserving traditional customs while adapting to modern needs. Some Indigenous groups remain relatively isolated from Western culture, with some still classified as uncontacted peoples.

The Americas also host millions of individuals, i.e., natural people, of mixed Indigenous, European, or Asian descent. They are historically referred to as mestizos in Spanish-speaking countries. In many Latin American nations, people of partial Indigenous descent constitute or represent a majority or significant portion of

the population, particularly in Central America, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Chile, and Paraguay.

Mestizos outnumber Indigenous peoples in most Spanish-speaking countries, according to estimates of ethnic cultural identification. However, since Indigenous communities in the Americas are defined by cultural identification and kinship rather than ancestry or race, mestizos are typically not counted among the Indigenous population unless they speak an Indigenous language or self-identify with a specific Indigenous culture. Additionally, many individuals of wholly Indigenous descent who do not follow Indigenous traditions or speak an Indigenous language have been classified or self-identified as mestizo due to assimilation into the dominant Hispanic culture. In recent years, the self-identified Indigenous population in many countries has increased as individuals reclaim their heritage amid rising Indigenous-led movements for self-determination and social justice.

In past centuries, Indigenous peoples had diverse societal, governmental, and subsistence systems. Some Indigenous peoples were historically hunter-gatherers, while others practiced agriculture and aquaculture. Various Indigenous societies developed complex social structures, including precontact monumental architecture, organized cities, city-states, chiefdoms, states, monarchies, republics, confederacies, and empires. These societies possessed varying levels of knowledge in fields such as engineering, architecture, mathematics, astronomy, writing, physics, medicine, agriculture, irrigation, geology, mining, metallurgy, art, sculpture, and goldsmithing.

Application of the term "Indian" originated with Christopher Columbus, who, when searching for India, made landfall in present day America but thought he had arrived in the East Indies. Consequently, the islands he encountered came to be known as the "West Indies" or "Antilles", a name that is still used to describe the islands. This linguistic truncation led to the widespread use of the term "Indies" and "Indians"; Spanish: indios; Portuguese: índios; French: indiens; Dutch: indianen when describing the Indigenous inhabitants, having the implication of ethnic or cultural unity among the Indigenous peoples of the Americas. This unifying concept, codified in law, religion, and politics, was not originally accepted by the myriad groups of Indigenous peoples themselves but has since been forced to be tolerated by many over the last two centuries. The term First Nations is used in Canada to identify its Indigenous people.

The term "Indian" or First Nations in Canada generally does not include the culturally and linguistically distinct Indigenous peoples of the Arctic regions of the Americas, including the Aleuts, Inuit, or Yupik peoples, since they entered the continent as a second, or more recent wave of migration several thousand years later and have much more recent genetic and cultural commonalities with the Indigenous peoples of Siberia. However, these groups are nonetheless acknowledged among the "Indigenous peoples of the Americas".

The term Amerindian, a portmanteau or hybrid term meaning "American Indian", was coined in 1902 by the American Anthropological Association, and has remained controversial ever since its origination. The term was immediately rejected by some leading members of the Association, and, though adopted by many, it was never universally accepted. It remains a preferred term among some anthropologists, notably in some parts of Canada and English-speaking communities in the Caribbean.

"Indigenous peoples in Canada" is used as the collective name for First Nations, Inuit, and Métis. The term Aboriginal peoples as a collective noun, also describing First Nations, Inuit, and Métis is a specific term of art used in some legal documents, including the Constitution Act, 1982. Over time, as societal perceptions and government–indigenous relationships have shifted, many historical terms have changed definitions or been replaced as they have fallen out of favor. The use of the term "Indian" is frowned upon because it represents the imposition and restriction of Indigenous peoples and cultures by the Canadian Government. The terms "Native"

and "Eskimo" are generally regarded as disrespectful in Canada, and so are rarely used unless specifically required. While "Indigenous peoples" is the preferred term, many individuals or communities may choose to describe their identity, i.e., self-identify, using a different term.

The Métis people of Canada can be contrasted, for instance, to the Indigenous-European mixed-race mestizos or caboclos in Brazil of Hispanic America whose large populations constitute outright majorities, pluralities, or at the least large minorities in most Latin American countries. They identify largely as an ethnic group distinct from Europeans and Indigenous, but consider themselves a subset of the European-derived Hispanic or Brazilian people in culture and ethnicity (cf. ladinos).

Among Spanish-speaking countries, indígenas or pueblos indígenas meaning "Indigenous peoples", is a common term, though nativos or pueblos nativos meaning 'native peoples' may also be heard; moreover, aborigen or 'aborigine' is used in Argentina and pueblos originarios meaning 'original peoples' is common in Chile. In Brazil, indígenas and povos originários meaning "Indigenous peoples" are common formal-sounding designations, while índio or 'Indian' is still the more often heard term. However, the noun for the South-Asian nationality being indiano, and since the early 2010s it re-constituted to being an offensive and pejorative term. Aborígene and nativo are rarely used in Brazil in Indigenous-specific contexts, e.g., aborígene is usually understood as the ethnonym for Indigenous Australians. The Spanish and Portuguese equivalents to Indian, nevertheless, could be used to mean any hunter-gatherer or full-blooded Indigenous person, particularly to continents other than Europe or Africa—for example, indios filipinos.

Indigenous peoples of the United States are classified as Native Americans, Indians, as well as Alaska Natives. Those this is not ethnically correct. Native America indicated that one is born on American land, it does not confer blood lineage. The term "Indian" is still used in some communities and remains in use in the official names of many institutions and businesses in Indian Country.

> Indian country is any of the self-governing Native American or American Indian communities throughout the United States. Colloquially, this refers to lands governed by federally recognized tribes and state recognized tribes. The concept of tribal sovereignty legally recognizes tribes as distinct, independent nations within the United States. As a legal category, it includes: 1) "all land within the limits of any Indian reservation", 2) "all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States", and 3) "all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished."
>
> Native tribes which are not recognized by the government can seek recognition. Multiple tribes that had their relationship with the federal government terminated have not regained federal recognition. Indian termination describes United States policies relating to Native Americans, i.e., those born on the land, from the mid-1940s to the mid-1960s. The policy ended the federal government's recognition of sovereignty of tribes, trusteeship over Indian reservations, and the exclusion of state law's applicability to Native persons. From the government's perspective, Native Americans were to become taxpaying citizens subject to state and federal taxes as well as laws from which they had previously been exempt.

An Indian reservation in the United States is an area of land held in land tenure, and governed by a Native American tribal nation or community, that is officially recognized by the U.S. federal government in Washington, DC. The reservation's government is autonomous or self governing, but subject to regulations passed by the United States Congress, and is administered by the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs. It is not subject however, to a state or local government of the U.S. state in which it is located. Some of the country's 574 federally recognized tribes govern more than one of the 326 Indian reservations in the United States, while some share reservations, and others have no reservation at all. Historical piecemeal land allocations under the Dawes Act facilitated sales to non–Native Americans, resulting in some reservations becoming severely fragmented, with pieces of tribal and privately held land being treated as separate enclaves. This intersection of private and public

real estate creates significant administrative, political, and legal difficulties.

The policy for termination of tribes collided with Native American peoples' own desires to preserve Native identity. The termination policy was changed in the 1960s and rising activism resulted in the ensuing decades of restoration of tribal governments and increased Native American self-determination. Hence United States′ recognition of dual-citizenship. The American military has since applied the term to sovereign land outside its control, including land in Vietnam.

> In common law systems, land tenure, from the French verb "tenir" meaning "to hold", is the legal regime in which land "owned" by an individual is possessed by someone else who is said to "hold" the land, based on an agreement between both individuals. It determines who can use land, for how long and under what conditions. Tenure may be based both on official laws and policies, and on informal local customs, insofar higher law does allow that. In other words, land tenure implies a system according to which land is held by an individual or the actual tiller or farmer of the land, but this person does not have legal ownership. It determines the holder's rights and responsibilities in connection with their holding.
>
> The sovereign monarch, known in the United Kingdom as the Crown, held land in its own right. All land holders are either its tenants or sub-tenants. Tenure signifies a legal relationship between tenant and lord, arranging the duties and rights of tenant and lord in relationship to the land. Over history, many different forms of land tenure, i.e., ways of holding land, have been established.
>
> A land claim is "the pursuit of recognized territorial ownership by a group or individual", usually only used with respect to disputed or unresolved ownership cases. A landowner is the holder of the estate in land with the most extensive and exclusive rights of ownership over the territory, simply put, the owner of land. An estate in land is, in the law of England and Wales, an interest in real property that is or may become possessory. It is a type of personal property and encompasses land ownership, rental and other arrangements that give people the right to use land. This is distinct from sovereignty over the land, which includes the right to government and taxation. This should be distinguished from an "estate" as it pertains to land, and "estate" as it pertains to immovable property or property in general.
>
> In property law, the rights and interests associated with an estate in land may be conceptually understood as a "bundle of rights" because of the potential for different parties having different interests in the same real property.

actio in rem | actio in personam | novel disseisin

The word "real" derives from the Latin word res meaning "thing". Under European civil law, a lawsuit that seeks official recognition of a property right is known as an actio in rem, in other words, an “action in relation to a thing”. This contrasts with an actio in personam in which the plaintiff seeks relief for the actions of a particular person. The distinction can be subtle; the medieval action of novel disseisin, although aimed at repossessing land, was not an actio in rem because it claimed dispossession without leave rather than rightful possession.

> In English law, the assize of novel disseisin meaning "recent dispossession"; was an action to recover lands of which the plaintiff had been disseized or dispossessed. It was one of the so-called "petty or possessory assizes" established by Henry II in the wake of the Assize of Clarendon of 1166; and like the other two was finally abolished in 1833. Facing the disorder of self-help over the possession of land in the wake of the reign of King Stephen, Henry II in his nationwide assizes of Clarendon and Northampton had his justices "cause an inquisition to be made concerning dispossessions carried out contrary to the assize".
>
> Drawing on the sophisticated models offered by canon law, the king subsequently created the private and purchasable writ of novel disseisin, which enabled individuals to take disputed possession cases to the royal courts. The action became extremely popular due to its speed, thus avoiding the delays or essoins of feudal

justice, accessibility, and expediency. Rather than dealing with the issue of lawful possession, it simply asked whether dispossession had taken place, in which case the property was restored to the plaintiff, and the question of true ownership was dealt with later.

Despite its advantages, novel disseisin was also open to abuse – as when a dispossessor pre-empted its use against the rightful seisin. With the passage of time, legalistic means of obstructing its working were devised, and, under bastard feudalism, the suborning of the juries that were the new assize's great strength also multiplied.

Bastard feudalism is a term coined by 19th-century historians to characterize the form feudalism took in the Late Middle Ages, primarily in England.

Its distinctive feature is that middle ranking figures rendered military, political, legal, or domestic service in return for money, office, or influence. As a result, the gentry began to think of themselves as the men of their lord rather than of the king. Individually, they are known as retainers, and collectively as the "affinity" of the lord, among other terms. A retinue is a body of persons "retained" in the service of a noble, royal personage, or dignitary; a suite French "what follows", of retainers.

An affinity was a group or retinue comprised mainly of men whom a lord gathered around himself in his service; it has been described by one modern historian as "the servants, retainers, and other followers of a lord", and as "part of the normal fabric of society". The structure acted as a means of tying magnates to the lower nobility, just as feudalism had done in a different way. One form of the relationship was known as livery and maintenance, whereby the lord provided "livery badges" to be worn by the retainer and "maintenance" for his support in their disputes, which often constituted obstruction of judicial processes.

In English common law, real property, real estate, immovable property or realty, refers to parcels of land and any associated structures which are the property of a person. For a structure, also called an improvement or fixture to be considered part of the real property, it must be integrated with or affixed to the land. This includes crops, buildings, machinery, wells, dams, ponds, mines, canals, and roads. The term is historic, arising from the now-discontinued form of action, which distinguished between real property disputes and personal property disputes. Personal property, or personalty, was, and continues to be, all property that is not real property.

In countries with personal ownership of real property, civil law protects the status of real property in real estate markets, where estate agents or brokers work in the market of buying and selling real estate. Scottish civil law calls real property heritable property, and in French-based law, it is called immobilier meaning "immovable property".

Civil law is private law and unlike common law systems, which rely heavily on judicial precedent, civil law systems are characterized by their reliance on legal codes that function as the primary source of law. Today, civil law is the world's most common legal system, practiced in about 150 countries.

Lenapehoking - Lënapehòkink

Lenapehoking Lënapehòkink	Lenapehoking Lënapehòkink
Time immemorial –1830	Time immemorial –1830
Map of Lenapehoking and approximate boundaries of languages spoken, including all of present-day New Jersey, most of eastern Pennsylvania, and southern New York	Map of Lenapehoking and approximate boundaries of languages spoken, including all of present-day New Jersey, most of eastern Pennsylvania, and southern New York
Status	Unrecognized / former country
Common languages	Lënapei èlixsuwakàn
Demonyms	Lënapeyok (Monsiyok / Wënamiyok)

Lenapehoking Lënapehòkink	Lenapehoking Lënapehòkink
Government	Chiefdoms
Historical era	Pre-Columbian era History of the United States (1815–1849)
• Established	Time immemorial
• First contact with Europeans	1534
• Dutch colonization	1614
• Signatories to the Covenant Chain	1676
• Signing of the Treaty of Easton	1758
• Signing of the Treaty of Fort Pitt	1778
• Signing of the Treaty of Greenville	1795
• Signing of the Treaty of St. Mary's	1818
• Indian Removal Act	1830
Today part of	United States (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware)

Lenapehoking (Unami: Lënapehòkink) is widely translated as 'homelands of the Lenape', which in the 16th and 17th centuries, ranged along the Eastern seaboard from western Connecticut to Delaware, and encompassed the territory adjacent to the Delaware and lower Hudson river valleys, and the territory between them.

Beginning in the 17th century, European colonists started settling in Lenapehoking. Combined with the concurrent introduction of Eurasian infectious diseases and encroachment from the colonists, the Lenape were severely depopulated and lost control over large portions of their country. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the United States government forcibly removed the Lenape to the American Midwest, including the state of Oklahoma.

Beyond the ancestral domain, Lenape nations today control lands within Oklahoma (Delaware Nation and Delaware Tribe of Indians), Wisconsin (Stockbridge-Munsee Community), and Ontario (Munsee-Delaware Nation, Moravian of the Thames First Nation, and Delaware of Six Nations).

Etymology

The name of the Lenape country, Lënapehòkink, can be broken down into three parts. The first is the name of the nation itself: Lënape, which means "real person" or "original person", a construction seen in the national endonym of their Anishinaabe relatives. The second element, hòki, originates from the Proto-Algonquian word *axskiy, meaning "land", relating it to the aski in Nitaskinan, the assi in Nitassinan, Ojibwemowin's aki, and the Istchee in Eeyou Istchee. Finally, the last element, -nk, is the locative suffix.

Lënapehòkink thus translates to "in the land of the Lenape", a word popularized when Nora Thompson Dean shared the term with conservationist Theodore Cornu in 1970, and later with archaeologist Herbert C. Kraft.

This term has since gained widespread acceptance and is found widely in recent literature on the Lenape and in New York institutions today as part of land acknowledgement. Another historical Lenape term for much of the same region is Scheyischbi or Scheyichbi, although this is also often cited as referring specifically to New Jersey.

Territorial extent

At the time of the arrival of the Europeans in the 16th and 17th centuries, the Lenape homeland ranged along the Atlantic's coast from western Connecticut to Delaware, which generally encompassed the territory adjacent to

the Delaware and lower Hudson river valleys, as well the hill-and-ridge dominated territory between them. Relatives of the Algonquian nations whose countries ranged along the entire coast from beyond the Saint Lawrence River in today's Canada, and the nations throughout all of New England, down into northern South Carolina, the Lenape Confederation[a] stretched from the southern shores of modern-day Delaware along the Atlantic seaboard into western Long Island and Connecticut, then extended westwards across the Hudson water gap into the eastern Catskills part of the Appalachians range around the headwaters of the Delaware River and along both banks of its basin down to the mouth of the Lehigh River.

Inland, the nation had to deal with the fierce and territorial Susquehannocks; Lenapehoking was generally plotted with boundaries[b] along mountain ridges[c] topped by the drainage divides between the right bank tributaries of the Delaware River on the east—and on the west and south—the left bank tributaries of the Susquehanna and Lehigh Rivers; bounds which included the Catskills, parts of Northeastern Pennsylvania through the entire Pocono Mountains along the left bank of the Lehigh River. The Schuylkill River and its mouth in the present-day Philadelphia area or right bank of the Lehigh River were contested hunting grounds, generally shared with the Susquehannock and the occasional visit by a related Potomac tribe when there wasn't active warfare. The greater Philadelphia area was known to host European to Indigenous contacts from the Dutch traders contacts with the Susquehanna (1600), English traders (1602), and both tribes with New Netherland traders after 1610.

Along the left bank Delaware valley, the territory extended to all of present-day New Jersey, and the southern counties of New York State, including Rockland, Orange, Westchester, Dutchess and Putnam Counties, Nassau County, and the five boroughs of New York City.[d]

Present day

Several indigenous peoples from diverse tribes, both from the region historically and from elsewhere, live in the Northeast megalopolis or Eastern Seaboard. Many people from the Haudenosaunee Confederacy moved into the area in the 1920s to 1960s and were employed as skyscraper construction workers (many belonged to the Mohawk Nation) and played an important role in building the skyline of Philadelphia and New York City. In the University City section of West Philadelphia, there has been some political activity by Urban Indian residents of the area, who adapted the namesake Lenapehoking to where they live.

Lenape nations today control lands within Oklahoma (Delaware Nation and Delaware Tribe of Indians), Wisconsin (Stockbridge-Munsee Community), and Ontario (Munsee-Delaware Nation, Moravian of the Thames First Nation, and Delaware of Six Nations).

LENAPE PLACE NAMES

Lenape place names are used throughout the region. The following are merely examples and the list is by no means exhaustive.

New York

Manhattan

Further information: Etymology of Manhattan

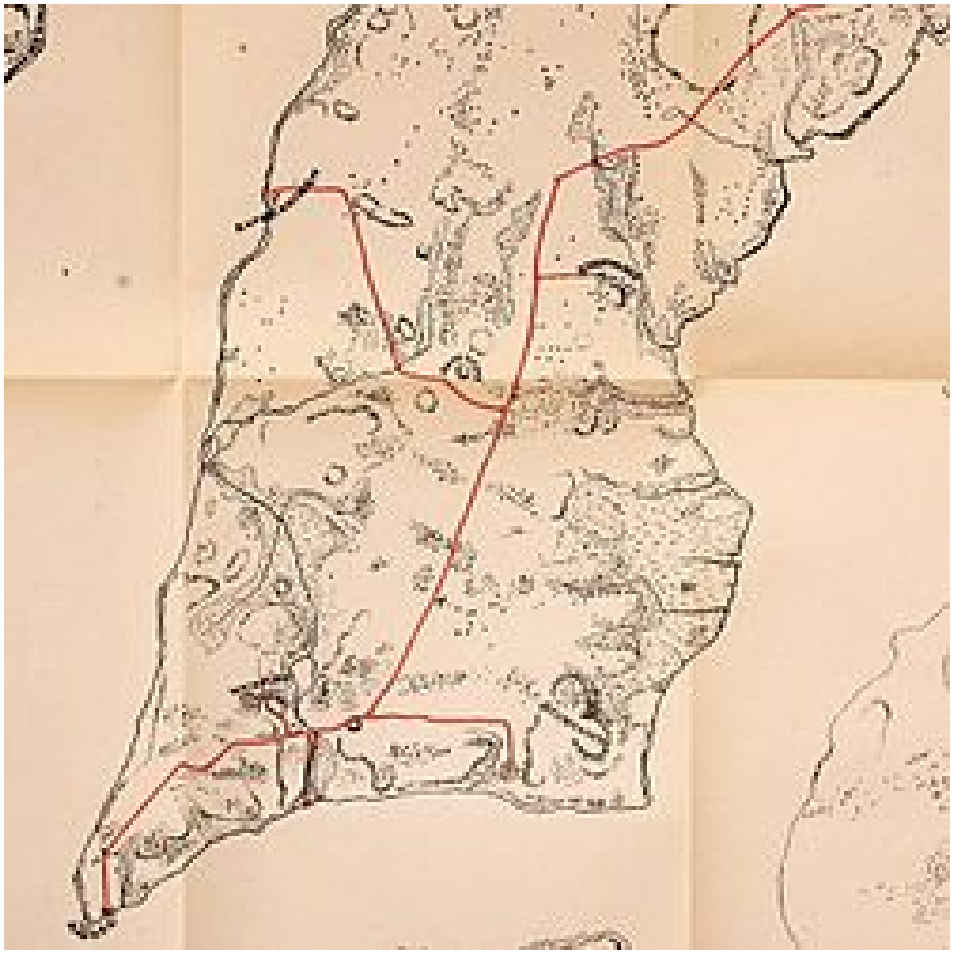


Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Lenape sites in Lower Manhattan

Manhattan is derived from Manna-hata, a Dutch version of a Lenape place name, as written in the 1609 logbook of Robert Juet, an officer on Henry Hudson's yacht Halve Maen (Half Moon). A 1610 map depicts the name Manahata twice, on both the west and east sides of the Mauritius River (later named the North River, and now called the Hudson River). The word Manhattan has been translated as 'island of many hills' from the Lenape language. The Encyclopedia of New York City offers other derivations, including from the Munsee dialect of Lenape: manahachtanienk ('place of general inebriation'), manahatouh ('place where timber is procured for bows and arrows'), or menatay ('island'). Nora Thompson Dean (Touching Leaves Woman) defined it as: 'place that is an island', from Lenape Menating.

Sapohanikan – habitation site and cultivated area by the cove on the Hudson River at present day Gansevoort Street, Greenwich Village.

Nechtanc – habitation site along the East River site of Jacob Van Corlaer's plantation at Corlaer's Hook, near the present location of the Williamsburg Bridge, in the part of the Lower East Side that is near Chinatown.

Indirectly named after Lenape shell middens: Pearl Street and Collect Pond

Staten Island

Aquehonga – name for Staten Island

Manacknong – name for Staten Island

Shawkopoke – habitation site and cultivated area along Great Kills Harbor

Brooklyn

Nayack or Wichquawanck – habitation in Bay Ridge near the present location of the Verrazzano–Narrows Bridge

Gowanus Canal – originally named by early settlers as "Gowanes Creek" after Gouwane, sachem of the local Lenape tribe called the Canarsee, who lived and farmed along the shores of the creek. Also source of the neighborhood Gowanus and the Heights of Guan.

Sassian – habitation site in present Red Hook

Queens

Rockaway, evolved from the Lenape word reckowacky, which apparently referred to 'a sandy place'.

Maspeth originally Mas-pet were a part of the Rockaway band that lived along Maspeth Creek.

Westchester County

Ossining – derived from the local Sint Sink tribe, meaning 'stone upon stone', and ossin, also meaning 'stone'.

Mamaroneck – from Munsee "striped stream/river";[17] not, as is often incorrectly cited, as "the place where fresh water falls into the sea"

Tuckahoe

Armonk

Quarropas – name for White Plains which is a direct translation meaning 'the white plains' or 'the white marshes', either referring to the white fog that hangs over the area, or the white balsam trees said to grow there.

Cisqua – name for Mount Kisco

Chappaqua

Katonah

Croton

Crompond

Rockland County

Monsey – from the name of the Munsees, northern branch of the Lenapes

New Jersey

Absecon – meaning: 'little water'

Assunpink Creek – meaning: 'Stony Creek' / *Nora Thompson Dean (Touching Leaves Woman): 'rocky place that is watery', from Lenape Ahsenping.

Communipaw (in Bergen-Lafayette, Jersey City) – 'riverside landing place'

Cushetunk – 'place of hogs'

Hackensack – 'stream flowing into another on a plain/ in a swamp/ in a lowland' / *Nora Thompson Dean (Touching Leaves Woman): 'place of sharp ground', from Lenape Ahkinkeshaki.

Hoboken – 'where pipes are traded' / *Nora Thompson Dean (Touching Leaves Woman): 'tobacco pipe', from Lenape Hupoken.

Hohokus – 'red cedars'

Hopatcong – 'pipe stone' (not 'honey waters of many coves' as early 20th-century boosters would have it)

Kittatinny – 'great hill' or 'endless mountain' / *Nora Thompson Dean (Touching Leaves Woman): 'big mountain', from Lenape Kitahtene.

Mahwah – 'meeting place'

Manahawkin – 'place where there is good land' / *Nora Thompson Dean (Touching Leaves Woman): 'where the land slopes', from Lenape Menahoking.

Manalapan – municipality's name is said to have come from Lenape and is said to mean 'land of good bread'

Mantoloking – said to be either 'frog ground', 'sandy place' or 'land of sunsets'

Manasquan – "Man-A-Squaw-Han", meaning 'stream of the island of squaws' / *Nora Thompson Dean (Touching Leaves Woman): 'place to gather grass', from Lenape Menaskung.

Mantua – said to have come from the "Munsees", North Jersey Lenapes, but the township is in South Jersey.

Matawan – 'hill on either side'

Metuchen – 'dry firewood'

Minisink – 'from the rocky land', is the old name for the Munsee, and the name of an ancient Lenape trade route that ran along a good part of what is now US Highway 46 in Northern New Jersey

Musconetcong

Netcong – Abbreviation of Musconetcong.

Parsippany – original form was parsipanong, which means 'the place where the river winds through the valley'

Passaic – 'valley' or 'river flowing through a valley' / *Nora Thompson Dean (Touching Leaves Woman): 'valley', from Lenape Pahsaek.

Peapack – 'place of water roots'

Raritan – original form was Naraticong; may have meant 'river behind the island' or 'forked river'.

Scheyichbi – Meaning of name varies. notes two possible meanings: the land that the Lenapes called their country, or 'land of the shell money' (wampum).

Secaucus – 'black snakes'.

Weehawken – 'place of gulls'.

Whippany – meaning from the original whippanong, 'place of the arrow wood' or 'place of the willow trees'

Pennsylvania

Aquashicola Creek – derived from the Lenape, meaning 'where we fish with the bushnet'.

Cacoosing Creek – derived from the Lenape word kukhus, meaning 'owl'

Buckwampum Mountain – located in eastern Springfield Township, Bucks County, means 'a round bog'.

Catasauqua – 'thirsty ground'

Catawissa – 'growing fat'

Chinquapin – The name is taken from a small nut-bearing tree or shrub, resembling the American Chestnut.

Cocalico – 'where the snakes collect in dens to pass the winter'

Cohocksink Creek – from a Lenape word for 'pine lands'.

Cohoquinoque Creek – derived from a Lenni-Lenape word for 'the grove of long pine trees'.

Connoquenessing – 'a long way straight'

Conococheague Creek – 'water of many turns'

Conodoguinet Creek – 'a long way with many bends'

Conshohocken – original form Gueno-sheiki-hacking, meaning pleasant valley. / *Nora Thompson Dean (Touching Leaves Woman): 'elegant land', from Lenape Kanshihaking.

Hokendauqua Creek – From Lenape words: Haki, or 'land', and undoech-wen, or 'to come for some purpose', Meaning: 'searching for land'

Kingsessing – 'a place where there is a meadow'

Kittatinny – 'great mountain' / *Nora Thompson Dean (Touching Leaves Woman): 'big mountain', from Lenape Kitatene.

Karakung – 'clay creek'

Lahaska – derived from Lahaskeke meaning 'the place of much writing',

Lackawanna – 'forks of a stream' / *Nora Thompson Dean (Touching Leaves Woman): 'sandy creek'; 'sandy river', from Lenape Lekaohane. (This Lenape placename does not occur within the bounds of Lenapehoking, as defined by the map accompanying this article.)

Lehigh County – from Lenape word Lechauwekink meaning 'at the forks of a path or stream'

Lycoming – 'great stream' (This Lenape placename does not occur within the bounds of Lenapehoking, as defined by the map accompanying this article.)

Macungie – derived from Maguntsche, meaning 'bear swamp' or 'feeding place of the Bears'.

Mahoning Creek – from Lenape word Mahonink, meaning 'at the mineral lick', referring to a place frequented by deer, elk and other animals.

Manatawny Creek – 'place where we drank'

Manayunk – 'place where we go to drink'/ *Nora Thompson Dean (Touching Leaves Woman): 'place to drink', from Lenape Meneyung.

Mauch Chunk Creek – from Lenape word Machk-tschunk, 'at the bear mountain' *Nora Thompson Dean (Touching Leaves Woman): 'where the hills are clustered', from Lenape Menangahchung.

Maxatawny – from Lenape word Machksit-hanne, 'bear path stream'

Monocacy – from Lenape word Menagassi, 'stream with several large bends'

Moselem – 'trout stream'

Moshannon Creek – derived from Moss-Hanne, 'moose stream' (This Lenape placename does not occur within the bounds of Lenapehoking, as defined by the map accompanying this article.)

Moyamensing – place of judgment, located in the south part of Philadelphia

Muckinipattis Creek – 'deep running water'

Neshaminy Creek – from Lenape word Nischam-hanne, 'two streams' or 'double stream'

Nesquehoning Creek – from Lenape word Neska-honi, 'black mineral lick'

Nittany – 'single mountain' (This Lenape placename does not occur within the bounds of Lenapehoking, as defined by the map accompanying this article.)

Nockamixon Township – from Lenape word Nochanichsink, 'where there are three houses'

Ockanickon Scout Reservation – named after a Lenape chief who assisted William Penn in the exploration of the Bucks County area.

Okehocking Historic District – an 18th-century Indian Land Grant by William Penn to the Okehocking band of Lenape (Delaware) Indians in 1703.

Ontelaunee – little daughter of a great mother

Passyunk – a Philadelphia neighborhood and former township named for a Lenape village (compare to Passaic, New Jersey) / *Nora Thompson Dean (Touching Leaves Woman): 'in the valley', from Lenape Pahsayung.

Paxtang – 'where the waters stand' (This Lenape placename does not occur within the bounds of Lenapehoking, as defined by the map accompanying this article.)

Paunacussing Creek – means 'where the powder was given to us'.

Pennypack Creek – 'downward-flowing water'; a creek in and near Philadelphia.

Perkasie – derived from Poekskossing, meaning 'where the hickory nuts were cracked'.

Perkiomen Creek – derived from Pakihmomink meaning 'where the cranberries grow'; a creek in central Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Pocono – from Lenape word Poco-hanne, 'a stream between mountains'

Poquessing Creek – 'place of the mice'

Punxsutawney – Punkwsutènay meaning 'town of the sandflies' (This Lenape placename does not occur within the bounds of Lenapehoking, as defined by the map accompanying this article.)

Saucon Creek – from Lenape word Sacunk, 'the mouth of a stream' (This Lenape placename does not occur within the bounds of Lenapehoking, as defined by the map accompanying this article.)

Shackamaxon – which means 'place of the council' and is on the site of Penn Treaty Park in Philadelphia.

Skippack – from Lenape word Skappeu-hacki, 'wet land'

Susquehanna River – from Lenape Siskëwahane, 'mile wide, foot deep' (This Lenape placename does not occur within the bounds of Lenapehoking, as defined by the map accompanying this article.)

Tamaqua – from Lenape Tamaqua, 'beaver'

Tatamy – from Lenape name Chief Moses Tatamy who lived in the region and died in 1761

Tohickon Creek – 'the stream over which we pass by means of a bridge of drift-wood' or simply 'deer-bone–creek'.

Towamencin – a township in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, means 'poplar tree'

Towamensing – 'fording place at the falls'

Tulpehocken – 'land of turtles', the name of a creek and a SEPTA train station and street in Philadelphia / *Nora Thompson Dean (Touching Leaves Woman): 'turtle land', from Lenape Tulpehaking.

Unami Creek – From Lenape word Unami meaning 'person from down river'

Wallenpaupack - From Lenape name meaning the 'stream of swift and slow water.' Wallenpaupack Creek was dammed in 1928 to create Lake Wallenpaupack

Wissahickon – 'yellow stream' or 'catfish stream'; a creek in and near Philadelphia.

Wyomissing – meaning 'the land of flats'; a borough in Berks County Pennsylvania

Youghiogheny – 'four streams' or 'winding stream' (This Lenape placename does not occur within the bounds of Lenapehoking, as defined by the map accompanying this article.)

Notes

/ijo sti/, Northern East Cree: Iiyiyiu Aschii /ijju əsti/, Southern East Cree: Iiyiyuu Aschii /ijju əsti/ or Iinuu Aschii /inu əsti/, all meaning 'The People's Land'; French: [iju isti]

The Delaware peoples organized themselves into divisions. Traditional governance was through the appointment of sachems (chieftains) by the community's matriarchs. A sachem could also come about by merit, these were generally earned in acts of warfare.

Natural barriers to foot travel predominate defining the limits of cultures without written languages. In native North America, between rivals and deadly enemies, hunting ranges devoid of permanent settlements were the rule, but summer hunting or fishing camps with temporary shelters were also common—as were the peaceful visits and trading along people historians have incorrectly painted as eternally at war. Games and competitions, trade and social visits were far more common, even among supposed hated enemies than were periods of warfare.

Given the foot-and-birch-bark-canoe-travel technology of the era, anyone familiar with hunting in the Appalachian topographies, would find this eminently sensible. Topping any ridge away from a major stream would be a climb only be undertaken if crossing into another drainage catchment. Canoe navigable streams occur only after waters have had time to gather and possibly dam up in broader valleys carved by glaciers or spring floods and beaver dams, so are well away from the boundaries marked logically atop drainage divides and their characteristic small steep rock strewn streams that were difficult to walk, and impassible by valuable & fragile birch bark canoes. The implication is the drainage divide areas, were little visited and unpopulated areas between tribes since they were difficult to travel into, across, or out of—the reader is reminded the nature of the forests in North America ran to tree sizes we rarely see today in isolated specimens with trunks starting over two feet in diameter. Only where a mountain pass, such as the gaps of the Allegheny was part of the goal, were such remote areas commonly visited before the extensive trapping and hunting beginning with the Beaver Wars period.

Along with New York City, Newark, Trenton, Princeton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Delaware, Atlantic City, and numerous other urban and suburban areas are in Lenapehoking today, as are the Jersey Shore, Pine Barrens, the Sourland Mountains, the Delaware Valley, Poconos, and parts of the Catskills.

Cherokee Nation Businesses, LLC

The word Cherokee is a made up and catch all form of self-identification.

The word Cherokee is a misnomer exonym.

It is a term given in the DAWES ROLE to usurp two tribes.

Company type	Tribal-Owned Enterprise
Industry	Conglomerate
Founded	Tahlequah, Oklahoma, US (2004)
Founder	Cherokee Nation
Headquarters	Catoosa, Oklahoma
Area served	Worldwide Primarily United States
Key people	Bill John Baker (Executive Chairman) Chuck Garrett (CEO)
Revenue	US$ 1.02 billion (2017)
Net income	US$ 114.3 million (2017)
Number of employees	7,500
Website	CherokeeNationBusinesses.com

Cherokee Nation Businesses, LLC (CNB) is an American conglomerate holding company headquartered in the city of Catoosa, Oklahoma, located in the counties of Rogers, and Wagoner, that oversees and manages several subsidiary companies. In 1883, the Federal Government opened a post office here. In 1971, the Tulsa Port of Catoosa opened and gave the town an economic boom. The port connects to the Mississippi River and inland seaport and terminus of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System.

> A holding company is a company whose primary business is holding a controlling interest in the securities of other companies. A holding company usually does not produce goods or services itself. Its purpose is to own stock of other companies to create a corporate group.
>
> Holding companies also conduct trade and other business activities themselves. Holding companies reduce risk for the shareholders, and can permit the ownership and control of a number of different companies. They can be subsidiaries in a tiered or hierarchical structure.
>
> Holding companies are also created to hold assets such as intellectual property or trade secrets that are protected from the operating company. That creates a smaller risk when it comes to litigation.
>
> In the United States, 80% of stock, in voting and value, must be owned before tax consolidation benefits such as tax-free dividends can be claimed. That is, if Company A owns 80% or more of the stock of Company B, Company A will not pay taxes on dividends paid by Company B to its stockholders, as the payment of dividends from B to A is essentially transferring cash within a single enterprise. Any other shareholders of Company B will pay the usual taxes on dividends, as they are legitimate and ordinary dividends to these shareholders.
>
> In some jurisdictions around the world, holding companies are called parent companies. The New York Times uses the term parent holding company. Sometimes, a company intended to be a pure holding company identifies itself as such by adding "Holding" or "Holdings" to its name.

A parent company is a company that owns enough voting power in another firm or subsidiary, to control management and operations by influencing or electing its board of directors. The definition of a parent company differs from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, with the definition normally being defined by way of laws dealing with companies in that jurisdiction.

When an existing company establishes a new company and keeps majority shares with itself, and invites other companies to buy minority shares, it is called a parent company. A parent company could simply be a company that wholly owns another company, which is then known as a "wholly owned subsidiary".

CNB is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Cherokee Nation, the largest Native American tribe by population in the United States. CNB operates in the following industries: aerospace and defense, hospitality and entertainment, environmental and construction services, information technology, healthcare, and security and safety.

History

Cherokee Nation Businesses was established on June 16, 2004. CNB is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Cherokee Nation. The tribe exerts control over the operations of CNB through the Board of Directors. Upon its establishment, CNB became responsible for providing "strategic direction" to all Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma-owned businesses, to diversify the Cherokee Nation business holdings, and to act as a holding company for some Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma business investments. CNB receives revenues from its subsidiaries in order to fund the expansion of existing firms and the acquisition of new ones. CNB was established to diversify the business interests of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma. At its establishment, pursuant to the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma Corporation Reform Act of 2002, 25% of all CNB profits were to be reinvested with the Tribal Government as dividend payment.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Cherokee Nation Jobs Growth Act of 2005, CNB became the holding company for all business enterprises, including Cherokee Nation Entertainment (CNE) and Cherokee Nation Industries (CNI). CNE was transferred to CNB ownership in 2006 and CNI was transferred in 2008. Prior to these transfers ownership of CNE and CNI were held directly by the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma. At its establishment, CNB was governed by its own board with both CNE and CNI governed by separate boards of their own. In 2010, the separate boards were dissolved and consolidated into a single CNB board. The same year, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma enacted the Dividend Act of 2005, which increased CNB's annual dividend payment to the Tribal Government from 25% to 30% of a total profits.

CNB established its Environmental and Construction Division in March 2005 with the establishment of Cherokee CRC. The Division provides environmental consulting, construction engineering and management services, environmental remediation services and scientific research and development, including laboratory testing, for government agencies as well as for chemical, oil and gas, manufacturing and waste companies. The Division was expanded in 2008 with the establishment of Cherokee Nation Construction Services' to offer construction management services. In February 2010, CNB announced the closure of CNB Manufacturing Division's construction unit due to constant financial problems. The unit's assets were moved from CNB's Manufacturing Division into its Environmental Division. The CNB Manufacturing Division's defense contracting mission was expanded in August 2008 with the acquisition of Alabama-based Aerospace S.E., Inc., which provides aerospace product distribution and supply chain services for the United States Department of Defense.

In August 2010, in order to implement the provisions of the Jobs Growth Act of 2005, CNB consolidated its various internal support and administrative service operations into a single structure located in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The new office complex houses several of CNB's operating divisions as well as CNB-wide corporate support staff offices. CNB's Manufacturing Division remained headquartered in Stilwell, Oklahoma, with CNB's gaming operations and corporate headquarters remaining centered in Catoosa, Oklahoma.

CNB established its Security and Defense Division in July 2010. The Division provides security services, including property surveillance and guard services. Additionally, through the acquisition of Kellyville, Oklahoma-based Cherokee Nation Red Wing, the Division serves as a defense contractor by manufacturing and assembling electronic parts for the United States Department of Defense, now called United States Department of War and the aerospace industry. In July 2012, the Manufacturing and Distribution Division's telecommunications group expanded with the acquisition of a 143,000-square foot building at the MidAmerica Industrial Park in Pryor, Oklahoma, establishing the CNB Distribution Center in the process.

CNB completed the acquisition of Mobility Plus, a Muskogee, Oklahoma-based supplier of health care equipment, in November 2011, expanding CNB's Healthcare Division in the process. That same month, CNB purchased expanded its Technology Division through the purchase of two Colorado-based companies: ETI Professionals Inc., which was renamed Cherokee Nation Government Solutions, which offers strategic technology project management and staffing solutions, and ITX Inc. - which was consolidated into Cherokee Services Group - which provides full-service computer and information technology services to US federal government and commercial entities.

In November 2011, at the request of Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma Bill John Baker, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma enacted the Corporate Health Dividend Act of 2011, which increased CNB's annual dividend payment to the Tribal Government from 30% to 35% of a total profits. The 5% is earmarked to support the provision of healthcare services to Cherokee citizens. In March 2012, CNB sold its corporate airplane at the request of Chief Baker. Baker had promised the sale of the plane as part of his 2011 election campaign. The proceeds of the sale (approximately $1.5 million) was given to the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma to supplement its funding of healthcare services for Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma members.

CNB purchased a 298,000 square foot building in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, in November 2012 in order to allow for future expansion of its manufacturing operations.

Corporate affairs

The Cherokee Nation Principal Chief, with the approval of the Cherokee Nation Tribal Council, appoints all members of the Board of Directors of CNB. The current Chairman of the Board is Sam Hart, having served in that position since February 14, 2012.

The current chief executive officer of CNB, Chuck Garrett, has been CEO since August 2019, replacing Shawn Slaton, who had served as CEO since 2011. [16] Garrett is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma and Harvard Law School. A native of Muskogee, with family ties in Adair County, and a Cherokee Nation citizen, Garrett worked in real estate investment, asset management and investment banking prior to returning to Oklahoma to join CNB in 2013.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, Cherokee Nation Businesses reported a net income of $91.5 million on $653.5 million of revenue (a 14% profit margin).

Operating divisions

Hospitality

Chief Operating Officer: Mark Fulton

CNB's Hospitality Division oversees the company's portfolio of retail, hotel, gaming, and entertainment assets. The Division operates through its primary subsidiary: Cherokee Nation Entertainment (CNE). CNE was formed in the late 1980s and is the holding company for all gambling, gaming, entertainment, and hospitality operations of the Tribe. CNE operates ten casinos, three hotels, a horse racing facility with electronic gaming machines, retail

and convenience shops, entertainment venues, golf courses, and cultural tourism programs. CNE operates casinos in the following Oklahoma locations:

Tulsa - Hard Rock Hotel and Casino Tulsa

Fort Gibson

Roland (Hotel and Casino) - Cherokee Casino Roland

Ramona

South Coffeyville

Sallisaw

Tahlequah

West Siloam Springs - Hotel and Casino

Claremore - Will Rogers Downs

Grove

CNE also operates Gold Strike Tunica in Mississippi. CNE is itself the holding company of Will Rogers Downs LLC and Cherokee Hotels. WRD owns and operates a horse racing and casino facilities in Claremore while Cherokee Hotels is responsible for owning and operating hotels managed by CNE in Tulsa, Roland, and West Siloam Springs.

In Oklahoma, CNE is regulated by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA). IGRA mandates that all Class III gaming operations can only be conducted on Tribal land held in trust for the tribe by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Mississippi Gaming Commission regulates Gold Strike Tunica.

Manufacturing and Distribution

Division President: Chris Moody

CNB's Manufacturing and Distribution Division provides products and services to the commercial and defense aerospace industry, leading telecommunications companies, and government and commercial clients in need of facility and office solutions. The Division's predecessor was initially formed in 1969 as the first business entity owned by the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma. The Division is a defense contractor for the United States Department of Defense.

The division is the holding company for several subsidiaries under the umbrella Cherokee Nation Industries (CNI) brand:

Cherokee Nation Aerospace and Defense (CNAD) provides contract manufacturing, electromechanical assembly, and component integration for commercial and military aerospace needs

Cherokee Nation CND provides contract manufacturer and integrator of electro-mechanical assemblies commercial and military aerospace needs

Cherokee Nation Metalworks (CNMW) manufactured fabricated details and assemblies for commercial and military aircraft as well as various military missile and unmanned aerial vehicles

Cherokee Nation Office Solutions (CNOS) provides office and facility support products and services

Cherokee Nation Telecommunications (CNT) sells and distributes communication products for government agencies and businesses

Aerospace Products, S.E. (APSE) 75% stake acquired by CNB in 2008, defense contractor providing third party logistics and outsource procurement services to aerospace and defense firms and the United States Department of Defense

Federal Solutions

Cherokee Nation Businesses' Federal Solutions companies provide information technology, management, consulting, medical, professional, environmental, and construction services. The companies also offer management and support of programs, projects, professionals and technical staff.

Cherokee Medical Services (CMS) provides a wide range of services including recruiting, credentialing and placement of clinical, technical, administrative, professional, engineering and housekeeping personnel for federal agencies and commercial clients.

Cherokee Nation 3S (CN3S) provides a wide range of services including recruiting, credentialing and placement of clinical, technical, administrative, professional, engineering and housekeeping personnel for federal agencies and commercial clients.

Cherokee Nation Assurance (CNA) delivers professional management and consulting services to defense, health, environmental and civilian agencies. The company provides management for government programs and disciplines including health information technology, research & science, program management, communications, correspondence and document management, governance and administrative support.

Cherokee Nation Cherokee CRC (CCRC) is an environmental, construction and professional services company that provides the federal government with custom tailored services.

Cherokee Nation Construction Resources (CNCR) is a construction management company specializing in preconstruction services such as design and planning, scheduling, budgeting, defining project roles and responsibilities, as well as constructability reviews. CNCR's team of construction managers also work to ensure the use of TERO subcontractors on CNB projects.

Cherokee Nation Construction Services (CNCS) provides professional, technical and administrative support teams for government and commercial clients. CNCS helps manage construction projects through engineering, scheduling, safety and financial management controls.

Cherokee Nation Diagnostic Innovations (CNDI) provides business consulting services.

Cherokee Nation Environmental Solutions (CNES) is based in Tulsa, Oklahoma. CNES provides soil testing, storm drainage/run off, site assessment, above & underground storage tanks, regulatory contracting, long-term monitoring, environmental consulting, hazardous waste collection, treatment and disposal, as well as other miscellaneous waste management services.

Cherokee Nation Government Solutions (CNGS) provides technical services and project personnel to support and supplement the mission, expertise and skill sets of federal, state and local government. CNGS locates specific candidates for rapid response requests in areas including science, engineering, construction, information technology, research & development, facilities management, program management and mission support.

Cherokee Nation Healthcare Services (CNHS) provides analysis and optimization services for federal health programs, improving access to care, medical readiness and program efficiency within federal projects.

Cherokee Nation Integrated Health (CNIH) delivers professional management consulting services and manages intricate government programs and disciplines including health information technology, program management and administrative support.

Cherokee Nation Management & Consulting (CNMC) provides advisory & assistance services in research, experimental development, technology implementation, and program management.

Cherokee Nation Mechanical (CNM) provides mechanical and plumbing solutions[buzzword] including cost management, constructability analysis, fabrication and systems installation, pre-construction services and 3-D modeling.

Cherokee Nation Mission Solutions (CNMS) is a global service provider partnering with U.S. federal government to provide diplomatic support services such as housing, transportation, shipping and facilities maintenance to assist the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Department of Defense and other federal agency and personnel, as well as their families, with transitioning overseas. As an established Outside the Continental United States or OCUNUS, provider, CNB's international teams are continually adding new capabilities and experience in foreign markets.

Cherokee Nation Operational Solutions (CNOS) provides medical equipment and supplies along with office products and services to businesses and health care facilities throughout North America.

Cherokee Nation Strategic Programs (CNSP) provides technical services, including information technology, global vulnerability assessments, information assurance, intelligence operations, program management and professional services, throughout the U.S. and overseas.

Cherokee Nation Security and Defense (CNSD) specializes in anti-terrorism and force protection and provides services in securing facility perimeters.

Cherokee Nation System Solutions (CNSS) provides services, consultation and products, including application modernization, data utilization and advanced analytics, geospatial, GIS and remote sensing, information technology infrastructure, program professional services and scientific and research capabilities, to government agencies.

Cherokee Nation Technologies (CNT) provides unmanned systems, IT services, technology and geospatial information systems services, as well as management and support of programs, projects, professionals and technical staff.

Cherokee Nation Technology Solutions (CNTS) provides technical support services and project support personnel to its defense and civilian agency clients.

Cherokee Services Group (CSG) provides federal and commercial clients throughout the U.S. with IT and business support services. CSG specializes in software and application services, network infrastructure services, and business process services. Headquartered in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Cherokee Services Group has a regional office in Fort Collins, CO, and 22 additional offices nationwide.

Real Estate

Senior Real Estate Development Manager: Brian Hunt

Cherokee Nation Businesses' Real Estate Division operates primarily through Cherokee Nation Property Management (CNPM). CNPM offers several real estate options, including management, development, acquisitions and leasing. The division generates revenue and develops long-term strategies for commercial development while managing more than 3 million square feet of property.

Security and Defense

Division President: Russell Claybrook

CNB's Security and Defense Division provides security and protection products and services to commercial and governmental clients. The division is also a defense contractor for the United States Department of Defense that

provides on aviation weapon systems life-cycle support, with locations across the United States in key military bases.

- Cherokee Nation Defense Solution (CNDS) provides critical site infrastructure protection and security surveillance services, and access control products
- Cherokee Nation Red Wing (CNRW) acquired by CNB in 2009, a defense contractor providing aviation and weapon system engineering and manufacturing
- Cherokee Nation Security and Defense (CNSD) provides internal security for all CNB properties and external security and surveillance services to private contracts and government agencies

Environmental and Construction

Division President: Cheryl Cohenour

The Environmental and Construction Division provides clients with environmental, construction and professional services. The Division oversees project management through effective engineering, scheduling, safety and financial management controls.

- Cherokee CRC - CNB acquired 51% ownership of Cherokee CRC in 2005. Cherokee CRC provides consulting and engineering services, predominantly in the areas of aerospace, construction, environmental and professional services
- Cherokee Nation Construction Services (CNCS) provides general contracting services and construction management
- Cherokee Nation Environmental Solutions (CNES) - provide environmental services for both commercial and governmental clients

Technology

Division President: Steven Bilby

CNB's Technology Division provides a full spectrum of IT services and technology solutions. It offers management and support of programs, projects, professionals and technical staff, with a primary focus on information technology, mission support, and research and development

- Cherokee Services Group (CSG) provides management information services, network infrastructure management, and software development
- Cherokee Nation Technologies (CNT) markets professional services to commercial enterprises
- Cherokee Nation Technology Solutions (CNTS) provides technical support services and project support personnel to defense and civilian agency clients in the areas of information technology, science, engineering, construction, research & development, facilities management, program management, strategic communications, and mission support.
- Cherokee Nation Government Solutions (CNGS) provides technical support to governmental client in the areas of science, engineering, construction, information technology, facilities management, and mission support

Cultural & Economic Development

- Visit Cherokee Nation (operates 6 museums)
- Osiyo, Voices of the Cherokee People (documentary television series)
- Cherokee Springs Plaza
- Cherokee Nation Film Office

Renewable Energy

In 2011, Cherokee Nation Businesses began the process to expand its business operations in renewable energy operations. In December 2011, the Cherokee Nation Tribal Council authorized CNB to seek a grant from the United States Department of the Interior in order to construct a $144 million hydroelectric dam along the Arkansas River in Sequoyah County, Oklahoma. The dam is expected to be completed by 2015 and generate between $10 million and $15 million in annual revenues for CNB. After winning Tribal Council approval in December 2012, CNB plans to construct a wind energy farm in Kay County, Oklahoma, with financial support from a grant by the United States Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. Once fully construction, the wind farm is expected the generate between $16 million and $19 million in annual revenues for CNB.

Lenape settlements

Lenape settlements are villages and other sites founded by Lenape people, a Native American tribe from the Northeastern Woodlands.

Many of these sites are located in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

Hell Town

Hell Town, Ohio is a village located on Clear Creek, known today as Clear Fork, near the abandoned town of Newville, Ohio. The site is on a high hill just north of the junction of Clear Creek and the Black Fork of the Mohican River. The reference to the village sitting on a "high hill" counters many popular misconceptions that the village was in low-lying areas that would later be submerged by the damming of the Clear Fork River to create Pleasant Hill Lake. Hell Town was located along a "war trail" used by Native Americans in the region, which ran from a point about 30 miles (48 km) south from Sandusky, Ohio, thence north-northeast into the Cuyahoga River valley. This trail was later used by white settlers and is today known as State Route 95. Rerouted in the 1940s, a portion of this old road and war path are buried under Pleasant Hill Lake.

Helltown (actually meaning "town of the clear water") was situated a mile below Newville, on the Clear Fork of the Mohican, in what is known as the Darling settlement. In 1783, in the wake of the Gnadenhutten Massacre, Helltown was abandoned, and a new settlement (Greentown) was established on the Black Fork, where a better location for defence was secured.

Jerometown

A village of the Lenape which (sometime prior to the year 1808, and probably after 1790) was located on the south (and western) side of the present-day Jerome Fork of the Mohican River. It was named for Jean Baptiste Jerome, a French-Canadian fur-trader (who never actually lived directly within the native village); however, it should perhaps have been more appropriately named "(Chief, or Captain) Pipe's town", after Captain Pipe, (c. 1725 – c. 1818) also known as Hopocan. According to the local histories, by 1808-09 early European-American settlers to the area of what is now Jeromesville in Ashland County, Ohio, on the Jerome Fork of the Mohican River found Lenape people living about three-fourths of a mile south-by-south-west of the present site of Jeromesville. Near that native village of "Jerometown" was the cabin of "Old Captain Pipe", who, with small remnants of a Lenape tribe, were still living near that village site until 1812.

Mohican John's Town

Mohican John's town (or "Johnstown") was said, by 19th-century historians, to have been the same as the native-village of "Jerometown", located just south of Jeromesville, Ohio. However, surveys done in the 1760s (etc.), located "Mohican John's town" in the vicinity of present-day Mifflin, Ohio. It is uncertain if the earlier (1760s)

"Mohican John's town" Indian village had perhaps been later moved to the alternate location before the 1800s; or if instead, local-historians merely misinterpreted the earlier "John's town" (on the Black Fork of the Mohican) to be the same location as "Jerometown" (on the Jerome Fork of the Mohican). Regardless, the "Mohican John's town" of the 1760s (which was apparently mainly inhabited by members of the "Mingo" tribe), was undoubtedly upon the Black Fork of the Mohican River (and probably near present-day Mifflin, Ohio).

Knapp's History of Ashland County (OH) accurately refers to the native-village near present-day Jeromesville as being named "Jerometown" by 1808. But Knapp's History errs in attributing the original village of "Mohican John's Town" (which was recorded in 1764 to be on the immediate 'east' side of the Black Fork) to be the same native village as Jerometown (which was consistently recorded to be on the near 'western' side of the Jerome Fork). The later historians never noticed Knapp's obvious contradiction, and they simply repeated (and expanded upon) his error.

Greentown

Greentown was located near Perrysville in Ashland County, Ohio. It was established in 1782 after the village of Helltown was abandoned, and was presumably named after Thomas Green, a Loyalist who served in Butler's Rangers and participated in the Battle of Wyoming. By 1812 there were between 150 and 200 families living at Greenstown. After the Siege of Detroit in August 1812, the inhabitants were removed by the Americans due to fears that they would aid the indigenous allies of the British. The village was burned to the ground and remained abandoned after the War of 1812.

Coshocton

Coshocton was settled in 1778, when Lenape leader, Pipe, and the warlike members of his tribe, departed from the Tuscarawas and relocated on the Walhonding River, about fifteen miles above the present site of Coshocton, Ohio.

Kilbuck

Kilbuck is also known as Bucktown. This village seems to have been named in honor of "Chief Killbuck".

Shamokin

Shamokin was established in central Pennsylvania by Lenape who were displaced from their traditional homeland along the Delaware River by growing colonial communities in the early 18th century. The earliest reference to the town is in 1711, when the Shawnee chief Opessa Straight Tail is recorded as marrying Polly, the daughter of Sassoonan. The village was the focus of missionary efforts, and then was the staging area for raids on English settlements in Pennsylvania during the French and Indian War. It was burned and abandoned by the Lenape in May 1756. A few months later, Fort Augusta was constructed on the site of the village.[10]: 193

Kittanning

Kittanning was an 18th-century Lenape village in the Ohio Country, located on the Allegheny River at present-day Kittanning, Pennsylvania. The village was at the western terminus of the Kittanning Path, an Indian trail that provided a route across the Alleghenies between the Ohio and Susquehanna river basins. Kittanning served as a staging area for Lenape and Shawnee raids on English colonial settlements during the French and Indian War, until Pennsylvania militia under the command of Colonel John Armstrong destroyed the village on 8 September 1756.

Meniolagomeka

Meniolagomeka (also Meniolágoméka) was a Moravian Church settlement of German missionaries and Lenape converts on the Aquashicola Creek near Kunkletown in Monroe County, Pennsylvania. It lasted from

approximately 1742 to 1754.

Hell Town, Ohio

Historic Native American village	Historic Native American village
Nickname(s): Clear Town, Clear Water Town	Nickname(s): Clear Town, Clear Water Town
Wikimedia | © OpenStreetMap Interactive map of Hell Town, Ohio	Wikimedia | © OpenStreetMap Interactive map of Hell Town, Ohio
Country	United States
State	Ohio
County	Ashland
Government	Government
• Chief	Paxomet (Captain Thomas Armstrong)
Time zone	UTC-5 (Eastern (EST))
• Summer (DST)	UTC-4 (EDT)

Hell Town is the name for a Lenape or Delaware Native-American village located on Clear Creek near the abandoned town of Newville, in the U.S. state of Ohio. The site is on a high hill just north of the junction of Clear Creek and the Black Fork of the Mohican River.

After the signing of the Treaty of Easton in 1758, the Lenape were required to move west out of their native lands, in Delaware, New Jersey, eastern New York, and eastern Pennsylvania, into what is today known as Ohio.

The village had originally been settled by Native Americans of the Mingo a tribe belonging to the Eastern Algonquian group. But the Mingo abandoned the site around 1755. Under Chief Paxomet, also known as Captain Thomas Armstrong, the Lenape re-founded the settlement in the 1770s. One source says the resettlement came in 1770, while another says it was in 1776. According to the Lenape, the village was called Clear Town, after the clear stream which ran nearby. However, when the Lenape learned that the German word for "clear" was "hell," they renamed their village Hell Town.

The site was abandoned in 1782 because of repeated clashes with Colonial American troops and settlers, angry with the Lenape because some members of the tribe had sided with the British during the American Revolution. The violence would culminate in the Gnadenhutten massacre of 1782, in which American militia killed 96 Lenape. Hell Town was located along the Cuyahoga War Trail, a "war trail" used by Native Americans in the region, which ran from a point about 30 miles (48 km) south of Sandusky, Ohio, north-northeast into the Cuyahoga River valley.

Anthropological investigations in the late 19th century found that the site of the village was a high mound composed primarily of sandstone rocks, held in place with packed earth. A number of Lenape graves existed at the site until 1881, but local farmers plowed them under over the next two years. Diggings at the site found two iron knives, an iron tomahawk, stone arrowheads, a stone axe, a gun flint, and some brass mountings from a musket.

The New Netherlands

New Netherland Nieuw Nederland	New Netherland Nieuw Nederland
1614–1667 1673–1674	1614–1667 1673–1674
Flag (1614–1652) Seal[nb 1]	Flag (1614–1652) Seal[nb 1]
New Netherland map published by Nicolaes Visscher II (1649–1702)	New Netherland map published by Nicolaes Visscher II (1649–1702)

New Netherland Nieuw Nederland	New Netherland Nieuw Nederland
Status	Colony (Dutch colonial empire)
Capital	New Amsterdam
Official languages	Dutch[1][2]
Minority languages	Low Saxon, French, English, Algonquian, Delaware
Religion	Dutch Reformed[3]
Demonyms	New Netherlander New Dutch
Government	Government
• Director	(List)
Establishment	Establishment
• Establishment of the first settlers	1614
• Capture of New Amsterdam	August 27, 1664
• Treaty of Breda	July 23, 1667
• Reconquest of New Netherland	August 9, 1673
• Treaty of Westminster	February 19, 1674
Population	Population
• Estimate	350 (in 1630)[4] 4,301 (in 1650)[4] 9,000 (in 1674)
Currency	Dutch rijksdaalder, leeuwendaalder
Today part of	United States Connecticut Delaware New Jersey New York Pennsylvania

New Netherland, also called the New Netherlands, was a colony of the Dutch Republic located on the East Coast of what is now the United States. The claimed territories extended from the Delmarva Peninsula to Cape Cod. Settlements were established in what became the territorial or U.S. states of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, with small outposts in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

The colony was originally conceived by the Dutch West India Company in 1621 to capitalize on the North American fur trade. Settlement initially stalled because of policy mismanagement by the company and conflicts with the indigenous people. The settlement of New Sweden by the Swedish South Company encroached on its southern flank, while its eastern border was redrawn to accommodate the English colonies of an expanding New England Confederation.

The colony experienced dramatic growth during the 1650s and became a major center for trade across the North Atlantic. The Dutch conquered New Sweden in 1655 but, during the Second Anglo-Dutch War, surrendered New Netherland to the English following the capture of New Amsterdam. In 1673, the Dutch retook the colony but relinquished it under the Treaty of Westminster (1674) that ended the Third Anglo-Dutch War.

The inhabitants of New Netherland / New Netherlanders were European colonists, Native Americans, and Africans were imported as slave laborers. Not including Native Americans, the colonial population, many of whom were not of Dutch descent, was 4,301 in 1650 and 8,000 to 9,000 at the time of transfer to England in 1674.

Origin

In the 17th century, Europe was undergoing expansive social, cultural, and economic growth, known as the Dutch Golden Age in the Netherlands. Nations vied for domination of lucrative trade routes around the globe,

particularly those to Asia. Simultaneously, philosophical and theological conflicts were manifested in military battles throughout the European continent. The Dutch Republic had become a home to many intellectuals, international businessmen, and religious refugees. In the Americas, the English had a settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, the French had small settlements at Port Royal and Quebec, and the Spanish were developing colonies in South America and the Caribbean.

In 1609, English sea captain and explorer Henry Hudson was hired by the Dutch East India Company (VOC, from Dutch Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie) to find a Northeast Passage to Asia, sailing around Scandinavia and Russia. The ice of the Arctic turned him back in his second attempt, so he sailed west to seek a Northwest Passage rather than return home. He ended up exploring the waters off the northeast coast of North America aboard the flyboat Halve Maen. His first landfall was at Newfoundland and the second at Cape Cod.

Hudson believed that the passage to the Pacific Ocean was between the St. Lawrence River and Chesapeake Bay, so he sailed south to the Bay, then turned northward, traveling close along the shore. From Delaware Bay, he began to sail upriver looking for the passage. This effort was foiled by sandy shoals, and the Halve Maen continued north along the coast. After passing Sandy Hook, Hudson and his crew entered the Narrows into the Upper New York Bay. Hudson believed that he had found the continental water route, so he sailed up the major river that now bears his name. He found the water too shallow to proceed several days later at the site of Troy, New York.

Upon returning to the Netherlands, Hudson reported that he had found fertile land and amicable people willing to engage his crew in small-scale bartering of furs, trinkets, clothes, and small manufactured goods. His report was first published in 1611 by Emanuel van Meteren, the Dutch Consul at London. This stimulated interest[14] in exploiting this new trade resource, and it was the catalyst for Dutch merchant-traders to fund more expeditions. Merchants such as Arnout Vogels sent the first follow-up voyages to exploit this discovery as early as July 1610.

In 1611–1612, the Admiralty of Amsterdam sent two covert expeditions to find a passage to China with the yachts Craen and Vos, captained by Jan Cornelisz Mey and Symon Willemsz Cat respectively. Adriaen Block, Hendrick Christiaensen, and Cornelius Jacobsen Mey explored, surveyed, and mapped the area between Maryland and Massachusetts in four voyages made between 1611 and 1614. These surveys and charts were consolidated in Block's map, which used the name New Netherland for the first time; it was also called Nova Belgica on maps. During this period, there was some trading with the Native American population.

Fur trader Juan Rodriguez was born in Santo Domingo of Portuguese and African descent. He arrived in Manhattan during the winter of 1613–1614, trapping for pelts and trading with the Indians as a representative of the Dutch. He was the first recorded non-native inhabitant of New York City.[15][16][17]

Development

Chartered trading companies



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

The West India House in Amsterdam, headquarters of the Dutch West India Company from 1623 to 1647

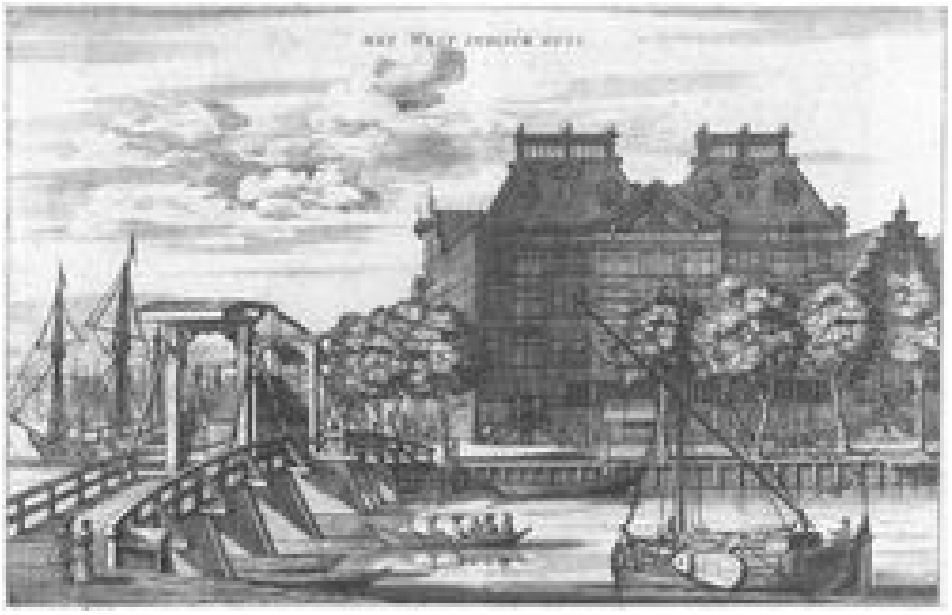


Figure — reproduced from the source document.

The storehouse of the Dutch West India Company in Amsterdam, built in 1642, became the headquarters of the board in 1647 because of financial difficulties after the loss of Dutch Brazil.

The immediate and intense competition among Dutch trading companies in the newly charted areas led to disputes in Amsterdam and calls for regulation. The States General was the governing body of the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands, and it proclaimed on 17 March 1614, that it would grant an exclusive patent for trade between the 40th and 45th parallels. This monopoly would be valid for four voyages, and all four voyages had to be undertaken within three years of the award. The New Netherland Company was an alliance of trading companies,

and they used Adrian Block's map to win a patent that expired on 1 January 1618.[18]

The New Netherland Company also ordered a survey of the Delaware Valley, and Cornelis Hendricksz of Monnickendam explored the Zuyd Rivier (South River) in 1616 from its bay to its northernmost navigable reaches. His observations were preserved in a map drawn in 1616. Hendricksz made his voyages aboard the IJseren Vercken (Iron Hog), a vessel built in America. Despite the survey, the company was unable to secure an exclusive patent from the States General for the area between the 38th and 40th parallels.[19]

The States General issued patents in 1614 for the development of New Netherland as a private, commercial venture. Soon after, traders built Fort Nassau on Castle Island in the area of Albany up Hudson's river. The fort was to defend river traffic against interlopers and to conduct fur trading operations with the Indians. The location of the fort proved to be impractical, however, due to repeated flooding of the island in the summers, and it was abandoned in 1618[20] when the patent expired.

The Republic of the Seven United Netherlands granted a charter to the Dutch West India Company (GWC, from Dutch Geoctroyeerde Westindische Compagnie) on 3 June 1621,[21] which gave the company the exclusive right to operate in West Africa (between the Tropic of Cancer and the Cape of Good Hope) and the Americas.[21]

Willem Usselincx was one of the founders of the GWC, and he promoted the concept that the company's main goal should be to establish colonies in the New World. In 1620, Usselincx made a last appeal to the States General, which rejected his principal vision as a primary goal. The legislators preferred the formula of trading posts with small populations and a military presence to protect them, which was working in the East Indies, versus encouraging mass immigration and establishing large colonies. The company did not focus on colonization in America until 1654 when it was forced to surrender Dutch Brazil and forfeit the richest sugar-producing area in the world.

Indigenous population

The first trading partners of the New Netherlanders were the Algonquins who lived in the area.[22] The Dutch depended on the native nations to capture, skin, and deliver pelts to them, especially beaver. It is likely that Hudson's peaceful contact with the Mahicans encouraged them to establish Fort Nassau in 1614, the first of many garrisoned trading stations. In 1628, the Mohawks, members of the Iroquois Confederacy, conquered the Mahicans, who retreated to Connecticut. The Mohawks gained a near-monopoly in the fur trade with the Dutch, as they controlled the upstate Adirondacks and Mohawk Valley through the center of New York.[23]

The Algonquin Lenape population around New York Bay and along the lower Hudson River were seasonally migrational people. The Dutch called the numerous band collectively the River Indians,[23][24] known the exonyms associated with place names as the Wecquaesgeek, Hackensacks, Raritans, Canarsee, and Tappans. These groups had the most frequent contact with the New Netherlanders. The Munsee inhabited the Highlands, Hudson Valley, and northern New Jersey,[23] while the Susquehannocks lived west of the Delaware River along the Susquehanna River, which the Dutch regarded as their boundary with Virginia.

Company policy required land to be purchased from the Indians. The Dutch West India Company would offer a land patent, and the recipient would be responsible for negotiating a deal with representatives of the local tribes, usually the sachem or high chief. The Indians referred to the Dutch colonists as Swannekins, or salt water people; they had vastly different conceptions of ownership and use of land than the colonists did, and difficulties sometimes arose concerning the expectations on both sides.[23]

The colonists thought that their proffer of gifts in the form of sewant or manufactured goods was a trade agreement and defense alliance, which gave them exclusive rights to farming, hunting, and fishing. Often, the Indians did not vacate the property or reappeared seasonally according to their migration patterns. They were

willing to share the land with the colonists, but the Indians did not intend to leave or give up access. This misunderstanding and other differences led to violent conflict later. At the same time, such differences marked the beginnings of a multicultural society.[25]

Early settlement

Like the French in the north, the Dutch focused their interest on the fur trade. To that end, they cultivated contingent relations with the Five Nations of the Iroquois to procure greater access to key central regions from which the skins came.

The Dutch encouraged a kind of feudal aristocracy over time to attract settlers to the region of the Hudson River in what became known as the system of the Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions. Further south, a Swedish trading company that had ties with the Dutch tried to establish its first settlement along the Delaware River three years later. Without resources to consolidate its position, New Sweden was gradually absorbed by New Holland and later in Pennsylvania and Delaware.

In 1613, temporary camp comprising a number of small huts was built by the crew of the "Tijger" (Tiger), a Dutch ship under the command of Captain Adriaen Block, which had caught fire while sailing on the Hudson.[26] Soon after, the first of two Fort Nassaus was built at the confluence of the Hudson (North River) and Mohawk rivers, and small factorijen or trading posts went up, where commerce could be conducted with the Algonquian and Iroquois population, possibly at Schenectady, Esopus, Quinnipiac, Communipaw, and elsewhere.

In 1624, New Netherland became a province of the Dutch Republic, which had lowered the northern border of its North American dominion to 42 degrees latitude in acknowledgment of the claim by the English north of Cape Cod.[nb 2] The Dutch named the three main rivers of the province the Zuyd Rivier (South River), the Noort Rivier (North River), and the Versche Rivier (Fresh River). Discovery, charting, and permanent settlement were needed to maintain a territorial claim. To this end in May 1624, the GWC landed 30 families at Fort Orange and Noten Eylant (today's Governors Island) at the mouth of the North River. They disembarked from the ship Nieu Nederlandt, under the command of Cornelis Jacobsz May, the first Director of the New Netherland. He was replaced the following year by Willem Verhulst.

In June 1625, 45 additional colonists disembarked on Noten Eylant from three ships named Horse, Cow, and Sheep, which also delivered 103 horses, steers, cows, pigs, and sheep. Most settlers were dispersed to the various garrisons built across the territory: upstream to Fort Orange, to Kievits Hoek on the Fresh River, and Fort Wilhelmus on the South River.[27][28][29] Many of the settlers were not Dutch but Walloons, French Huguenots, or Africans (most as enslaved labor, some later gaining "half-free" status).[30][31]

North River and the Manhattan

See also: History of Brooklyn; History of Albany, New York; Rondout, New York; and Bergen, New Netherland



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

A c. 1639 map, Manatvs gelegen op de Noot Riuier (Manhattan situated on the North River) with the north arrow pointing to the right

Peter Minuit became Director of the New Netherland in 1626 and made a decision that greatly affected the new colony. Originally, the capital of the province was to be located on the South River,[32] but it was soon realized that the location was susceptible to mosquito infestation in the summer and the freezing of its waterways in the winter. He chose instead the island of Manhattan at the mouth of the river explored by Hudson, at that time called the North River.

Minuit traded some goods with the local population and reported that he had purchased it from the natives, as was company policy. He ordered the construction of Fort Amsterdam at its southern tip, around which grew the heart of the province called The Manhattoes in the vocabulary of the day, rather than New Netherland.[33][34] According to a letter by Pieter Janszoon Schagen, Peter Minuit and Walloon colonists of the West India Company acquired the island of Manhattan on May 24, 1626, from unnamed native people, who are believed to have been Canarsee Indians of the Manhattoe, in exchange for traded goods worth 60 guilders,[35] often said to be worth US$24. The figure of 60 guilders comes from a letter by a representative of the Dutch Estates General and member of the board of the Dutch West India Company, Pieter Janszoon Schagen, to the Estates General in November 1626.[36]

In 1846, New York historian John Romeyn Brodhead converted the figure of Fl 60 (or 60 guilders) to US$24 (he arrived at $24 = Fl 60/2.5, because the US dollar was erroneously equated with the Dutch rijksdaalder having a standard value of 2.5 guilders).[37] "[A] variable-rate myth being a contradiction in terms, the purchase price remains forever frozen at twenty-four dollars," as authors Edwin G. Burrows and Mike Wallace remarked in their history of New York.[38]

In 1626, sixty guilders were valued at approximately $1,000 in 2006 and $963 in 2020, according to the Institute for Social History of Amsterdam.[39] Based on the price of silver, "The Straight Dope" newspaper column calculated an equivalent of $72 in 1992.[40] Historians James and Michelle Nevius revisited the issue in 2014, suggesting that using the prices of beer and brandy as monetary equivalencies, the price Minuit paid would have the purchasing power of somewhere between $2,600 and $15,600 in current dollars.[41] According to the writer Nathaniel

Benchley, Minuit conducted the transaction with Seyseys, chief of the Canarsee, who were willing to accept valuable merchandise in exchange for the island that was mostly controlled by the Weckquaesgeeks, a band of the Wappinger.[42]

The port city of New Amsterdam outside the fort walls became a major hub for trade between North America, the Caribbean, and Europe, and where raw materials were loaded, such as pelts, lumber, and tobacco. Sanctioned privateering contributed to its growth. It was given its municipal charter in 1653,[43] by which time the Commonality of New Amsterdam included the isle of Manhattan, Staaten Eylandt, Pavonia, and the Lange Eylandt towns.[44]

In the hope of encouraging immigration, the Dutch West India Company established the Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions in 1629, which gave it the power to offer vast land grants and the title of patroon to some of its invested members.[45] The vast tracts were called patroonships, and the title came with powerful manorial rights and privileges, such as the creation of civil and criminal courts and the appointing of local officials. In return, a patroon was required by the Company to establish a settlement of at least 50 families within four years[46] who would live as tenant farmers. Of the original five patents given, the largest and only truly successful endeavor was Rensselaerswyck,[47] at the highest navigable point on the North River,[48] which became the main thoroughfare of the province. Beverwijck grew from a trading post to a bustling, independent town in the midst of Rensselaerwyck, as did Wiltwyck, south of the patroonship in Esopus country.

Kieft's War

Willem Kieft was Director of New Netherland from 1638 until 1647. The colony had grown somewhat before his arrival, reaching 8,000 population in 1635. Yet it did not flourish, and Kieft was under pressure to cut costs. At this time, Indian tribes that had signed mutual defense treaties with the Dutch were gathering near the colony due to widespread warfare and dislocation among the tribes to the north. At first, he suggested collecting tribute from the Indians,[49] as was common among the various dominant tribes, but his demands were simply ignored by the Tappan and Wecquaesgeek. Subsequently, a colonist was murdered in an act of revenge for some killings that had taken place years earlier and the Indians refused to turn over the perpetrator. Kieft suggested that they be taught a lesson by ransacking their villages. In an attempt to gain public support, he created the Citizens Commission, the Council of Twelve Men.

The Council did not rubber-stamp his ideas, as he had expected them to, but took the opportunity to mention grievances that they had with the company's mismanagement and its unresponsiveness to their suggestions. Kieft thanked and disbanded them and, against their advice, ordered that groups of Tappan and Wecquaesgeek be attacked at Pavonia and Corlear's Hook, even though they had sought refuge from their more powerful Mohican enemies per their treaty understandings with the Dutch. The massacre left 130 dead. Within days, the surrounding tribes united and rampaged the countryside, in a unique move, forcing settlers who escaped to find safety at Fort Amsterdam. For two years, a series of raids and reprisals raged across the province, until 1645 when Kieft's War ended with a treaty, in a large part brokered by the Hackensack sagamore Oratam.[23]

The colonists were disenchanted with Kieft, his ignorance of Indigenous peoples, and the unresponsiveness of the GWC to their rights and requests, and they submitted the Remonstrance of New Netherland to the States General.[50] This document was written by Leiden-educated New Netherland lawyer Adriaen van der Donck, condemning the GWC for mismanagement and demanding full rights as citizens of the province of the Netherlands.[25]

Director-General Stuyvesant

St. Mark's Church in-the-Bowery, is the site of Peter Stuyvesant's grave.

Peter Stuyvesant arrived in New Amsterdam in 1647, the only governor of the colony to be called Director-General. Some years earlier, land ownership policy was liberalized, and trading was somewhat deregulated, and many New Netherlanders considered themselves entrepreneurs in a free market. The population had reached about 15,000, including 500 on Manhattan Island.[25]

During the period of his governorship, the province experienced exponential growth.[47] Demands were made upon Stuyvesant from all sides: the GWC, the States General, and the New Netherlanders. The English were nibbling at Dutch territory to the north and the Swedes to the south, while in the heart of the province, the Esopus were trying to contain further Dutch expansion. Discontent in New Amsterdam led locals to dispatch Adriaen van der Donck back to the United Provinces to seek redress. After nearly three years of legal and political wrangling, the Dutch Government came down against the GWC, granting the colony a measure of self-government and recalling Stuyvesant in April 1652. The orders were rescinded with the outbreak of the First Anglo-Dutch War a month later.[25]

Military battles were occurring in the Caribbean and along the South Atlantic coast. In 1654, the Netherlands lost New Holland in Brazil to Portugal, encouraging some of its residents to emigrate north and making the North American colonies more appealing to some investors. The Esopus Wars are so named for the branch of Lenape that lived around Wiltwijck, today's Kingston, which was the Dutch settlement on the west bank of Hudson River between Beverwyk and New Amsterdam. These conflicts were generally over settlement of land by New Netherlanders for which contracts had not been clarified, and were seen by the natives as an unwanted incursion into their territory. Previously, the Esopus, a clan of the Munsee Lenape, had much less contact with the River Indians and the Mohawks.[51] According to historian Eleanor Bruchey:

Peter Stuyvesant was essentially a difficult man thrust into a difficult position. Quick tempered, self-confident, and authoritarian, he was determined...to rule firmly and to repair the fortunes of the company. The company, however, had run the colony solely for trade profits, with scant attention to encouraging immigration and developing local government. Stuyvesant's predecessors...had been dishonest or, at best, inept, so there was no tradition of respect and support for the governorship on which he could build. Furthermore, the colonists were vocal and quick to challenge authority....Throughout his administration there were constant complaints to the company of his tyrannical acts and pressure for more local self-government....His religious intolerance also exacerbated relations with the colonists, most of whom did not share his narrow outlook.

A Complex Society

New Netherlanders were not necessarily Dutch, and New Netherland was never a homogeneous society.

Governor Peter Minuit was a Walloon born in what is now Germany who also spoke English and worked for a Dutch company.[53] The term New Netherland Dutch generally includes all the Europeans who came to live there,[1] but may also refer to Africans, Indo-Caribbeans, South Americans, and even the Indians who were integral to the society. Dutch was the official language and likely the lingua franca of the province, although other languages were also spoken.[2]

There were Algonquian languages. Walloons and Huguenots tended to speak French, and Scandinavians and Germans brought their own tongues. It is likely that the Africans in Manhattan spoke their mother tongues but were taught Dutch from 1638 by Adam Roelantsz van Dokkum.[54] The arrival of refugees from New Holland in Brazil may have brought speakers of Portuguese, Spanish, and Ladino, with Hebrew as a liturgical language. Commercial activity in the harbor could have been transacted simultaneously in any of a number of tongues.[55]

The Dutch West India Company introduced slavery in 1625 with the importation of 11 black slaves who worked as farmers, fur traders, and builders. They had a few basic rights and families were usually kept intact. They were

admitted to the Dutch Reformed Church and married by its ministers, and their children could be baptized. Slaves could testify in court, sign legal documents, and bring civil actions against whites. Some were permitted to work after hours earning wages equal to those paid to white workers. When the colony fell, the company freed the slaves, establishing early on a nucleus of free blacks.[56]

The Union of Utrecht is the founding document of the Dutch Republic, signed in 1579, and it stated "that everyone shall remain free in religion and that no one may be persecuted or investigated because of religion". The Dutch West India Company, however, established the Reformed Church as the official religious institution of New Netherland.[3] Its successor church is the Reformed Church in America. The colonists had to attract the Indians and other non-believers to God's word, "through attitude and by example" but not "to persecute someone by reason of his religion, and to leave everyone the freedom of his conscience." The laws and ordinances of the states of Holland were incorporated by reference in those first instructions to the Governors Island settlers in 1624. There were two test cases during Stuyvesant's governorship in which the rule prevailed: the official granting of full residency for both Ashkenazi and Sephardi Jews in New Amsterdam in 1655, and the Flushing Remonstrance involving Quakers in 1657. It was located in areas of Canada all the way to Delaware[57][58]

Expansion and incursion

South River and New Sweden

Apart from the second Fort Nassau, and the small community that supported it, settlement along the Zuyd Rivier was limited. The settlement sponsored by the patroons of Zwaanendael, Samuel Blommaert and Samuel Godijn was destroyed by the local Indigenous population soon after its founding in 1631 during the absence of their agent, David Pietersen de Vries.[59]

Peter Minuit, who had obtained a deed for Manhattan from the Lenape, and was soon after dismissed as director, knew that the Dutch would be unable to defend the southern flank of their North American territory and had not signed treaties with or purchased land there from the Lenape.

After gaining support from the Queen of Sweden, Minuit chose the west bank of the Delaware River to establish a colony there in 1638, calling it New Sweden. As expected, the government in New Amsterdam took no action other than to protest. Small settlements centered on Fort Christina sprang up as the colony slowly grew, mostly populated by Swedes, Finns, and Dutch.[60]

In 1651, the Dutch dismantled Fort Nassau and constructed Fort Casimir on the west bank in an attempt to disrupt trade and reassert control. Three years later, Fort Casimir was seized by the Swedes, who renamed it Fort Trinity. In 1655, Stuyvesant led a military expedition and regained control of the region, naming its main settlement "New Amstel" (Nieuw-Amstel).[61] While Stuyvesant was conquering New Sweden, some villages and farms at the Manhattans (Pavonia and Staten Island) were attacked in an incident that is known as the Peach War. These raids are sometimes considered revenge for the murder of a Munsee woman attempting to pluck a peach, though it is possible that they were an attempt to disrupt the attack on New Sweden.[25][62][63]

In 1663, a new experimental settlement on Delaware Bay was begun, just before the British takeover in 1664. Franciscus van den Enden had drawn up a charter for a utopian society that included equal education of all classes, joint ownership of property, and a democratically elected government.[25] Pieter Corneliszoon Plockhoy attempted such a settlement near the site of Zwaanendael, but it was largely destroyed in 1664 by the British.[64]

Fresh River and New England



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Nicolaes Visscher I's Novi Belgii Novæque Angliæ, a reprint of 1685, which is not a completely accurate map, since the border with New England was adjusted to 50 miles (80 km) west of the Fresh River, and the Lange Eylandt towns west of Oyster Bay, New York on present-day Long Island were under Dutch jurisdiction.

A few Dutch settlers to New Netherland made their home at Fort Goede Hoop on the Fresh River. As early as 1637, English settlers from the Massachusetts Bay Colony began to settle along its banks and on Lange Eylandt, some with permission from the colonial government and others with complete disregard for it. The English colonies grew more rapidly than New Netherland as they were motivated by a desire to establish communities with religious roots, rather than for trade purposes. The wal or rampart at New Amsterdam (Wall Street) was originally built due to fear of an invasion by the English.[59]

There initially was limited contact between New Englanders and New Netherlanders, but the two provinces engaged in direct diplomatic relations with a swelling English population and territorial disputes. The New England Confederation was formed in 1643 as a political and military alliance of the English colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven.[65] Connecticut and New Haven were on land claimed by the United Provinces. Still, the Dutch could not populate or militarily defend their territorial claim and, therefore, could do nothing but protest the growing flood of English settlers.[59]

With the 1650 Treaty of Hartford, Stuyvesant provisionally ceded the Connecticut River region to New England, drawing New Netherland's eastern border 50 Dutch miles (approximately 250 km) west of Connecticut's mouth on the mainland and just west of Oyster Bay on Long Island. The Dutch West India Company refused to recognize the treaty but failed to reach any other agreement with the English, so the Hartford Treaty set the de facto border. Connecticut was mostly assimilated into New England.[59]

Capitulation, restitution, and concession

In March 1664, Charles II of England, Scotland, and Ireland resolved to annex New Netherland and "bring all his Kingdoms under one form of government, both in church and state, and to install the Anglican government as in old England". The Dutch West India Company directors concluded that the religious freedom they offered in New Netherland would dissuade English colonists from working toward their removal. They wrote to Director-General Peter Stuyvesant:

> [W]e are in hopes that as the English at the north (in New Netherland) have removed mostly from old England for the causes aforesaid, they will not give us henceforth so much trouble, but prefer to live free under us at peace with their consciences than to risk getting rid of our authority and then falling again under a government from which they had formerly fled.[66]

On 27 August 1664, four English frigates led by Richard Nicolls sailed into New Amsterdam's harbor and demanded New Netherland's surrender.[67][68] They met no resistance to the capture of New Amsterdam, since requests for troops to protect the Dutch colonists from their English neighbors and Native Americans had been ignored. This left New Amsterdam effectively defenseless, but Stuyvesant negotiated good terms from his "too powerful enemies".[69]

Article VIII of these terms confirmed that New Netherlanders "shall keep and enjoy the liberty of their consciences in religion" under English rule. The Articles were largely observed in New Amsterdam and the Hudson River Valley, but were violated in another part of the conquest of New Netherland along the Delaware River, where Colonel Sir Robert Carr expropriated property for his own use and sold Dutch prisoners of war into slavery. Nicolls eventually forced Carr to return some of the confiscated property.[70][71] In addition, a Mennonite settlement led by Pieter Corneliszoon Plockhoy near Lewes, Delaware was destroyed.[72]

The 1667 Treaty of Breda ended the Second Anglo-Dutch War. The Dutch did not press their claims on New Netherland, and the status quo was maintained, with the Dutch occupying Suriname and the nutmeg island of Run.

Within six years, the nations were again at war. In August 1673, the Dutch recaptured New Netherland with a fleet of 21 ships led by Vice Admiral Cornelis Evertsen the Youngest and Commodore Jacob Binckes, then the largest ever seen in America.[73] They chose Anthony Colve as governor and renamed the city New Orange, reflecting the installation of William of Orange as Stadtholder of Holland in 1672. He became King William III of England in 1689.[74]

The Dutch Republic needed money after the conclusion of the Third Anglo-Dutch War in 1672–1674, the historic "disaster years" in which the French simultaneously attacked the republic under Louis XIV, the English, the Prince-Bishop of Münster, and Archbishop-Elector of Cologne. The States of Zeeland had tried to convince the States of Holland to take on the responsibility for the New Netherland province, but to no avail. In February 1674, the Treaty of Westminster concluded the war. It took until 10 November 1674 for the new English governor Edmund Andros to take over from governor Anthony Colve.[75]

Legacy



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

The original New Netherland settlements at Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Jersey City have grown into the New York metropolitan area, the largest metropolitan area in the United States

New Netherland grew into the largest metropolitan area in the United States, and it left an enduring legacy on American cultural and political life,[76] "a secular broadmindedness and mercantile pragmatism"[17] greatly influenced by the social and political climate in the Dutch Republic at the time, as well as by the character of those who immigrated to it.[77] It was during the early British colonial period that the New Netherlanders actually developed the land and society that had an enduring impact on the Capital District, the Hudson Valley, North Jersey, western Long Island, New York City, Fairfield County, and ultimately the United States.[17]

Political culture

The concept of tolerance was the mainstay of the province's Dutch mother country. The Dutch Republic was a haven for many religious and intellectual refugees fleeing oppression, as well as home to the world's major ports in the newly developing global economy. Concepts of religious freedom and free trade (including a stock market) were Netherlands imports.[78] In 1682, visiting Virginian William Byrd commented about New Amsterdam that "they have as many sects of religion there as at Amsterdam".

The Dutch Republic was one of the first nation-states of Europe where citizenship and civil liberties were extended to large segments of the population. The framers of the U.S. Constitution were influenced by the Constitution of the Republic of the United Provinces, though that influence was more as an example of things to avoid than of things to imitate.[79]

The United States Declaration of Independence (1776), is strikingly similar to the Act of Abjuration (1581), which is essentially a declaration of independence of the United Provinces from the Spanish throne,[80] though there is no concrete evidence that the one influenced the other. John Adams went so far as to say that "the origins of the two Republics are so much alike that the history of one seems but a transcript from that of the other."[81] The Articles of Capitulation (outlining the terms of transfer to the English) in 1664[69] provided for the right to worship as one wished, and were incorporated into subsequent city, state, and national constitutions in the United States, and are the legal and cultural code that lies at the root of the New York Tri-State traditions.[82]

The Flushing Remonstrance was a 1657 petition to Director-General Peter Stuyvesant, in which some thirty residents of the small settlement at Flushing requested an exemption to his ban on Quaker worship. It is considered a precursor to the United States Constitution's provision on freedom of religion in the Bill of Rights.[83][84]

Many prominent U.S. citizens are Dutch American directly descended from the Dutch families of New Netherland.[85] The Roosevelt family produced two Presidents and are descended from Claes van Roosevelt, who emigrated around 1650.[86] The Van Buren family of President Martin Van Buren, who even spoke Dutch as his first language, also originated in New Netherland.[10] The Bush family descendants from Flora Sheldon are descendants from the Schuyler family.

Lore

The New York City flag features three primary colors: blue, white, and orange.



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Prinsenvlag, or "Prince's Flag", featuring the blue, white, and orange of some flags in the region

The blue, white, and orange on the flags of New York City, Albany and Jersey City are those of the Prinsenvlag ("Prince's Flag"), introduced in the 17th century as the Statenvlag ("States Flag"), the naval flag of the States General of the Netherlands.[citation needed] The flag and seal of Nassau County depicting the arms of the House of Nassau in the middle. The seven arrows in the lion's claw in the Dutch Republic's coat of arms was a precedent for the thirteen arrows in the eagle's claw in the Great Seal of the United States.[87]

Washington Irving's satirical A History of New York and its famous fictional author Diedrich Knickerbocker had a large impact on the popular view of New Netherland's legacy. Irving's romantic vision of a Dutch yeomanry dominated the popular imagination about the colony since its publication in 1809.[88] The tradition of Santa Claus is thought to have developed from a gift-giving celebration of the feast of Saint Nicholas on December 5 each year by the settlers of New Netherland.[25][89] The Dutch Sinterklaas was changed to "Santa Claus", a name first used in the American press in 1773,[90] when Nicholas was used as a symbol of New York's non-British past.[91] However, many of the "traditions" of Santa Claus may have simply been invented by Irving in his 1809 Knickerbocker's History of New York from The Beginning of the World To the End of The Dutch

Dynasty.[89]

Language and place names

The Noort Rivier was one of the three main rivers in New Netherland.

Dutch continued to be spoken in the region for some time. President Martin Van Buren grew up in Kinderhook, New York speaking only Dutch, becoming the only president not to have spoken English as a first language.[92] A dialect known as Jersey Dutch was spoken in and around rural Bergen and Passaic counties in New Jersey until the early 20th century.[93] Mohawk Dutch was spoken around Albany.[94]

Early settlers and their descendants gave many place names that are still in use throughout the region of New Netherland.[10] They adapted Indian names for locations such as Manhattan, Hackensack, Sing-Sing, and Canarsie. Peekskill, Catskill, and Cresskill all refer to the streams, or kils, around which they grew. Among those that use hoek, meaning corner,[95] are Constable Hook, Kinderhook, Paulus Hook, Red Hook, and Sandy Hook.

List of New Netherland placename etymologies

New Netherland (Dutch: Nieuw-Nederland) was the seventeenth-century colonial province of the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands on northeastern coast of North America. The claimed territory were the lands from the Delmarva Peninsula to southern Cape Cod. Settled areas are now part of the northeastern states of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and southwestern Connecticut. There were small outposts in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. Its capital, New Amsterdam, was located at the southern tip of the island of Manhattan on the Upper New York Bay. The most developed part of the province roughly corresponds to today's Tri-State area (New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut).

Overview

Placenames in most cases had their roots in Dutch and the Algonquian languages, and occasionally the Iroquoian Mohawk. At the time of European settlement it was the territory of the various Native American groups. In many cases the names of the Natives Americans used today were taken from the word for the place they made their villages, or their sagamore. Both the Americans and the New Netherlanders often gave names inspired by the geography or geology of the natural environment and described a shape, location, feature, quality, or phenomenon.

The Lenape population, who had the most frequent contact with the New Netherlanders, were seasonally migrational groups around the New York Bay and along the Lower Hudson who became known collectively as the River Indians.[1] Among them were the Wecquaesgeek and Siwanoy (to the north on the east side of the Hudson River); the Hackensack, Raritan, the Ramapough,[2] and Tappan (to the west); and the Canarsee and Rockaway (on western Long Island).

The Munsee inhabited the Highlands and western Hudson Valley.[1] The Susquehannock, who lived along the Zuyd Rivier, were called the Minquas. The Mohawk, an Iroquois people, inhabited the Albany region, and the valley that now bears the name.[1] The Mahicans, defeated by the Mohawks, retreated to the Housatonic River region soon after the arrival of the Dutch.

The Native Americans used wampum for transcription.[3] The Swannekins, or Salt Water People (as the Europeans were called),[1] used the Latin alphabet to write down the words they heard from the Wilden (Dutch for wild people), as the Lenape were called.[1] These approximations were no doubt greatly influenced by Dutch, which was the lingua franca of the multilingual province. Some names still exist in their altered form, their current spelling (and presumably pronunciation) having evolved over the last four centuries into American vernacular.

Early settlers and their descendants often "Batavianized"[4] names for geographical locations, the exonyms, rather than by their autonym, subsequently becoming the name of the Native Americans used today. In some cases it cannot be confirmed, or there is contention, as to whether the roots are in the Dutch or native tongue as sources do not always concur. Some can have several interpretations, while locative suffixes vary depending on the Algonquian language dialect that prevailed. Kill, meaning stream or channel, wyck meaning district,[5] (or its English equivalents wick and wich), and hook meaning point are often seen.

Dutch surnames abound throughout the region as avenues, lakes, parks. Orange and Nassau come from the "first family" of the Dutch Republic, a dynasty of nobles traditionally elected "Stadtholder." William III of England was also prince of Orange, succeeding to the English throne through the conquest known as the Glorious Revolution, so the appellation Orange, though sometimes named for the English king in this period, reflects his Dutch birth and dynasty.

A



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Map of New Netherland according to the Charters granted by The States General on 1614 and 1621

Acquackanonk

The name of a Unami group who lived along and between the banks of the Passaic Neck[6] and the name of one of the state's first townships, established in 1683. Meaning "a place in a rapid stream where fishing is done with a net,"[7] alternatively, "at the lamprey stream" from the contemporary axkwaakahnung. Spellings include Achquakanonk, Acquackanonk,[8] Auchaquackanock,[9] and Ackquekenon.[10]

Achter Col

Called Meghgectecock by the Lenape, this described the area around Newark Bay and the rivers that flowed into it. Neither are any longer in use. Achter, meaning "behind," and kol, meaning "neck," can be translated as the back (of the) peninsula,[11] in this case Bergen Neck. Variations include Achter Kol, Achter Kull, Archer Col, Achter Kull.[12] A col is a gap or pass between mountains, in this case Bergen Hill and the Watchung Mountains, the flood-plain of Hackensack River and Passaic River providing a passage between them, thus, rear pass or rear passage.

Amsterdam

After the Dutch capital, originally a dam on the Amstel River founded in 1275.

Arresick

A tidal island, site of the first ferry landing for the patroonship Pavonia, which became Paulus Hook. Spellings include Arresick,[13] Arressechhonk,[14] and Aresick, meaning "burial ground."[15]

Arthur Kill

Tidal strait separating Staten Island from the mainland. From kille, meaning "water channel," such as a riverbed, rivulet, or stream. Likely to have evolved from Achter Col, the name given by the New Netherlanders for the area surrounding Newark Bay and the waters that flowed into it, as English-speakers immigrated to the region radiating from the Elizabethtown Tract and Perth Amboy.[16]

B

Barnegat

Originally Barendegat or "Inlet of the Breakers" for the waterway's turbulent channel.[17]

Bedloe's Island

Now known as Liberty Island, under Dutch sovereignty the island became the property of Isaack Bedloo, merchant and "select burgher" of New Amsterdam, and one of 94 signers of the "Remonstrance of the People of New Netherlands to the Director-General and Council".[18]

Bergen

Bergen Square

The forerunner of Hudson and Bergen counties. Believed to come from the word bergen, which in Dutch and other Germanic languages of northern Europe means "mountains" or "hills",[19] and could describe a most distinct geological feature of the region, the Palisades.[20] Another interpretation is that it comes from the Dutch verb bergen as meaning "to save or recover" or the noun "place of safety", inspired by the settlers' return[21] after they had fled attacks by the native population during the Peach War. Some say that it is named for Bergen op Zoom in the Netherlands or the city in Norway.[22]

Bergen Street

In the contemporary borough of Brooklyn, Bergen Street was named for the family of one of the earliest settlers of Nieuw Amsterdam, Hans Hansen Bergen, who arrived in the province of New Netherland in 1633 as a ship's carpenter.[23] He came from Bergen, Norway, and was one of the few Scandinavian settlers of Nieuw Amsterdam (New York City).[24][25] Bergen initially settled on Pearl Street in Lower Manhattan and later owned extensive plantations elsewhere on the island.[26] Bergen later married Sarah Rapelje, the first child born in New York state of European parents.[27]

Beversreede

The fort on the Schuylkill River. A possible translation could be "Beavers Gap," from bever ("beaver") and reet (opening / cleft),[28] which would speak to its location where it enters the Delaware. More probably reede meant a "quai" in the harbor (cf. today's Dutch rede). Alternatively, adjacent to (or opposite) the fort was the terminus of the Great Minquas Path, an 80-mile (130 km) trail from the Susquehanna River to the Schuylkill River. This was the primary trade route for furs from the Susquehannock people, and the Dutch named the trail Beversreede, "Beaver Road."[29] However, 'rede' is Dutch for roadstead (anchorage) so the explanation 'quai' makes the most sense.

Beverwyck

Loosely, "Beavertown," to refer a fur-trading community north of Fort Orange.[30] It is unlikely to be named after Beverwijk in the Netherlands, whose name comes from Bedevaartswijk, "pilgrimage neighbourhood." (Agatha of Sicily allegedly appeared there in the 9th century to a virgin from nearby Velsen.)

Blauvelt

From a Dutch family name. The first Blauvelt in America was a peasant farmer who worked on Kiliaen van Rensselaer's estate cultivating tobacco in 1638. The same Dutch family name lies at the origin of Bluefields Bay in Jamaica and Bluefields in Nicaragua – after Abraham Blauvelt, Dutch trader, explorer, pirate and privateer. He operated from New Amsterdam from 1644.

Block Island

Named after the explorer Adriaen Block who used the island as a base from which to survey the Connecticut River and Long Island Sound.[31]

Bloomingdale

The "valley of flowers," it is likely named for a village in the Netherlands, the Upper West Side in general (its northern reaches now as known as the Bloomingdale District) may have had some characteristics that would have reminded the Netherlanders of their home: close to the shore with a sandy bluff, with many small valleys or (dells).[32][33] In analogy to the Dutch village of Bloemendaal lying next to the town of Haarlem, so the Dutch settlers seemed to have named the small settlement next to the village of Harlem on Manhattan.

Bowery

Bouwerij was the old Dutch word for farm (contemporary: boerderij).[34] The Dutch West India Company mapped out land for farms on Manhattan north of New Amsterdam, the first of which, "Bouerij 1" (later known as Stuyvesant Farm) was reserved for the support of the colony's director-general. It became the personal property of Petrus Stuyvesant, the person to hold the position.

Broadway

Breede weg was used throughout English-speaking areas to refer to a wide (broad) path (way).

Breuckelen

The first of the six Dutch towns of Brooklyn settled in 1646, generally believed to be after the town in the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht, now spelled Breukelen.

The Bronx

Named after Jonas Bronck, the first recorded European settler to the peninsula. It was called Rananchqua[35] by the native Siwanoy[36] band of Lenape, while other Native Americans knew the Bronx as Keskeskeck.[37] It was divided by the Aquahung River.[34] The Bronck family later moved upstate and built Bronck House.

Brooklyn



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Map c.1634. An early name for Brooklyn was Gebroke Land, or broken land, likely because of its many streams, rivers, and tidal flats.

Early maps refer to western Long Island as Gebroken Land, or "Broken Land,"[38] though most believe the city, and later borough, was named for the Dutch town whose contemporary spelling is Breukelen. Some say the name evolved from Breuckelen, to Brockland, to Brocklin, to Brookline, and eventually, Brooklyn.[39]

Bushwick

The last of the six Dutch towns of Brooklyn settled in 1661 as Boswijck, in essence "little town in the woods,"[40][41] though a literal translation would be "woods district."[34]

C

Canarsie

Canarsie stems from the Lenape language for "fenced land" or "fort." The current neighborhood in Brooklyn lies within the former town of Flatlands, one of the five original Dutch towns on Long Island.

Casimir

The trading post Fort Casimir[42] was named for Ernst Casimir of Nassau-Dietz,[43][44] count of Nassau-Dietz and Stadtholder of Friesland, Groningen and Drenthe in the Netherlands.

Cape Henlopen

After Thijmen Jacobsz Hinlopen, wealthy grain trader and business partner of Cornelius Jacobsz May who helped finance explorations of the region.

Cape May

After Cornelius Jacobsz May.

Catskill

Kil is the Dutch word for a river inlet. This one is named after the Sachem named Cats.[34]

Caven Point

The Caven Point settlement at Minkakwa on the west shore of the Upper New York Bay between Pamrapo and Communipaw was part of Pavonia, and now part of Liberty State Park. The name Caven is an anglicisation of the Dutch word Kewan.[45] which in turn was a "Batavianized"[4] derivative of an Algonquian word meaning peninsula.[46]

Claverack

Rack or rak is a straight stretch of river good for anchorage,[47] one named for theclover[47] that grew on its banks of the Hudson River

Cohoes

Once part of the Manor of Rensselaerswyck. Believed to arise from a Mohawk expression Ga-ha-oose which refers to Cohoes Falls and means Place of the Falling Canoe[48]

Colonie

Once part of the Manor of Rensselaerswyck, now north of Albany

Collect Pond

Fresh Water Pond[49] near the southern tip of Manhattan, covering approximately 48 acres (194,000 m2) and running as deep as 60 ft (18 m).[49] The pond was fed by an underground spring, and its outflow ran through the Lispenard Meadows marshes to the Hudson River. The name Collect is a corruption of the Dutch word kolch (a small body of water), which was subsequently corrupted to kalch, and so on until it became Collect.[49]

Communipaw

Site of summer encampment and counsel fire of the Hackensack Indians. Spellings include Gamoenapa,[1] Gemon epan,[50] Gemoenepaen,[50] Gamenepaw, Comounepaw, Comounepan,[14] Communipau,[51] Goneuipan[52] From gamunk, on the other side of the river, and pe-auke, water-land, meaning big landing-place from the other side of the river.[53] Contemporary: gamuck meaning other side of the water or otherside of the river[54] or landing place at the side of a river[55] Site of first "bouwerie" built at Pavonia and called Jan de Lacher's Hoeck[56] some have suggested that it comes from Community of Pauw, which likely is more a coincidence that a fact.[57][58][59][60]

Colen Donck

Now Yonkers, from homestead of Jonkheer or Jonker (meaning esquire) Adriaen van der Donck.

Coney Island

Konynen Eylant meaning Rabbit Island.[31][34]

Connecticut

Mohegan quinnitukqut, meaning "place of long tidal river".[61]

Constable Hook

A land grant to Jacob Jacobsen Roy who was a chief gunner or constable in Fort Amsterdam in New Amsterdam in 1646, by the Dutch West India Company, under the leadership of Director of New Netherland William Kieft. Konstapel's Hoeck in Dutch, takes its name from Roy's title.[62] A hoek or hoeck in Dutch meaning a spit of land or small peninsula. Though not used, could be translated to English as Gunner's Point.

Cortelyou

Cortelyou Road in Brooklyn is named for Jacques Cortelyou, New Netherland's Surveyor General, who owned land in the area of Flatbush.[63]

Cortlandt

From the prominent family Van Cortlandt, including Stephanus van Cortlandt (born 1643) the first native born mayor of New York (1677–1678; 1686–1688)

Cromakill

Likely from kromme kille meaning crooked creek, border between Secaucus and North Bergen. Similar to evolution of Gramercy, which is a corruption of the krom mesje, or little crooked knife, the name of a small brook that flowed along what is now 21st Street in Manhattan.[64]



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Kill Van Kull connects Newark Bay with Upper New York Bay.

Cresskill

From the watercress that grew in its streams, or kills.[65]

D

Danskammer

Literally translating to dance chamber, meaning ballroom. On their voyage upriver in 1609 Henry Hudson's crew supposedly saw Native Americans dancing around a fire at the site and thought they were looking at "the Devil's dance chamber". There was once a lighthouse, Danskammer Point Light, at the site.[66]

Delaware

From Thomas West, 3rd (or 12th) Baron of De La Warr, or Lord Delaware, who served as governor of the Jamestown Colony[67][68]

Dunderberg

Thunder Mountain

Dunkerhook

Literally dark corner. Small section of suburban Paramus reputed to be the former site of a "slave community." According to local histories and an historic marker at the site, Dunkerhook was once home to a population of African Americans, many or all of whom were slaves, as well as a "slave school" and "slave church." However, primary historic documentation establishes that Dunkerhook was populated not by slaves, but rather primarily by free African Americans.[69]

Dwars Kill

Alternatively Dwarskill or Dwarskill Creek, a tributary of the Oradell Reservoir meaning cross creek

E

Esopus

For the clan of Munsee who lived in the region in the mid Hudson Valley.

F

Flatlands

One of the six Dutch towns of Brooklyn settled in 1647 as Nieuw Amersfoort, from the Dutch city of the same name.

Flatbush

A description of the terrain, in Dutch Vlacke Bos. One of the six Dutch towns in Brooklyn, established in 1652 as Midwout,[70] the earlier name living on as Midwood.

Flushing

From the Dutch town of Vlissingen. The derivation of the name Vlissingen is unclear, though most scholars relate the name to the word fles (bottle) in one way or another.[71]

G

Ghent

From the Flemish city Ghent, in Flanders, which historians believe is derived from the Celtic word 'ganda' which means confluence.[citation needed]

Gramercy

A corruption of the little river named Krom Moerasje meaning (small) crooked marsh

Goede Hoop

Good Hope, from Fort Huys de Goede Hoop, a fortress on the Fresh River and Park River, the 1633 founding of Hartford[72][73]

Gowanus

Gowanes Creek after Gouwane, a sachem of the Canarsee[74]

Gravesend

Settled in 1645 under Dutch patent by English followers of Anabaptist Lady Deborah Moody. Some speculate that it was named after the English seaport of Gravesend, Kent.[75] An alternative explanation suggests that it was named by Director of New Netherland Willem Kieft for the Dutch settlement of Gravesande, which means Count's Beach or Count's Sand.[76] 's-Gravenzande is a city in the Netherlands.

Guilderland

Popular lore has it that it comes from Moneyland, explained as referring to early Dutch settler's assumption that the large amount of sand in the area could generate a profitable glass industry. More likely is that it derives from the name of the province of Gelderland in the Netherlands, from whence came many Dutch settlers. It may have been originally Gelterland or Gelterlan. Until the introduction of the euro, modern Dutch currency was the guilder.

H

Hackensack

The meadowlands, river and city, the Lenape Hackensack tribe and their territory, take their name from site of semi-permanent encampment on the neck between the river and Overpeck Creek, near the Teaneck Ridge. Variously translated as place of stony ground[77] or place of sharp ground.[8] Spellings include Ahkingeesahkuy, Achsinnigeu-haki,[77] Achinigeu-hach, Ack-kinkas-hacky, Achkinhenhcky, Ackingsah-sack, Ackinckeshacky,[8] Hackinsack[1] Alternatively, suggested as the place where two rivers come together on low ground or stream which discharges itself into another on the level ground,[55] which would speak to the confluence of the Hackensack and Overpeck Creek or Passaic River.

Halfmoon

Named in the 19th century for the crescent shape of the land between the Hudson River and Mohawk River,[78][79] and is coincidentally the same as Halve Maen, the ship captained by Henry Hudson during his 1609 exploration of the river named for him.

Harlem

Originally Nieuw Haarlem after a major Dutch city called Haarlem.[80]

Harsimus

Possibly Crow's Marsh. Site of a seasonal Hackensack encampment and one of first "bouweries" built by Dutch settlers at Pavonia. Spellings include: Aharsimus,[81] Ahasimus,[6][82] Hasymes,[83] Haassemus, Hahassemes, Hasimus, Horseemes, Hasseme,[52] Horsimus[9] Contemporary: ahas meaning crow[84]

Haverstraw

One of the first locales to appear on maps of North America, listed as Haverstroo, which means oat straw.[28] It was common for the Lenape to use straw thatch for roofs on their dwellings, or wigwams.[85]

Hell Gate

Hellegat meaning Hell's Passage because of its violent currents.

Hemsteede

Homestead or farmyard.[28] The town was first settled around 1644 following the establishment of a treaty between English colonists, John Carman and Robert Fordham, and the Indians in 1643. Although the settlers were from the English colony of Connecticut, a patent was issued by New Amsterdam after the settlers had purchased land from the local natives. The town may have been named for either Hemel Hempstead in the United Kingdom or the Dutch city of Heemstede, a town south of Haarlem, Netherlands. Site of early English incurisons in New Netherland by New Englanders, in 1643[86]

Hoboken

"Batavianization" of the Lenape tobacco pipe, from hoopookum or hupoken.[8] Most likely to refer to the soapstone collected there to carve tobacco pipes, in a phrase that became Hopoghan Hackingh[87] or place of stone for the tobacco pipe. (Contemporary: Hopoakan meaning pipe for smoking) Alternatively from Hoebuck, old Dutch for high bluff and likely referring to Castle Point[88] Variations used during the colonial era included Hobock,[89] Hobocan,Hoboocken,[90] and Hobuck,[88] Although the spellingHoboken was used by the English as early as 1668,[14] it doesn't appear that until Col. John Steven purchased the land on which the city is situated that it became common. Some would believe the city to be named after European town of the same name. The Flemish Hoboken, annexed in 1983 to Antwerp, Belgium,[91] is derived from Middle Dutch Hooghe Buechen or Hoge Beuken, meaning High Beeches or Tall Beeches.[92] Established in 1135, the New Netherlanders were likely aware of its existence (and may have pronounced the Lenape to conform a more familiar sound), but it is doubtful that the city on the Hudson is named for it.[93]

Housatonic

From the Mohican phrase usi-a-di-en-uk translated as beyond the mountain place.[94]

Hudson

The river, county, city and numerous other places that bear this name most likely do so for the English sea captain Henry Hudson who explored the region in 1609 starting from Amsterdam on the Dutch ship Halve Maen ("Half Moon"), establishing a claim for the Dutch East Indies Company and Dutch Republic.

J

Jamaica

Settled as Rustdorp with a 1656 land patent. English renamed it Jameco for Yamecah, a Native American. Alternatively, from "Jameco" after a Lenape language word for "beaver".[95]

K

Kill van Kull

Separating Bayonne and Staten Island. From the Middle Dutch word kille, meaning riverbed or water channel. Likely evolved from Achter Col, as in kille van kol, or channel from the neck, its spellings including Kill von Cull, Kille van Cole, Kill van Koll

Kinderhook

Kinderhoek meaning children's corner[28]

Kinderkamack

Describes the area along middle reaches of Hackensack River, kamak said to come from the Lenape and mean place of ceremonial dance and worship[96] possible spellings include Kinkachgemeck,[97]

Kykuit

/ˈkakt/, "lookout" in Dutch (though currently spelled "kijkuit"). It is situated in Pocantico Hills, on the highest point of the local surrounds near Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow.

L

Lange Eylandt

Translates to and the former name of Long Island[28]

M

Mahwah

Mawewi meaning meeting place or place where paths meet or assembly.[8] Contemporary: mawemin[98][99]

Manalapan

Manalapan meaning "land of good bread" or "good land to settle upon".[100]

Manhattan

From Manna-hata, as written in the 1609 logbook of Robert Juet, an officer on Henry Hudson's yacht Halve Maen (Half Moon).[101] A 1610 map depicts the name Manahata twice, on both the west and east sides of the Mauritius River (later named the Hudson River). The word "Manhattan" has been translated as island of many hills.[102] The Encyclopedia of New York City offers other derivations, including from the Munsee dialect of Lenape: manahachtanienk ("place of general inebriation"), manahatouh ("place where timber is procured for bows and arrows"), or menatay ("island").[103]

Maspeth

From Mespeatches translated as at the bad waterplace relating to the many stagnant swamps that existed in the area.[104] Purchased in 1635, and within a few years began chartering towns. In 1642 they settled Maspat, under a charter granted to Rev. Francis Doughty.[105] Maspat became the first European settlement in Queens.[106] The settlement was leveled the following year in an attack by Native Indians, and the surviving settlers returned to Manhattan. It wasn't until nine years later, in 1652, that settlers ventured back to the area, settling an area slightly inland from the previous Maspat[107]



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Maspeth Creek, the original reason for settling here, looking west towards Newtown Creek

Massapequa

	This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (January 2011)

Meghgectecock



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

This is perhaps an approximation of masgichteu-cunk meaning where May-apples grow, from a moist-woodland perennial that bears edible yellow berries[20] and used to describe the lobe of land between and the confluence of the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers at Newark Bay.[14] It was part of Achter Col for the New Netherlanders and New Barbadoes Neck to the British. Contemporary: masgichteu meaning may apple.[8]

Midwout

Middle woods, settled in 1652, in this case between Boswijck and Breuckelen, because of its dense forests. Later, was part of old Flatbush, situated between the towns of Gravesend and Flatlands.[108]

Minisink

From the Munsee where the stones are gathered.[98]

Mineola

Named in 1858 after an Algonquian Indian chief, Miniolagamika, meaning 'pleasant village'; later shortened and altered to "Mineola".

Minkakwa

On Bergen Neck between Pamrapo and Communipaw at Caven Point,[52] first settled by New Netherlanders in 1647. Spellings include Minelque and Minkakwa meaning a place of good crossing probably because it was the most convenient pass between the two bays on either side of the neck, (or could mean place where the coves meet; in this case where they are closest to each other and, hence advantageous for portage.)

Minetta Lane

From "mintje kill", or small stream or brook.[109]

Moodna

A corruption of the Dutch moordenaars, meaning murderers, hence Murderers' Creek, its original name. Local lore has it that the name came from the massacre of the Stacys, an early family of settlers, along its banks.[110]

Moonachie

Ground hog, badger, or place of dug up earth[8] (contemporary: monachgeu) for groundhog, and munhacke for badger and munhageen meaning to dig a hole[98]

N

Nassau

From the House of Nassau, one of the two houses of the House of Orange-Nassau, the house of the Dutch royal family. As in Nassau County or Nassau Lake.

Navesink

from the group of Lenape and their territory

Noort Rivier

Called Muhheakantuck or the river that flowed two ways in Unami.

The Noort Rivier was one[111] of the three main rivers in New Netherland, the others being the Versche Rivier or Fresh River (likely because of its sweet water) and the Zuid Rivier or South River.[28] In maritime usage, it still defines that part of the Hudson between Hudson County and Manhattan.



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Noort Rivier or North River

Nieuw Dorp

Now New Dorp, meaning New Village, on Staten Island.

New Utrecht

Fifth of the six Dutch towns of Brooklyn; established in 1652 and named after major Dutch city.

Nyack

From Nay-ak meaning fishing place.[112]

O

Oester Baai

After 1650, Oyster Bay[28] was the boundary between the Dutch New Amsterdam colony and the New England Confederation. The English, under Peter Wright, first settled in the area in 1653. The boundary was somewhat fluid which led to each group having their own Main Street.

Orange

From the House of Orange, one of the two houses of the House of Orange-Nassau, the house of the Dutch royal family, specifically William III of England, the former Prince of Orange. As in Orange County and The Oranges in Essex County.

Ossining

Early 17th-century Dutch maps of the Hudson River Valley show an Indian village, whose inhabitants were part of the Mohegan Tribe, named "Sint Sinck." That phrase, when translated, means "stone upon stone" and refers to the extensive beds of limestone found in the southern part of the village. In 1685, the Sint Sincks sold their land to Frederick Philipse who incorporated it into his land holdings known as the Manor of Philipsburg. The Manor comprised about 165,000 acres (668 km2) and extended from Spuyten Duyvil Creek at the tip of Manhattan on the south to the Croton River just north of the Village of Ossining. The land was leased to tenant farmers of Dutch, French, and English origin.

Oude Dorpe

Old Town, the first permanent settlement on Staten Island in 1651.[113]

Outwater

Possibly from John Outwater, a Revolutionary War hero.[114] or from the town of Oudewater in the Dutch province of South Holland. Derivation from Uiterwaarden meaning a flood plain, of which there were many, this one at the foot of Paterson Plank Road.[115]

Overpeck

Oever meaning a sloping bank and perk meaning border or boundary, hence at the water's edge,[116] actually a riparian zone. Used in English as early as 1665. By the Lenape called Tantaqua, it was the site of semi-permanent village of the Hackensack Indians.

P

Paerdegat

In Canarsie, the channel that connects to Jamaica Bay on the southern end of Brooklyn. A gat, or opening, and paarde from the word for horse. "Paerdegat" derives from the old Dutch 'paardengat', meaning "horse gate".[117]

Pamrapo

On Bergen Neck between Constable Hook and Communipaw.[118] Spellings include Pimbrepow, Pembrepock, Pemmerepoch,[83] Pimlipo, Pemrepau,[52] Pemrapaugh, and Pamrapough[9]

Paramus

From Parampseapus or Peremessing meaning, perhaps, where there is worthwhile (or fertile) land or place of wild turkeys. Seapus or sipus is said to mean water, so the name may mean turkey river. Saddle River was also called Peramseapus. Spellings include Pyramus.[99][119]

Pascack

Wet grass or place where grass is wet.

Passaic

The county, river and city are taken from pahsayèk,[120] pahsaayeek[8] and pasayak, meaning valley or water that flows through the valley. Spellings include: Pawsaick, Pissawack. Contemporary: Pachsa'jeek.[8]

Paulus Hook

A tidal island, called Arresick by the Lenape the site where, in 1630, Michael Pauw's staked his claim for his attempted patroonship. Named after his agent who built a hut and ferry landing there, hoek or hoeck meaning a spit or point. Variations include Paulus Hoeck, Powles Hoek, Powles Hook

Pavonia

First settlement by the Europeans on west bank of Hudson River from its patroon Michael Reyniersz Pauw, Pavonia is a Latinized version of his surname, based on the word for peacock

Peekskill

From Peeck's Kil. New Amsterdam resident Jan Peeck made the first recorded contact with the native population of the area, then identified as "Sachoes". The date is not certain (possibly early 1640s), but agreements and

merchant transactions took place, formalized into the Ryck's Patent Deed of 1684.

Pelham

From the ham or property of Thomas Pell of Fairfield, Connecticut,[121] who, on 27 June 1654, purchased 9,166 acres (37.09 km2) from the Siwanoy, and was part of the expansion of New England colonies into New Netherland

Pequannock

From Paquettahhnuake meaning cleared land ready or being readied for cultivation.[122] Packanack is also contemporary variation of this place and possibly the Pacquanac-clan of Lenape.

Pompton

Has been cited by some sources to mean a place where they catch soft fish.[123]

Ponck Hockie

Punkie †

Via Dutch, from Munsee [poŋkwəs] (Proto-Algonquian *penkwehsa, from *penkw-, "dust, ashes" + *-ehs, a diminutive suffix).[124]

Poughkeepsie

/pəˈkpsi/ from (roughly) U-puku-ipi-sing), meaning the reed covered lodge by the little-water place, referring to a spring or stream feeding into the Hudson River

Q

Quarropas

Used as farmland by the Wappinger[125] to early traders it was known as the White Plains, either from the groves of white balsam which are said to have covered it,[126] or from the heavy mist that local tradition suggests hovered over the swamplands near the Bronx River.[127]

R

Ramapo

Name for the mountains and river and towns, meaning underneath the rock, spellings: Ramapough, Ramopock.

Raritan

The Raritan people, Raritan River, Raritan Bay, and towns take their name from a derivation of Naraticong, meaning river beyond the island (which, considering location, could be Staten Island). Some would believe that it comes from Roaton or Raritanghe, a tribe which had come from across the Hudson River and displaced the existing population of Sanhicans.[20][128] Alternatively, Raritan is a Dutch pronunciation of wawitan or rarachons, meaning forked river or stream overflows.[129]

Red Hook

From Roode Hoek. In Dutch hoek means point/angle or corner, and can refer to Red Hook, New York, village within it, or the neighborhood in Brooklyn, named for the red clay soil on the point of land projecting into the East River, settled by the New Netherlanders in 1636.

Rensselaerswyck

From the patroon Kiliaen van Rensselaer.

Robbins Reef

From the Dutch rob or robyn meaning seal collections of which would sometimes lay on the reef at low tide.[130]

Rockaway

Place of sands, possibly from l'eckwa meaning sand and auke meaning place[131] Spellings include requarkie[132] Rechouwakie[131] Rechaweygh, Rechquaakie, Reckowacky[133]

Roodenburg

Red hills to describe the bluffs on the Quinnipiac River.

Rondout

A tributary of the Hudson River in Ulster and Sullivan counties Rondout comes from the fort, or redoubt, that was erected near its mouth The Dutch equivalent of the English word redoubt (a fort or stronghold), is reduyt. In the Dutch records of Wildwyck, however, the spelling used to designate this same fort is invariably Ronduyt during the earliest period, with the present form rondout (often capitalized) appearing as early as 22 November 1666. The Dutch word ronduyt is an adjective meaning "frankly" or "positively." The word could also be broken down into its components and translated, literally, "round-out." However, it seems unlikely that the inhabitants of Esopus had any special meaning in mind when they corrupted the Dutch word reduyt into ronduyt and rondout. Most likely, this corrupting process merely represented the simplification of a word (reduyt).[134]

Rotterdam

After a major Dutch city which grew from a dam built on the river or stream Rotte in the 1260s.

Rhode Island

The official explanation by the State of Rhode Island is that Adriaen Block named the area "Roodt Eylandt" meaning "red island" in reference to the red clay that lined the shore, and that the name was later anglicized when the region came under British rule.[135]

S

Sandy Hook



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Sand Hoek

Sandy Hook[28] Sant Hoek,[34] meaning sand corner/angle, sometimes called Sand Punt, the peninsula around which most settlers to Fort Amsterdam, Fort Orange, Staten Eylandt, and Lange Eylandt, and Bergen sailed before entering The Narrows.

Schenectady

Originally part of territory of the Mohawk, who called the settlement at Fort Orange Schau-naugh-ta-da meaning over the pine plains. Eventually, this word entered the lexicon of the Dutch settlers, but the meaning was reversed, and the name referred to the bend in the Mohawk River where the city lies today.

Schuylkill

Schuylkill (Dutch pronunciation: [ˈsxœylkl]) by its European discoverer, Arendt Corssen of the Dutch West India Company translated hidden river[136] and refers to the river's confluence with the Delaware River at League Island, which was nearly hidden by dense vegetation. Perhaps, more properly, hideout creek Native: Ganshohawanee, meaning "rushing and roaring waters," or "Manaiunk".[137]

Secaucus

Sukit meaning black and achgook meaning snake in Lenape,[138] hence black snakes.[55] Spellings include Sekakes,[59] Sikakes, Sickakus. Contemporary: seke, meaning black and xkuk or achgook[54] meaning snake.[139] Locally, pronounced "SEE-kaw-cus", with the accent

on the first syllable, not the second as often used by non-natives.[140] Snake Hill, in Secaucus, is a geolologic intrusion in the midst of the Meadowlands.

Sewanhacky

Sometimes place of shells, referring to Long Island, from whence the native population harvested shells[141] for the production of zewant or wampum. Spellings include Sewanhacking, Suanhacky, Sewahaka.

Sicomac

Said to mean resting place for the departed or happy hunting ground since this area of Wyckoff, according to tradition, was the burial place of many Native Americans, possibly including Oratam, sagamore of the Hackensack Indians[142] Contemporary schikamik meaning hole or grave or machtschikamikunk meaning a burial place.[143]

Sing-Sing

From a band of Wappinger (in present day Westchester County).

Spuyten Duyvil

A one-mile (1.6 km)-long channel connecting the Hudson and Harlem Rivers. "Spuyten Duyvil" (modern Dutch: Spuitende Duivel) means Devil's Spout,[34] a reference to the strong and wild currents.[31]

Staten Island

Staaten Eylandt, meaning States Island, which to the Lenape, was known as Aquehonga, Manacknong, or Eghquaons (Jackson, 1995). Named for the governing body of the 17th-century United Provinces of the Netherlands, the States-General.

Suckiaug

Black Fertile River-Enhanced Earth, good for planting, as the land along the river valley that was site Fort Huys de Goede Hoop or Fort House of Good Hope, the 1623 settlement of what is now Hartford[72]

Sutphin

Sutphin Boulevard, Queens, New York, named after the settlers family Van Sutphin or Van Sutphen, referring to their origins from the Dutch town and county of Zutphen, a hanseatic town, one of the oldest cities in the Netherlands. ‘Zutphen’ meaning ‘south fen (marsh land)’.

T

Taconic

Tantaqua

Overpeck Creek, site of Hackensack semi-permanent village

Tappan



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

The Palisades

The region radiating from Palisades Interstate Park and its inhabitants as named by New Netherlanders, who spelled it as Tappaen.[144][145] Site of the "bouwerie" Vriessendael.

While it could be derived from Tuphanne, meaning cold water,[146] it is more likely related to the contemporary petapan, meaning dawn, or petapaniui, meaning at the break of dawn.[143] This relates to their kin across the river, the Wappinger, whose name is derived from the Algonquian people of the east or easterners (Contemporary: Wapaneu meaning easterly and Wapanke meaning tomorrow).

Teaneck

Origin and meaning are uncertain, though possibly may mean the woods[147][148]

Tenafly

From Dutch Tiene Vly or Ten Swamps given by settlers in 1688.[149] Alternatively, from the Dutch expression "t'eene vallei (or vlij)," meaning at a meadow or willow meadows from tene meaning willow and vlaie (alternatively spelled fly/vly/vley) meaning meadow or swamp.[150]

Throg's Neck

From John Throckmorton, an Englishman who settled in the area called Vriedelandt by the Dutch

Turtle Bay

From duetel (modern Dutch: deuvel) meaning dowel, used to describe the original shape of the inlet on the East River.

V

Valatie

Village in the town of Kinderhook, New York. Settled by the Dutch in 1665, who named this area "Vaaltje", which means "little falls".[151]

Verplanck

Hamlet in the town of Cortlandt, from an early (1630s) settler[152]

Versche Rivier

The Fresh River, now the Connecticut River, likely because of it sweet, rather than brackish water. Note that, while "vers" is Dutch for "fresh" in the sense of new and unspoilt, fresh water is called zoet water "sweet water", not vers water

Vriessendael

A small bowery or homestead established in 1640 at today's Edgewater, meaning Vries' Valley, after its owner, David Pietersen de Vries.

Vriedelandt

Now Throgs Neck from John Throckmorton, an Englishman the Dutch allowed to settle in the area in 1642.

W

Wall Street

From the Dutch wal meaning rampart[5] erected in 1654 to protect New Amsterdam from possible invasion[153] by New England during the first Anglo-Dutch War.

Wallabout

From Wallen Bocht or Wallon's Bow, referring to the curve of the bay on the East River. Spellings include Waalebogh[154] From the River Waal, an arm of the Rhine long referred to as "inner harbor".[155]

Wallkill

Known as Twischsawkin, meaning the land where plums abound. At least three prehistoric rock shelters have been found in archaeological digs in the region. For the indigenous peoples, it was not only important for its arable land but for its geological resources. The river and its valley are abundant in flint and chert, from which they made spear points and arrowheads.[156] European settlers of the region named it first the Palse River, after New Paltz. Later, when it was clear that the river continued well beyond the original New Paltz patent, it took after the Waal river in their native Netherlands. However, more likely is that the name derives from the 'Walen' or Walloons, referring to the Huguenots who fled from their homelands in the western border area of France and present-day Belgium to the Pfalz and from there to New Netherlands. They worked their way down it from the Hudson Valley in the 17th century, and were followed by the British after the colony changed hands.[156]

Wappinger

From the Algonquian word for easterner, approximately 18 loosely associated bands[157] of Native Americans whose territory in the 17th century spread along the eastern side of the Hudson River. The town of Wappinger, the village of Wappingers Falls and Wappinger Creek Among the many phonetic spellings employed by early European settlers are Wappinck, Wapping, Wappingo, and Wawping,[158] Wappans, Wappings, and Wappani,[159] and Wappinghs,[160] all apparent corruptions of the Algonquian word for "easterners".[161] Other sources suggest it may have been a native corruption of wapendragers, the Dutch word for "weapon-bearers".[162]

Watchung

The place of mountains from watchtsu,[163] which describes the three ridges west of the Meadowlands.

Watervliet

Part of patroonship Rensselaerswyck, meaning "water flow", as in the land between high and low tide. Similar to Watervliet in Belgium on the North Sea coast.

Weehawken

Variously interpreted as or rocks that look like rows of trees or at the end of (the Palisades or stream that flowed from them.) and place of gulls.[164] Spelling have included: Awiehawken, Wiehacken, Weehauk, Weehawk, Weehock, Wiceaken,Wihaken, Wyhaken, and Wiehachan Peter Minuit, first governor of New Netherland, sailed to the new world upon a ship called The Seagull or Het "Meeuwken,[12] which may have led to one interpretation of the Lenape.

Weequahic

Head of the cove.[165]

Wilhelmus

Short-lived fort on Zuyd Rivier in 1625, likely so called from Het Wilhelmus (Nl-Het Wilhelmus2.ogg) (English translation: The William), a song which tells of Willem van Oranje, his life and why he is fighting for the Dutch people. It remained popular with the Dutch people since its creation.[166] and became, in 1932, the national anthem of the Netherlands and is the oldest national anthem in the world[167]

Wiltwyk

Settlement on west bank of Hudson River established in 1652,[168] possibly meaning Wild District, since at the time farmers were engage in an ongoing series of raids and reprisals known as the Esopus Wars. (It is today known as Kingston, New York.)

Wyckoff

Most commonly believed origin to be from the Lenape word wickoff meaning high ground, or that it is from wickok meaning water.[142][169] A less widely held theory is that the town was named for Brooklyn judge Pieter Claesen Wyckoff (1625–1694). The surname comes from the Dutch words wyk, meaning district and hof, meaning court.[28] Alternatively, the name is Friesian, its most common meaning in the Northern Germanic languages is a settlement on a bay. The Wykhof estate from where Pieter Claessen emigrated is located near the Ems River Bay, about 5 miles south of Norden, Lower Saxony, Germany.[170]

Y

Yonkers

From Jonkheer or Jonker meaning young gentleman (and in effect, Esquire), the title borne by proprietor of homestead which included the land where the city is situated, Adriaen van der Donck.

Z

Zuyd River

South River, now the Delaware River[171]

Zwaanendael

Sometimes Swaanendael meaning swan valley. Site of first Dutch colonial settlement in Delaware, in 1631, was destroyed, and later became Lewes.

List of place names of Dutch origin in the United States

This is a list of place names in the United States that either are Dutch, were translated from Dutch, or were heavily inspired by a Dutch name or term. Many originate from the Dutch colony of New Netherland.

California

Delft Colony, California

Colorado

Leyden, Colorado

Nederland, Colorado

Delaware

Source:[1]

Bombay Hook[2]

Brandywine Creek[3]

Bread and Cheese Island[4]

Cape Henlopen[5]

Drawyer Creek[6]

Murderkill River[7]

Prime Hook[8]

Reedy Point[9]

Georgia

Amsterdam, Georgia

Illinois

Leyden Township, Cook County, Illinois

South Holland, Illinois

Indiana

Holland, Indiana

Iowa

Breda, Iowa

Kentucky

Ghent, Kentucky

Louisiana

Zwolle, Louisiana

Massachusetts

Leyden, Massachusetts

Middleborough, Massachusetts

Michigan

Borculo, Michigan

Drenthe, Michigan

Holland, Michigan

Noordeloos, Michigan

Overisel Township, Michigan

Vriesland, Michigan

Zeeland, Michigan

Minnesota

Delft, Minnesota

Ghent, Minnesota

Groningen, Minnesota

Holland, Minnesota

Hollandale, Minnesota

Holland Township, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota

Missouri

Amsterdam, Missouri

Deventer, Missouri

JeffVanderLou, St. Louis

Vandeventer, St. Louis

Montana

Amsterdam, Montana

Milligan, Montana

New Jersey

Further information: List of New Netherland placename etymologies

Amsterdam, New Jersey

Arthur Kill[a]

Barnegat: Barnegat Bay, Barnegat Branch Trail, Barnegat Inlet, Barnegat Light, New Jersey, Barnegat Lighthouse State Park, Barnegat Peninsula, Barnegat Township, New Jersey, Barnegat (CDP), New Jersey

Bergen: Bergen County, New Jersey, Bergen Hill, Bergen Hill, Jersey City neighborhood, Bergen Neck peninsula, Bergen Point, Bergen Square, neighborhood in Jersey City, Bergenfield, New Jersey, Bergenline Avenue, North Bergen, New Jersey

Bloomingdale, New Jersey

Brielle, New Jersey

Constable Hook

Cromakill Creek

Cresskill, New Jersey

Deep Voll Brook

Dwars Kill

Cromakill Creek and Cromakill Marsh

Frelinghuysen Township, New Jersey

Harlingen, New Jersey

Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey

Hoboken, New Jersey

Holland Township, New Jersey

Houvenkopf Mountain

Kill van Kull[b]

Holland, Monmouth County, New Jersey

Losen Slote Creek

Molly Ann Brook (originally Molly's Yawn Brook)

Overpeck Creek

Paulins Kill

Paulus Hook, neighborhood in Jersey City

Pavonia Terminal, Jersey City, New Jersey

Robbins Reef

Rutgers University

Sparkill Creek[c]

Sandy Hook

Skillman, New Jersey

Teaneck, New Jersey

Tenafly, New Jersey

Van Vorst Park, neighborhood in Jersey City

Voorhees Township

Wallkill River[d]

Wyckoff, New Jersey

New York

Further information: List of New Netherland placename etymologies

Alplaus Kill

Alplaus, New York

Amsterdam (city), New York

Amsterdam (town), New York

Anthony Kill

Arbor Hill Historic District–Ten Broeck Triangle

Arthur Kill[e]

Barneveld, New York

Batavia Kill

Batavia Kill (East Branch Delaware River)

Batavia, New York

Batavia (town), New York

Batten Kill[f]

Bear Kill

Beaver Kill

Beaver Kill (Alder Creek)

Beaverkill Creek

Bedford–Stuyvesant, Brooklyn

Beekman Place

Beekman, New York

Beeren Island

Bergen (village), New York

Bergen Street (IND Culver Line)

Bergen Street (IRT Eastern Parkway Line)

Bergen, New York

Blauvelt, New York

Bleecker Street

Boerum Hill

Boght Corners, New York

Bowery

Bozen Kill

Brinckerhoff, New York

Bronx River

The Bronx

Brooklyn

Bush Kill

Bush Kill (Pepacton Reservoir tributary)

Bushwick, Brooklyn

Casperkill

Catskill (town), New York

Catskill Creek

Catskill Mountains

Claverack Creek

Claverack, New York

Cobleskill Creek

Cobleskill (town), New York

Coeymans, New York

Collect Pond

Colonie, New York

Compaanen Kill

Coney Island

Cortelyou Road (BMT Brighton Line)

Cortland County, New York

Cortland, New York

Cortlandt Manor, New York

Cortlandt, New York

Cortlandville, New York

Cottekill, New York

Danskammer Generating Station

Defreestville, New York

Delphus Kill

DeRuyter, New York

DeRuyter (village), New York

Desbrosses Street (IRT Ninth Avenue Line)

Dunderberg Mountain

Dwaarkill, New York

Dwaar Kill (Shawangunk Kill tributary)

Dyker Heights, Brooklyn

East Flatbush, Brooklyn

East Fishkill, New York

East Greenbush, New York

East Kill

East Nassau, New York

East River

Evas Kill

Fall Kill

Fishers Island, New York

Fishkill Creek

Fishkill, New York

Flatbush, Brooklyn

Flushing, Queens

Fonteyn Kill

Fort Crailo

Franklinton Vlaie

Fresh Kills

Gansevoort, New York

Gerritsen Beach, Brooklyn

Gerritsen Creek

Ghent, New York

Gowanus, Brooklyn

Gramercy Park

Gravesend, Brooklyn

Great Vlaie

Greenburgh, New York

Green Island, New York

Greenwich Village

Guilderland, New York

Halfmoon, New York

Harlem

Haverstraw, New York

Helderberg Escarpment

Hell Gate

Hempstead (village), New York

Holland, New York

Hoyt–Schermerhorn Streets (New York City Subway)

Jan De Bakkers Kill

Kaaterskill Creek

Kaaterskill Falls

Katsbaan, New York

Kaikout Kill

Keyser Kill

Kill Van Kull[g]

Kinderhook (town), New York

Kinderhook (village), New York

Kips Bay, Manhattan

Krum Kill

Kykuit

Leyden, New York

Liberty Island

Lincklaen, New York

Lisha Kill, New York

Lisha Kill

Little Red Kill

Little Shawangunk Kill

Long Island

Louse Kill

Maiden Lane (Manhattan)

Manor of Rensselaerswyck

Maritje Kill

Midwood, Brooklyn

Mine Kill

Moccasin Kill

Moodna Creek

Moordener Kill

Muddy Kill

Muitzes Kill

Muitzes Kill Historic District

Nassau (town), New York

Nassau (village), New York

Nassau County, New York

Nassau Street (Manhattan)

New Dorp, Staten Island

New Utrecht, Brooklyn

Normans Kill

North Greenbush, New York

North River (Hudson River)

Nostrand Avenue

Old Town, Staten Island

Orange County, New York

Orangetown, New York

Otter Kill

Ox Kill

Oyster Bay (hamlet), New York

Oyster Bay (town), New York

Paerdegat Basin

Peekskill, New York

Plattekill (town), New York

Platte Kill

Plotter Kill (Mohawk River)

Plotter Kill Preserve

Poestenkill (CDP), New York

Poestenkill, New York

Pollepel Island

Port of Albany–Rensselaer

Prospect Lefferts Gardens

Punch Kill

Quackenkill, New York

Quacken Kill

Red Hook (village), New York

Red Hook, Brooklyn

Red Hook, New York

Red Kill

Remsen Village, Brooklyn

Rensselaer County

Rensselaer, New York

Rensselaerville, New York

Rhinebeck (town), New York

Rhinebeck (village), New York

Rikers Island

Rip Van Winkle Bridge

Roaring Kill

Roeliff Jansen Kill

Rondout, New York

Roosevelt Island

Rotterdam (town), New York

St. Mark's Church in-the-Bowery

Sandsea Kill

Saugerties, New York

Saw Kill

Sawyer Kill

Schermerhorn Row Block

Schuyler County, New York

Schuyler Mansion

Shawangunk Kill

Shawangunk, New York

Shawangunk Ridge

Spackenkill, New York

Sparkill Creek[h]

Speigletown, New York

Spuyten Duyvil Bridge

Spuyten Duyvil Creek

Spuyten Duyvil, Bronx

Staatsburg, New York

Staten Island

Stuyvesant Street

Swartekill, New York

Switz Kill

Tappan Zee Bridge

Ten Broeck Mansion

Todt Hill

Tremper Kill

Valatie, New York

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site

Van Buren, New York

Van Cortlandt Village

Van Nest, Bronx

Van Pelt Manor

Verplanck, New York

Verf Kill

Verkeerder Kill

Verkeerder Kill Falls

Vloman Kill

Vly Mountain

Voorheesville, New York

Wall Street

Wallabout Bay

Wallabout, Brooklyn

Wallkill, New York

Wallkill River[i]

Watervliet, New York

West Kill

West Kill (North Blenheim, Schoharie Creek)

Wyckoff Heights, New York

Wynantskill, New York

Wynants Kill

Yonkers, New York

North Dakota

Hague, North Dakota

Ohio

Amsterdam, Ohio

Antwerp, Ohio

Ghent, Ohio

New Holland, Ohio

Pennsylvania

Amsterdam, Pennsylvania

Bushkill, Pennsylvania

Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania

New Holland, Pennsylvania

Rhode Island

Rhode Island

Block Island

South Carolina

Orangeburg

Orangeburg County

South Dakota

New Holland, South Dakota

Texas

Amsterdam, Texas

Harlingen, Texas

Nederland, Texas

Vermont

Batten Kill[j]

Holland, Vermont

Virginia

Amsterdam, Virginia

Ghent Neighborhood in Norfolk, Virginia

Hans Meadow

West Virginia

Ghent, West Virginia

Wisconsin

Barneveld, Wisconsin

Friesland, Wisconsin

Holland, La Crosse County, Wisconsin

Hollandtown, Wisconsin

Leyden, Wisconsin

Oostburg, Wisconsin

The Global Origins of Town Names in Every U.S. State



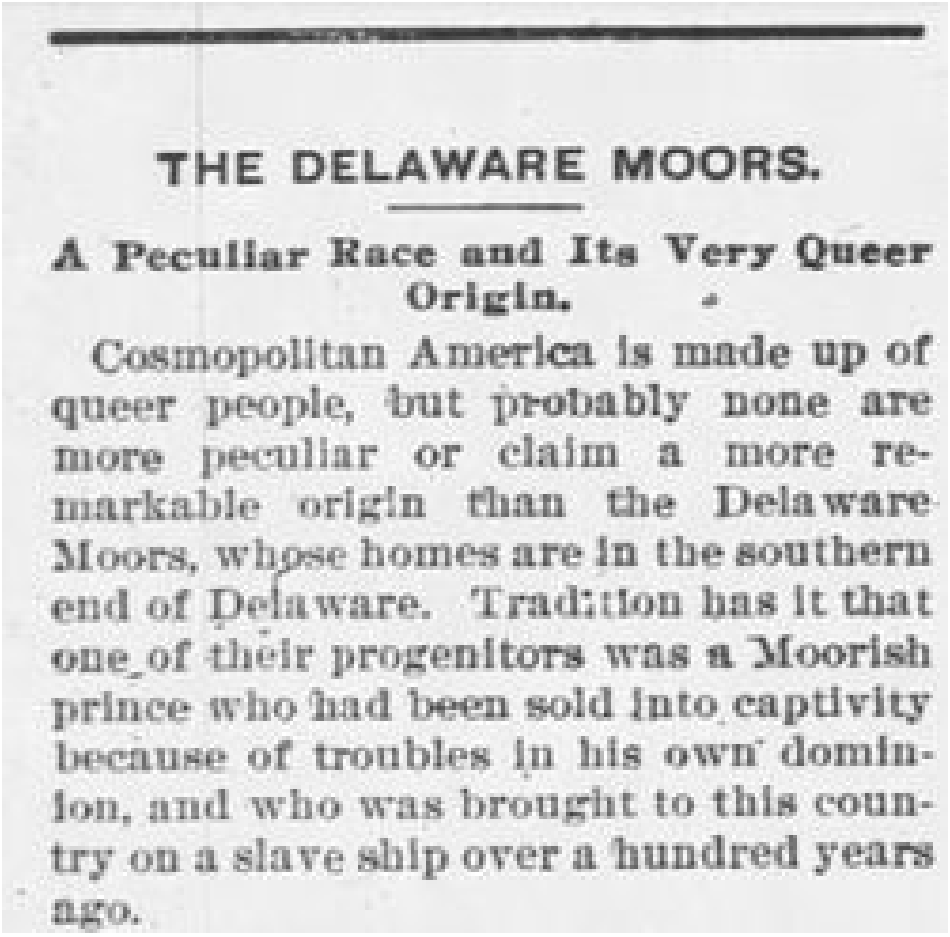
Figure — reproduced from the source document.

New Amsterdam

New Amsterdam Nieuw Amsterdam (Dutch) New Orange (English) Nieuw Oranje (Dutch)	New Amsterdam Nieuw Amsterdam (Dutch) New Orange (English) Nieuw Oranje (Dutch)	
Settlement	Settlement	
Flag Seal	Flag Seal	
New Amsterdam is located in what is now Lower Manhattan	New Amsterdam is located in what is now Lower Manhattan	
Dutch colony	New Netherland	
Settled	1624 (402 years ago)	
Conquered by the English	1664 (362 years ago)	
Recaptured by the Dutch	1673 (353 years ago)	
Relinquished to the English	1674 (352 years ago)	
Government	Government	
• Type	Colonial government	
• Body	Council of Mayors, Schepen and a Schout	
• Director-general of New Amsterdam	Peter Stuyvesant (Dutch West India Company)	
Area	Area	

New Amsterdam Nieuw Amsterdam (Dutch) New Orange (English) Nieuw Oranje (Dutch)	New Amsterdam Nieuw Amsterdam (Dutch) New Orange (English) Nieuw Oranje (Dutch)	
• Land	94 km2 (36 sq mi)	
Highest elevation	122 m (400 ft)	
Lowest elevation	0 m (0 ft)	
Population	Population	
• Estimate (1664)	2,500	
• Rank	1st in New Netherland	
Demonym	New Netherlander	
Time zone	UTC−05:00 (EST)	
History of New York City	History of New York City	History of New York City
Manatus Map of the New York–New Jersey Harbor Estuary in the 17th century	Manatus Map of the New York–New Jersey Harbor Estuary in the 17th century	Manatus Map of the New York–New Jersey Harbor Estuary in the 17th century
Timeline	Timeline	Timeline
Lenape and New Netherland, to 1664 New Amsterdam British and Revolution, 1665–1783 Federal and early American, 1784–1854 Tammany and Consolidation, 1855–1897 (Civil War, 1861–1865) Early 20th century, 1898–1945 Post–World War II, 1946–1977 Modern and post-9/11, 1978–present	Lenape and New Netherland, to 1664 New Amsterdam British and Revolution, 1665–1783 Federal and early American, 1784–1854 Tammany and Consolidation, 1855–1897 (Civil War, 1861–1865) Early 20th century, 1898–1945 Post–World War II, 1946–1977 Modern and post-9/11, 1978–present	Lenape and New Netherland, to 1664 New Amsterdam British and Revolution, 1665–1783 Federal and early American, 1784–1854 Tammany and Consolidation, 1855–1897 (Civil War, 1861–1865) Early 20th century, 1898–1945 Post–World War II, 1946–1977 Modern and post-9/11, 1978–present
Timelines: New York City • Manhattan • Bronx • Brooklyn • Queens • Staten Island Transportation Category	Timelines: New York City • Manhattan • Bronx • Brooklyn • Queens • Staten Island Transportation Category	Timelines: New York City • Manhattan • Bronx • Brooklyn • Queens • Staten Island Transportation Category

Delaware Moors



THE DELAWARE MOORS.

A Peculiar Race and Its Very Queer Origin.

Cosmopolitan America is made up of queer people, but probably none are more peculiar or claim a more remarkable origin than the Delaware Moors, whose homes are in the southern end of Delaware. Tradition has it that one of their progenitors was a Moorish prince who had been sold into captivity because of troubles in his own dominion, and who was brought to this country on a slave ship over a hundred years ago.

Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Article about the Delaware Moors in The Pick and Gad of Shullsburg, Wisconsin, December 26, 1895.

The Delaware Moors are a mixed-race group in Delaware and New Jersey who descend from free people of color. Delaware Moors predominantly live in southern Kent County and Sussex County in Delaware. Several state-recognized tribes descend from the Delaware Moors, including the Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware and the Nanticoke Indian Association in Delaware, as well as an offshoot group in Cumberland County, New Jersey, known as the Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribal Nation.

History

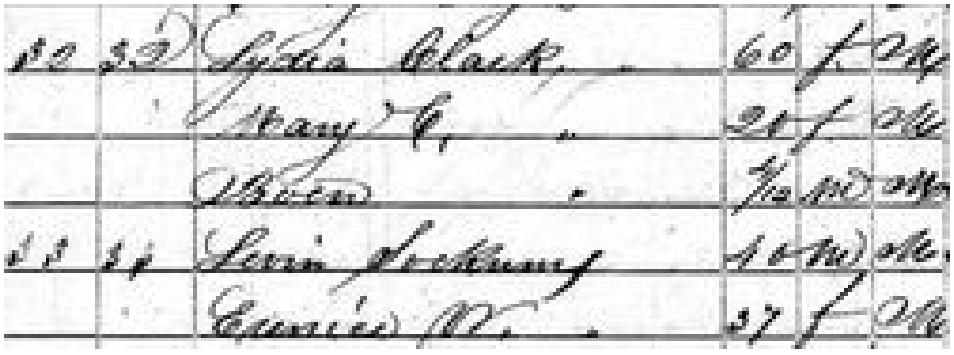


Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Lydia Clark and Levi Sockum both listed as "Mulatto" on the 1850 Federal Census.



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Lydia Clark's grandson William Russell Clark, also known as "Chief Wyniaco", who served as the Nanticoke Indian Association's leader between 1880 and his death in 1928.

The Delaware Moors descend from free people of color in Delaware and identify as descendants of African-American, European American, Lenape, and Nanticoke people. Delaware Moor families trace their ancestries back to the 18th century in the Central Delaware counties of Kent and Sussex. Stories exist that their European ancestry is derived from Spanish pirates evading colonial authorities. According to one version of the legend, a group of Spanish Moors were shipwrecked along the Delaware Coast and moved inland where they mixed with Native Americans. The belief in descent from Spaniards is the likely origin of the term "Moors". Delaware Moors were listed as "Black" or "Mulatto" on census records during the 1800s and early 1900s. In 1914, the State of Delaware agreed to recognize "Delaware Moors" as a separate, non-Black race, which effected the voting process and election rights for Delaware Moors. According to the ethnographer James Mooney, the Delaware Moors are "of similar origin" to other mixed-race ethnic groups like the Croatans (Lumbee) of North Carolina, Redbones of Louisiana, and Melungeons of Appalachia.

According to an 1895 report from The New York Times titled "So-Called Moors Farmers of Delaware", the Delaware Moors were farmers of "mixed Indian and African blood" who did not socially mix with the white or Black populations of the region. The Delaware Moors maintained their own schools for Moors that were distinct from the general public education system. Another 1895 article about the Delaware Moors published in The Pick and Gad of Shullsburg, Wisconsin, stated that the Delaware Moors operated their own Methodist church and did not practice Islam.

In a 1935 article published by The News Journal of Wilmington, Delaware, the story about the Delaware Moors being descended from Spaniards was described as a legend. According to the report, a woman named Lydia Clark had testified in an 1855 court case that during the late 1700s the Delaware Moors originated with an Irish woman who had purchased and married an enslaved chief from the Congo who had been brought to the Port of Lewes. The 1855 court case was regarding a successful Millsboro, Delaware businessman named Levin Sockum who sold guns at his store. Sockum identified as Nanticoke, but was viewed by some others as a Black man. Delaware law prohibited Black people from owning or selling guns. Sockum experienced legal trouble after selling gunpowder to another man, his cousin Isaiah Harmon, who also identified as Nanticoke but was viewed as a Black man by white society. Sockum and Harmon were accused of violating the law against Black people owning weapons and ammunition. The prosecution brought Clark to testify and she stated that she was the last surviving Nanticoke person and that both Sockum and Harmon were not of Native heritage, but were rather the descendants of enslaved people and a white plantation owner. Following Clark's testimony, the all-white jury ruled that Sockum and Harmon were "Negro" or "Mulatto" and not Nanticoke. Clark died the year following the trial. The Nanticoke Indian Association, who refer to Clark as "Princess Nau-Gau-Okwa", maintain an oral tradition that Clark was coerced into committing perjury under duress, stressing that she was elderly, infirm, and dependent upon the white family she lived with.

The State of Delaware has acknowledged the Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware as a state-recognized tribe. According to the Delaware Legislature, the Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware descends from the historic Delaware Moors of Kent County. The Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware, the state-recognized Nanticoke Indian Association in Delaware, and the state-recognized Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribal Nation in New Jersey are related through ancestral and cultural ties. Ancestors of all three groups were historically known as Moors.

Population

In 1993, the population of Delaware Moors was about 800 people, most of whom lived in southern Kent County.

Surnames commonly associated with the Delaware Moors include Coker, Norwood, Durham, and Jackson.

List of U.S. places named after non-U.S. places

(Redirected from List of non-US places that have a US place named after them)

There are many places in the United States that are named after places in another country. By far, the majority of the names came from immigrants naming their new home after their former home. As such, they reflect the pattern of immigration to the United States. Immigrants did not just settle in random locations, but rather congregated with others who spoke the same language and had the same religion. Three examples:

An area in western Michigan centered on Holland in southern Ottawa County was settled by religious refugees from the Netherlands. After a split from the state church in the Netherlands, they were unhappy with the restrictions the Dutch government placed on their religious practices. There are several villages in that region named after villages in the old country.[1]: 61

A number of Belgian names are found clustered in the Green Bay area of northeastern Wisconsin. This reflects the high concentration of Belgian immigrants in that area.

Ellis County, Kansas was the destination of a group of Volga Germans who moved there in the 1870s. Their settlements were mostly given the names of the villages they left behind in Russia.

Less concentrated groupings of foreign place names are Norwegian names throughout Minnesota, Czech names in southeast Texas, and Dutch names in the Hudson Valley of New York. The Hudson Valley locations are so named because the area was a Dutch colony before it became an English colony.

But not all the immigrants concentrated so heavily. Germans, for example, are one of the largest immigrant groups and places named after German cities are widespread across the United States. However, there is still a general concentration of them in the Midwestern United States, especially in Missouri.

Other sources of foreign names transferred to the U.S. are the Bible and ancient history. Biblically sourced names are widespread and are sometimes the result of naming a settlement after its church. Names from ancient history can also be found in a number of places, although a concentration of them can be found in upstate New York. Names from these two sources can be found in the Ancient World section below the list of countries.

Battle sites are also a source for foreign names. The Mexican–American War is the most common source, but other wars such as the Napoleonic Wars and World War I are also represented.

There is a small number of names whose origins do not fall into the above categories: some were given by railroad companies or taken from books the people naming the town had been reading. Names with yet other unusual sources include Madras, Oregon, which was named after a bolt of Madras cloth seen in the general store, and Poland, Maine, which was named after a medieval song that its first settler liked.

Not all towns whose names are the same as a foreign city or country are named after that city. For example, there is only one US place that is known to be named for the Boston in England. That is Boston, Massachusetts. The Bostons in Indiana, Missouri, New York, and Highland and Summit Counties in Ohio, as well as Boston Corner, New York and South Boston, Virginia are named after Boston, Massachusetts; those in Georgia and Texas are named after people; most other places with the name do not have a known etymology. Also note that places named after people are not on this list, even if that person's name can be traced back to a city. For this reason, cities such as New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Albuquerque are not on the list. Places named for people can be found at List of places in the United States named after people.

Some places have an indeterminate etymology, where it is known that they are named after a city in a particular country, but there is more than one place with that name and the etymology does not distinguish which one. These entries have "needs disambiguation" in their notes section.

Afghanistan

Place	Namesake
Kabul	Cabool, Missouri[2]

Albania

Place	Namesake
Vlorë	Valona, Georgia[3]

Algeria

Place	Namesake
Algiers	Algiers, Louisiana[4]
Algiers	Algiers, Indiana
Oran	Oran, Missouri[2]

Angola

Place	Namesake
Angola	Angola, Indiana
Angola	Angola, New York

Argentina

Place	Namesake
La Plata	La Plata, Missouri[2]
La Plata	La Plata, Maryland

Armenia

Place	Namesake
Armenia	Armenia, Wisconsin
Armenia	Armenia Gardens Estates, Florida
Armenia	Armenia Township, Pennsylvania
Armenia	Little Armenia, Los Angeles, California
Armenia	Old Armenian Town, Fresno, California
Armenia	Armenia, Chester County, South Carolina

Australia

Place	Namesake	Notes
Ballarat, Victoria	Ballarat, California	[5]
Brisbane, Queensland	Brisbane, California	
Melbourne, Victoria	Melbourne, Florida	[6]
Melbourne, Victoria	Melbourne, Kentucky	[7]
Melbourne, Victoria	Melbourne, Arkansas	
Rockhampton, Queensland	Rockham, South Dakota	[8]

Austria

Place	Namesake	Notes
Deutsch-Wagram	Wagram, North Carolina	named for the Battle of Wagram[9]
Freistadt	Freistatt, Missouri	[2]
Vienna	Vienna, Illinois	
Vienna	Vienna, Indiana	
Vienna	Vienna, Missouri	

Place	Namesake	Notes
Vienna	Vienna, New York	[10]
Vienna	Vienna, Virginia	
Vienna	Vienna, West Virginia	
Wels	New Wells, Missouri	

Bangladesh

Place	Namesake
Bangladesh	Little Bangladesh, Los Angeles

Belgium

Place	Namesake	Notes
Antwerp	Antwerp, New York	[10]
Antwerp	Antwerp, Ohio	
Bastogne	Bastogne Gables, North Carolina[11]	[12]
Brussels	Brussels, Wisconsin	[1]
Brussels	Brussels, Illinois	
Belgium	Belgium, Wisconsin	
Charleroi	Charleroi, Pennsylvania	[1]
Ghent	Ghent, Minnesota	[1]
Ghent	Ghent, Kentucky	
Ghent	Ghent, New York	
Ghent	Ghent, West Virginia	
Hoboken	Hoboken, New Jersey	[1] The original name Hoebuck was changed to Hoboken.
Liège	Liege, Missouri[13]	[1] Liege, Missouri was annexed by Bellflower, Missouri in 1960[14]
Namur	Namur, Wisconsin	[1]
Rosières	Rosiere, Wisconsin	[1]
Walhain	Walhain, Wisconsin	[1]
Waterloo	Waterloo, New York	[1] named for the Battle of Waterloo
Waterloo	Waterloo, Indiana	
Waterloo	Waterloo, Illinois	named for the Battle of Waterloo
Waterloo	Waterloo, Iowa	
Watervliet	Watervliet, New York	[1]
Watervliet	Watervliet, Michigan	

Bolivia

Place	Namesake	Notes
Bolivia	Bolivia, North Carolina	

Place	Namesake	Notes
La Paz	La Paz, Indiana	[15]
Potosí	Potosi, Missouri	[2]
Potosí	Potosi, Texas	
Potosí	Potosi, Wisconsin	

Brazil

Place	Namesake
Brazil	Brazil, Indiana

Bulgaria

Place	Namesake	Notes
Pleven	Plevna, Montana	[16]
Pleven	Plevna, Kansas	
Shumen (formerly: Shumla)	Shumla, Texas[17]	[18]
Sofia	Sofia, New Mexico	
Varna	Varna, Illinois	[19]

Canada

Place	Namesake	Notes
Acton, Ontario	Acton Township, Minnesota	[20]
Alma, Ontario	Alma, North Dakota[21]	[22]
Amherst, Nova Scotia	Amherst, Wisconsin	[23]
Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia	Annapolis, California	
Ardoch, Ontario	Ardoch, North Dakota	[22]
Auburn, Ontario	Auburn, North Dakota	[22]
Aylmer, Ontario	Alymer, North Dakota[24]	[22]
Ayr, Ontario	Ayr, Michigan[25]	[26]
Beaverton, Ontario	Beaverton, Michigan	[26]
Belleville, Ontario	Belleville, Wisconsin	[10]
Brampton, Ontario	Brampton, North Dakota[27]	[22]
Brantford, Ontario	Brantford, North Dakota[28]	[22]
Calgary, Alberta	Kalgary, Texas	[9]
Chatham-Kent, Ontario	Chatham, Michigan	[26]
Cobourg, Ontario	Coburg, Indiana	[15]
Conway, Ontario	Conway, North Dakota	[29]
Devizes, Ontario	Devizes, Kansas[30]	[31][32]
Dundas, Ontario	Dundas, Minnesota	[20]
Fenwick, Ontario	Fenwick, Michigan	[26]
Fingal, Ontario	Fingal, North Dakota	[22]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Galt, Ontario	Galt, California	[5] Galt, ON was amalgamated into Cambridge in 1973
Gentilly, Quebec	Gentilly Township, Minnesota	[20]
Glenburn, Ontario	Glenburn, North Dakota	[22]
South Glengarry, Ontario	Glengary, Idaho	possibly named by David Thompson after his hometown[33]
Guelph, Ontario	Guelph, North Dakota	[22]
Halifax, Nova Scotia	Halifax, Missouri	[34]
Hamilton, Ontario	Hamilton, North Dakota	[22]
Hatley, Quebec	Hatley, Wisconsin	[8]
Hemmingford, Quebec	Hemingford, Nebraska	[35]
Holyrood, Ontario	Holyrood, Kansas	[31]
Inglewood, Ontario	Inglewood, California	[5]
Joliette, Quebec	Joliette, North Dakota	[22]
Kenmore, Ontario	Kenmore, Washington	[36]
Keswick Ridge, New Brunswick	Keswick, Michigan	
Kingston, Ontario	Kingston, Wisconsin	[23]
Kinloss, Ontario[37]	Kinloss Township, Walsh County, North Dakota	[38]
Lindsay, Ontario	Lindsay, Nebraska	[35]
Minto, Ontario	Minto, North Dakota	[22]
Moncton, New Brunswick	Monkton, Maryland	[39]
Montreal, Quebec	Montreal, Missouri	
Napanee, Ontario	Naponee, Nebraska	[35]
Omemee, Ontario	Omemee, North Dakota	[22]
Ontario, Canada	Ontario, California	
Ontario, Canada	Ontario, Oregon	
Orillia, Ontario	Orillia, Washington	
Oshawa, Ontario	Oshawa, Minnesota	[20]
Osnabruck, Ontario	Osnabrock, North Dakota	[22] Osnabruck ON was merged with Cornwall to form South Stormont in 1998
Perth, Ontario	Perth, North Dakota	[22]
Pictou, Nova Scotia	Pictou, Colorado	[40]
Quebec City, Quebec	Quebec, Montana	[9]
Regina, Saskatchewan	Regina, New Mexico	[41]
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec	Saint John, North Dakota	[22]
St. Thomas, Ontario	St. Thomas, North Dakota	[22]
Sarnia, Ontario	Sarnia, North Dakota[42]	[22]
Sherbrooke, Quebec	Sherbrooke, North Dakota	[22]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Sydney, Nova Scotia	Sidney, North Dakota[43]	[22]
Simcoe, Ontario	Simcoe, North Dakota[44]	[22]
Strabane, Ontario[45]	Strabane, North Dakota[46]	[22]
Terrebonne, Quebec	Terrebonne Township, Minnesota	[20]
Thedford, Ontario	Thedford, Nebraska	[35]
Toronto, Ontario	Toronto, Kansas	[47]
Toronto, Ontario	Toronto, Ohio	[48]
Truro, Nova Scotia	Truro Township, Ohio	[48]
Uxbridge, Ontario	Uxbridge, North Dakota[49]	[22]
Watford, Ontario	Watford City, North Dakota	[22] Watford, ON was merged into Warwick in 2001
Windsor, Ontario	Windsor, North Dakota	[22]

Chile

Place	Namesake	Notes
Valparaíso	Valparaiso, Indiana	[15]

China

Place	Namesake	Notes
Beijing	Pekin, Illinois	[19]
Beijing	New Pekin, Indiana	
China	China, New York	
Guangzhou	Canton, Georgia	[3]
Guangzhou	Canton, New York	[10]
Guangzhou	Canton, Ohio	[10]
Guangzhou	Canton, Massachusetts	[10]
Guangzhou	Canton, Michigan	
Jilin City	Kiron, Iowa	Jilin was formerly romanized as Kirin[50]
Nanjing	Nankin Township, Michigan	
Shanghai	Shanghai, West Virginia	
Shanghai	Shanghai City, Illinois	
Wusong	Woosung, Illinois	[19]

Colombia

Place	Namesake	Notes
Bogotá	Bogota, Illinois	[19]
Bogotá	Bogota, Tennessee	
Bogotá	Bogata, Texas	[51]

Cuba

Place	Namesake	Notes
Cuba	Cuba, Missouri	[15]
Cuba	Cuba Township, Lake County, Illinois	
Havana	Havana, Illinois	[19]
Havana	Havana, Arkansas	
Matanzas	Matanzas, Kentucky	[7]
Matanzas	Matanzas Beach, Illinois	[19]
Miramar, Havana	Miramar, Florida	[6]
Yara	Yara, Minnesota	[8]

Czech Republic

Place	Namesake	Notes
Beroun	Beroun, Minnesota	
Brno	Bruno, Nebraska	[52]
Dolní Loučky	Loucky, Nebraska	[52]
Domažlice (German: Taus)	Taus, Wisconsin	[23]
Frenštát pod Radhoštěm	Frenstat, Texas	[53]
Frýdek-Místek	Frydek, Texas	[51]
Horní Loučky	Loucky, Nebraska	[52]
Hostýn	Hostyn, Texas	[54]
Hradec Králové	New Hradec, North Dakota	[52]
Karlín	Karlin, Michigan	
Karlín	Karlin, Missouri	
Karlovy Vary (German: Karlsbad)	Carlsbad, New Mexico	
Karlovy Vary (German: Karlsbad)	Carlsbad, California	[52]
Kolín	Kolin, Louisiana	[52]
Malín (part of Kutná Hora)	Malin, Oregon	[55]
Lidice	Lidice, Illinois	renamed from Stern Park Gardens in July, 1942 in response to the Lidice Massacre; now part of Crest Hill, Illinois[19]
Litice Castle	Lititz, Pennsylvania	[56]: 247
Mělník	Melnik, Wisconsin	[52]
Nechanice	Nechanitz, Texas	[52]
Olomouc (German: Olmütz)	Olmitz, Kansas	[31]
Pacov (German: Patzau)	Patzau, Wisconsin	[23]
Písek	Pisek, North Dakota	[52]
Plzeň (German: Pilsen)	Pilsen, Kansas	[52]
Prague	New Prague, Minnesota	[52]
Prague	Prague, Oklahoma	
Prague	Praha, Texas	

Place	Namesake	Notes
Protivín	Protivin, Iowa	[52]
Rožnov pod Radhoštěm	Roznov, Texas	[57]
Roztoky	Rostok, Wisconsin	[23]
Slavkov u Brna (German: Austerlitz)	Austerlitz, New York	[58] named after the Battle of Austerlitz
Tábor	Tabor Township, Minnesota	[52]
Veselí nad Lužnicí	Veseli, Minnesota	[20]
Vodňany	Vodnany, South Dakota[59]	[52]
Vsetín	Vsetin, Texas[60]	[52]

Denmark

Place	Namesake	Notes
Copenhagen	Copenhagen, New York	[10]
Denmark	Denmark, Maine	
Denmark	Denmark, South Carolina	
Helsingør	Elsinore, Utah	[61]
Nysted	Nysted, Nebraska	[35]
Odense	Odense, Kansas	
Ringsted	Ringsted, Iowa	[8]
Torning	Torning Township, Minnesota	[20]
Viborg	Viborg, South Dakota	[62]

Ecuador

Place	Namesake	Notes
Quito	Quito, Tennessee[63]	[9]

Egypt

For more cities in Egypt, see the Ancient world section below.

Place	Namesake	Notes
Cairo	Cairo, Illinois	[64]
Cairo	Cairo, West Virginia	
Cairo	Cairo, Ohio	
Cairo	Cairo, Georgia	
Cairo	Cairo, New York	
Egypt	Egypt, Texas	
Luxor	Luxor, Pennsylvania	[65]
Memphis	Memphis, Tennessee	[66]
Memphis	Memphis, Florida	
Memphis	Memphis, Missouri	

Place	Namesake	Notes
Memphis	Memphis, Texas	
Memphis	Memphis, Michigan	
Memphis	Memphis, New York	
Memphis	Memphis, Indiana	
Suez	Suez Township, Illinois	[19]

Finland

Place	Namesake	Notes
Finland	Finland, Minnesota	
Liminka	Liminga, Michigan[67]	[68]
Oulu	Oulu, Wisconsin	[69]
Paavola	Paavola, Michigan	
Pori	Pori, Michigan[70]	[68]
Salo	Salo Township, Minnesota	[20]
Tapiola	Tapiola, Michigan	[71]
Toijala	Toivola, Michigan	
Toijala	Toivola Township, Minnesota	[20]
Vaasa	Wasas, Michigan[72]	[68]
Vaasa	Waasa Township	

France

Place	Namesake	Notes
Abbeville	Abbeville, Louisiana	[4]
Aix-en-Provence	Aix, Indiana	[15]
Avallon	Avalon, Missouri	[73]
Bayonne	Bayonne, Nebraska	
Bayonne	Bayonne, New Jersey	
Beaufort-en-Anjou	Beaufort, South Carolina	[10]
Belfort	Belfort, Ohio	[48]
Bethune	Bethune, Colorado	[40]
Bordeaux	Bardo, Kentucky	[7]
Bordeaux	Bordeaux, South Carolina[74]	[10]
Boulogne-sur-Mer	Boulogne, Florida	[6]
Calais	Calais, Maine	[10]
Château de la Grange-Bléneau	LaGrange, Georgia	[3] home of Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette
Châteaugay	Chateaugay, New York	[10]
Chantilly, Oise	Chantilly, Missouri	[2]
Cherbourg	Cherbourg, North Carolina[75]	[12]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Clermont-Ferrand	Clermont, Florida	[76]
Colmar	Colmar, Illinois	[19]
Dunkirk	Dunkirk, New York	[10]
Exermont	Exermont, Illinois[77]	[19]
Ferney-Voltaire	Ferney, South Dakota	[62]
Grenoble	Grenoble, Pennsylvania	
Guyencourt	Guyencourt, Delaware	[78]
La Rochelle	New Rochelle, New York	[10]
Le Havre	Havre de Grace, Maryland	[39]
Lille	Lisle, New York	[10]
Lourdes	Lourdes, Iowa[79]	[50]
Lyon	Lyons, New York, with -s by confusion with Lyons-la-Forêt	[10]
Lyon	Lyon, Mississippi	
Marseille	Marseilles, Illinois	[19]
Menton	Mentone, Texas	
Metz	Metz, Missouri	[10] named for the Siege of Metz (1870)
Montpellier	Montpelier, Vermont	[10]
Montpellier	Montpelier, Ohio	
Montpellier	Montpelier, Indiana	
Nice	Nice, California	[5]
Orléans	Orleans, New York	[10]
Paris	Paris, Arkansas	
Paris	Paris, Idaho	
Paris	Paris, Illinois	
Paris	Paris, Kentucky	
Paris	Paris, Maine	
Paris	Paris, Missouri	
Paris	Paris, New York	
Paris	Paris, Tennessee	
Paris	Paris, Texas	[10]
Roanne	Roann, Indiana	[15]
Roubaix	Roubaix, South Dakota	[62]
Saint-Cloud	St. Cloud, Minnesota	[20]
Sainte-Mère-Église	Ste. Mere Eglise, North Carolina[80]	[12]
Saint-Omer	Saint Omer, Indiana	[15]
Sedan	Sedan, Kansas	resemblance of the town site to that of the Battle of Sedan in the Franco-Prussian War[31]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Strasbourg	Strasburg, Pennsylvania	[56]: 248
Toulon	Toulon, Kansas	[9]
Valmy	Valmy, Nevada	[81] named for the Battle of Valmy
Vaucluse	Vaucluse, South Carolina	[9]
Verdun	Verdunville, West Virginia	[82] named for the Battle of Verdun
Versailles	Versailles, Kentucky	
Versailles	North Versailles, Pennsylvania	
Versailles	Versailles, Missouri	
Vichy	Vichy, Missouri	[2]
Vincennes	Vincennes, Indiana	
Wissembourg, Alsace	Weisenberg Township, Pennsylvania	[56]: 331

Georgia (country)

Place	Namesake	Notes
Tbilisi	Tiflis, Washington	[36]

Germany

Place	Namesake	Notes
Altona, Hamburg	Altona, New York	[58]
Amelith, Lower Saxony	Amelith, Michigan	[26]
Arnsberg, North Rhine-Westphalia	Arnsberg, Missouri	[73]
Augsburg, Bavaria	Augsburg, Illinois	[19]
Baden-Baden, Baden-Württemberg	Baden, Pennsylvania	[10]
Bad Pyrmont, Lower Saxony	Pyrmont, Ohio	
Benzen, Lower Saxony	Bensenville, Illinois	[19]
Bergholz, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Bergholz, New York	[58]
Berlin	Berlin, Connecticut	
Berlin	Berlin, Georgia	
Berlin	Berlin, New Hampshire	
Berlin	Berlin, New York	
Berlin	Berlin, Pennsylvania	
Berlin	Berlin, Wisconsin	[10]
Berlin	Berlin, Vermont	
Berlin	East Berlin, Pennsylvania	
Berlin	New Berlin, Pennsylvania	
Berlin	New Berlin, Wisconsin	
Bingen am Rhein, Rhineland-Palatinate	Bingen, Washington	[36]
Blindheim, Bavaria	Blenheim, New Jersey	[83] probably named for the Battle of Blenheim

Place	Namesake	Notes
Bonn, North Rhine-Westphalia	Bonn, Ohio	
Braunschweig, Lower Saxony	Brunswick, Indiana	[15]
Bremen, Free Hanseatic City of Bremen	Bremen, Georgia	[3]
Bremen, Free Hanseatic City of Bremen	Bremen, Indiana	
Brilon, North Rhine-Westphalia	Brillion, Wisconsin	[8]
Coburg, Bavaria	Coburg, Oregon	[55] named for a horse that had been imported from Coburg, Germany
Cologne, North Rhine-Westphalia	Cologne, Minnesota	[20]
Cottbus, Brandenburg	Cottbus, Missouri	[73]
Crivitz	Crivitz, Wisconsin	[23]
Darmstadt, Hesse	Darmstadt, Indiana	[15]
Dissen, Lower Saxony	Dissen, Missouri	[2]
Dolberg [de], North Rhine-Westphalia	Dolberg, Oklahoma[84]	[85]
Dresden, Saxony	Dresden, Kansas	[31]
Durlach, Baden-Württemberg	Dorloo, New York[86]	[58]
Dutzow, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Dutzow, Missouri	[2]
Eitzen, Lower Saxony	Eitzen, Minnesota	[20]
Elberfeld, Wuppertal, North Rhine-Westphalia	Elberfeld, Indiana	[15]
Emden, Lower Saxony	Emden, Illinois	[19]
Emmerich am Rhein, North Rhine-Westphalia	Emrick, North Dakota[87]	[22]
Ettersburg, Thuringia	Ettersburg, California	[5]
Flensburg, Schleswig-Holstein	Flensburg, Minnesota	[20]
Frankfurt, Hesse	Frankfort, Illinois	[19]
Freiburg, Lower Saxony	Friberg Township, Minnesota	[20]
Fulda, Hesse	Fulda, Minnesota	[20]
Glandorf, Lower Saxony	Glandorf, Ohio	[48]
Gotha, Thuringia	Gotha, Florida	[6]
Hamburg	Hamburg, New York	[10]
Hanover, Lower Saxony	Hanover, Pennsylvania	[10]
Heidelberg, Baden-Württemberg	Heidelberg, Pennsylvania	[10]
Hohenlinden, Bavaria	Lynden, Washington	[36] named for the poem Hohenlinden by Thomas Campbell which is about the Battle of Hohenlinden
Jena, Thuringia	Jena, Alabama	[88]
Jena, Thuringia	Jena, Louisiana	
Karlsruhe, Baden-Württemberg	Karlsruhe, North Dakota	[22]
Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein	Kiel, Wisconsin	[23]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Landau, Rhineland-Palatinate	Lando, South Carolina	[9]
Lastrup, Lower Saxony	Lastrup, Minnesota	
Leipzig, Saxony	Leipsic, Ohio	[48]
Lennep, North Rhine-Westphalia	Lennep, Montana	[16]
Lübeck, Schleswig-Holstein	Lubec, Maine	[89]
Lützen, Saxony-Anhalt	Lutsen Township, Minnesota	[20] named for the Battle of Lützen (1632)
Mannheim, Baden-Württemberg	Manheim, Pennsylvania	[10]
Mainz, Rhineland-Palatinate	Mentz, New York	[10]
Marne, Schleswig-Holstein	Marne, Iowa	[50]
Marne, Schleswig-Holstein	Marne, Michigan	
Melle, Lower Saxony	New Melle, Missouri	[2]
Meppen, Lower Saxony	Meppen, Illinois	[19]
Minden, North Rhine-Westphalia	Minden, Louisiana	[4]
Münster, North Rhine-Westphalia	Muenster, Texas	[51]
Munich, Bavaria	Munich, North Dakota	[22]
Neuburg an der Donau, Bavaria	Newberg, Oregon	[55]
Neu-Ulm, Bavaria	New Ulm, Minnesota	
Niederfrohna, Saxony	Frohna, Missouri	[2]
Norden, Lower Saxony	Norden, Nebraska	[35]
Offenburg, Baden-Württemberg	New Offenburg, Missouri	[73]
Oldenburg, Lower Saxony	Oldenburg, Indiana	[15]
Olpe, North Rhine-Westphalia	Olpe, Kansas	[31]
Paderborn, North Rhine-Westphalia	Paderborn, Illinois	[19]
Paitzdorf, Thuringia	Uniontown, Missouri	original name of Uniontown was Paitzdorf
Potsdam, Brandenburg	Potsdam, New York	[10]
Rheinberg, North Rhine-Westfalia	Reinbeck, Iowa	[50]
Rheydt, North Rhine-Westphalia	Rheiderland Township, Minnesota	[20]
Riegel am Kaiserstuhl, Baden-Württemberg	New Riegel, Ohio	[48]
Seelitz, Saxony	Seelitz, Missouri	
Stendal, Saxony-Anhalt	Stendal, Indiana	[15]
Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg	Stuttgart, Arkansas	
Trier, Rhineland-Palatinate	New Trier, Minnesota	[20]
Ulm, Baden-Württemberg	New Ulm, Texas	
Wartburg Castle, Thuringia	Wartburg, Tennessee	[9]
Weimar, Thuringia	Weimar, Texas	
Weingarten, Württemberg	Weingarten, Missouri	[2]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Weinsberg, Baden-Württemberg	Winesburg, Ohio	[48]
Welda, North Rhine-Westphalia	Welda, Kansas	[31]
Wittenberg, Saxony-Anhalt	Wittenberg, Missouri	[2]
Worms, Rhineland-Palatinate	Worms, Nebraska	[35]
Zell am Harmersbach, Baden-Württemberg	Zell, Missouri	[2]

Greece

For more cities in Greece, see the Ancient world section below.

Place	Namesake	Notes
Athens	Athens, Alabama	
Athens	Athens, Georgia	[10]
Athens	Athens, Ohio	
Athens	Athens, New York	
Athens	Athens, Texas	
Athens	New Athens, Illinois	
Crete	Crete, Illinois	Named after the island where Saint Paul stopped on his way to Rome.[90]
Greece	Greece, New York	
Larissa	Larissa, Texas	[51]
Larissa	Larissa, Arizona	
Nafpaktos (Venetian: Lepanto)	Lepanto, Arkansas	named for the Battle of Lepanto[9]
Tempe	Tempe, Arizona	[91]
Thessaloniki	Salona, Pennsylvania	[56]: 318
Volos	Volo, Illinois	[19]
Rhodes	Rhode Island	There is no direct connection between the two locations despite some debate on the matter. The name appears to derive from the ancient Italian word "Rode," meaning "red," as part of the state was discovered by the Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano, who discovered island of Aquidneck and called it "Rode". However, due to the similarity in the names, the possibility that the name was inspired by the Greek island remains a topic of ongoing discussion.

Honduras

Place	Namesake	Notes
Copán	Copan, Oklahoma	Maya city, now an archaeological site[85]

Hungary

Place	Namesake	Notes
Buda	Buda, Illinois	[19] named before the merger with Pest
Budapest	Budapest, Georgia	[92]
Budapest	Budapest, Missouri	
Szombathely (Latin: Savaria or Sabaria)	Siberia, Indiana	originally meant to be Sabaria, the post office changed the name, apparently thinking it was an error[15]
Tokaj	Tokaj, Georgia	[92]

Iceland

Place	Namesake	Notes
Akranes	Akra Township, North Dakota	[22]
Þingvellir	Thingvalla Township, North Dakota	

India

Place	Namesake	Notes
Almora, Kumaon	Almora, Illinois	[19]
Chennai (Madras), Tamil Nadu	Madras, Oregon	[55] named for a bolt of Madras cloth
Delhi, National Capital Territory	Delhi Township, Michigan	
Delhi, National Capital Territory	Delhi, New York	[10]
Delhi, National Capital Territory	Delhi, California	
Golkonda, Telangana	Golconda, Illinois	[19]
Kolkata, West Bengal	Calcutta, Ohio	[10]
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow, Pennsylvania	
Mumbai (Bombay), Maharashtra	Bombay, New York	[10]
Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	Simla, Colorado	[40]
Vadodara, Gujarat	Baroda, Michigan	[26]
Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh	New Vrindaban, West Virginia	

Indonesia

Place	Namesake	Notes
Jakarta (Batavia)	Batavia, Illinois	
Jakarta (Batavia)	Batavia, New York	

Iran

For cities in Iran, see the Ancient world section below.

Iraq

For more cities in Iraq, see the Ancient world section below.

Place	Namesake	Notes
Baghdad	Bagdad, Arizona	[10]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Baghdad	Bagdad, Florida	
Baghdad	Bagdad, Kentucky	

Ireland

Main article: List of Irish place names in other countries § United States

Place	Namesake	Notes
County Antrim	Antrim County, Michigan	
County Antrim	Antrim, New Hampshire	
Ardmore, County Waterford	Ardmore, Pennsylvania	
Athlone, County Westmeath	Athlone, California	[5]
Avoca, County Wicklow	Avoca, Pennsylvania	
Bandon, County Cork	Bandon, Oregon	[55]
Bantry, County Cork	Bantry, North Dakota	[22]
Carbury, County Kildare	Carbury, North Dakota	[22]
Carrick-on-Suir, County Tipperary	Carrick (Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania	[56]: 179
Cashel, County Tipperary	Cashel Township, Minnesota	[20]
Castlefin, County Donegal	Castle Fin, Illinois	[19]
County Clare	Clare, Michigan	
Clonmel, County Tipperary	Clonmel, Kansas	[31]
Clontarf, Dublin	Clontarf, Minnesota	[20]
Cork	Cork, Georgia[93]	[10]
Croom, County Limerick	Croom, Maryland	[39]
Dollymount, Dublin	Dollymount Township, Minnesota	[20]
County Donegal	Donegal, Pennsylvania	[10]
Donnybrook, Dublin	Donnybrook, North Dakota	[10]
Dromore, County Down	Drumore Township, Pennsylvania	
Dublin	Dublin, California	[10]
Dublin	Dublin, Georgia	[10]
Dublin	Dublin, New Hampshire	
Dublin	Dublin, Ohio	
Dublin	Dublin, Texas	
Duncannon, County Wexford	Duncannon, Pennsylvania	[10]
Dundalk, County Louth	Dundalk, Maryland	[39]
Greencastle, County Donegal	Greencastle, Pennsylvania	[10]
Ireland	Ireland, Indiana	
Kenmare, County Kerry	Kenmare, North Dakota	[22]
Kildare	Kildare, Wisconsin	[10]
Kilkenny	Kilkenny, Minnesota	[10]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Killarney, County Kerry	Killarney, Florida	[6]
Kinsale, County Cork	Kinsale, Virginia	[94]: 210
Letterkenny, County Donegal	Letterkenny Township, Pennsylvania	[56]: 331
Limerick	Limerick, Maine	[10]
Lismore, County Waterford	Lismore, Minnesota	[20]
Lucan, Dublin	Lucan, Minnesota	[20]
Menlo, County Galway	Menlo Park, California	[5]
Monaghan	Monaghan Township, Pennsylvania	
Moville, County Donegal	Moville, Iowa	[50]
Rathdrum, County Wicklow	Rathdrum, Idaho	
County Roscommon	Roscommon, Michigan	[10]
Sligo	Sligo, Pennsylvania	[10]
Tralee, County Kerry	Tralee, West Virginia	[82]
County Tyrone	Tyrone Township, Kent County, Michigan	
County Tyrone	Tyrone Township, Livingston County, Michigan	
Waterford	Waterford, Connecticut	[10]
Waterford	Waterford, Virginia	
Westport, County Mayo	Westport, Wisconsin	[23]
County Wexford	Wexford County, Michigan	
County Wexford	Wexford, Pennsylvania	

Israel

For cities in Israel, see the Ancient world section below.

Italy

For more cities in Italy, see the Ancient world section below.

Place	Namesake	Notes
Aosta Valley	Valdosta, Georgia	[95]
Ancona	Ancona, Illinois	[19]
Anzio	Anzio Acres, North Carolina[96]	[12]
Arcole	Arcola, Missouri	[2] named for the Battle of Arcole
Assisi	Assisi, Illinois	
Asti	Asti, California	[5]
Carrara	Carrara, Nevada	[97]
Como	Como, Missouri	[2]
Cremona	Cremona, Maryland[98]	[39]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Florence	Florence, Alabama	There are many cities in the US named Florence, but this is the only one named after the Italian city. All the others were named after people.[10]
Genoa	Genoa, New York	[10]
Genoa	Genoa, Nebraska	
Genoa	Genoa, Nevada	
Genoa	Genoa, Wisconsin	
Imola	Imola, California	[5]
Italy	Italy, New York	
Italy	Italy, Texas	
La Verna	Alverno, Wisconsin	[23]
Lido di Venezia	Lido Beach, New York	[58]
Lodi	Lodi, New Jersey	
Lodi	Lodi, New York	
Lodi	Lodi, California	
Lodi	Lodi, Wisconsin	[10]
Loreto, Marche	Loretto, Pennsylvania	[10]
Mantua	Mantua, Alabama	[99]
Mantua	Mantua, Ohio	named for the Siege of Mantua (1796–97)[48]
Milan	Milan, Illinois	
Milan	Milan, Michigan	
Milan	Milan, Missouri	
Milan	Milan, New Hampshire	(Potentially named after the Italian city)
Milan	Milan, Ohio	named for the nearby Milan River, which was named after the Italian city
Milan	Milan, Tennessee	[10]
Milan	Milan, Indiana	
Modena	Modena, Missouri	[10]
Modena	Modena, Pennsylvania	
Modena	Modena, Utah	
Mondovì	Mondovi, Wisconsin	[8] named for the Battle of Mondovì
Naples	Naples, Florida	[6]
Naples	Naples, Idaho	[33]
Naples	Naples, New York	[10]
Orvieto	Orvieto, California	
Padua	Padua, Ohio	
Palermo	Palermo, California	[5]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Parma	Parma, Ohio	
Parma	Parma, Idaho	[33]
Pavia	Pavia, Pennsylvania [100]	[56]: 249
Perugia	Perugia, Pennsylvania	
Ravenna	Ravenna, Ohio	[48]
Rome	Rome, Georgia	[3]
Rome	Rome, New York	[58]
Rome	Rome City, Indiana	
Salerno	Port Salerno, Florida	[6]
Salina	Salina, New York	
Savona	Savona, New York	[58]
Sorrento	Sorrento, Louisiana	[4]
Spinetta Marengo	Marengo, Illinois	[10] named for the Battle of Marengo
Spoleto	Spoleto, South Carolina	
Subiaco, Lazio	Subiaco, Arkansas	[9]
Syracuse	Syracuse, New York	
Taranto	Tarentum, Pennsylvania	
Tivoli, Lazio	Tivoli, Texas	[51]
Trento	Trent, Minnesota	[8]
Turin	Turin, Georgia	[3]
Venice	Venice Beach, California	
Venice	Venice, Florida	[6]
Venice	Venice, Illinois	
Venice	Venice, Missouri	
Venice	Venice, Los Angeles	
Verona	Verona, New Jersey	[10]
Verona	Verona, Pennsylvania	
Verona	Verona, Wisconsin	

Japan

Place	Namesake	Notes
Tokyo	Jeddo, Pennsylvania	Jeddo is an anglicization of Edo, the former name of Tokyo[9]
Tokyo	Tokio, North Dakota	Potentially after Tokyo, Japan
Tokyo	Tokio, Texas (Terry County)	Likely, but not certain to be named after Tokyo, Japan[101]
Tokyo	Tokio, Texas (McLennan County)	Name changed to Wiggins during WWII; reverted to Tokio in the late 1980s[102]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Japan	Japan, Missouri	Named after local Church of the Holy Martyrs of Japan.

Jordan

For cities in Jordan, see the Ancient world section below.

Latvia

Place	Namesake	Notes
Riga	Riga, Michigan	[10]
Livonia	Livonia, Indiana	
Livonia	Livonia, Michigan	

Lebanon

For more cities in Lebanon, see the Ancient world section below.

Place	Namesake	Notes
Lebanon	Lebanon, Tennessee	
Lebanon	Lebanon, Missouri	
Lebanon	Lebanon, Connecticut	
Lebanon	Lebanon, Indiana	[15]
Lebanon	Lebanon, New Hampshire	Named for Lebanon, CT
Lebanon	Lebanon, Maine	
Lebanon	Lebanon, Ohio	
Lebanon	Lebanon, Oregon	
Baalbek	Balbec, Indiana	[15]
Mount Lebanon	Mt. Lebanon, Pennsylvania	[103]

Libya

Place	Namesake	Notes
Tripoli	New Tripoli, Pennsylvania	[56]: 315

Lithuania

Place	Namesake	Notes
Vilnius (Polish: Wilno)	Wilno, Minnesota	

Luxembourg

Place	Namesake	Notes
Luxembourg (German: Luxemburg)	Luxemburg, Wisconsin	

Malta

Place	Namesake	Notes
Malta	Malta, Montana	

Mali

Place	Namesake	Notes
Timbuktu	Timbuctoo, California	[5]

Mexico

Place	Namesake	Notes
Acala Municipality, Chiapas	Acala, Texas	[51]
Alvarado, Veracruz	Alvarado, Texas	Mexican–American War reference[104]
Arizpe, Sonora	Arispie Township, Illinois	[19]
Atlixco, Jalisco	Atrisco Land Grant, New Mexico	[41]
Buena Vista, Coahuila	Buena Vista, Michigan	[26] named for the Battle of Buena Vista
Buena Vista, Coahuila	Buena Vista, Mississippi	[105] also named for the Battle of Buena Vista
Buena Vista, Coahuila	Buena Vista Township, New Jersey	[106] named for the Battle of Buena Vista; the neighboring borough of Buena is named for the township
Camargo, Chihuahua	Camargo, Illinois	[19]
Camargo Municipality, Tamaulipas	Camargo, Kentucky	[7]
Chalco de Díaz Covarrubias, state of Mexico	Chalco, Nebraska	[9]
Churubusco, Federal District	Churubusco, Indiana	named for the Battle of Churubusco[15]
Córdoba, Veracruz	Cordova, Alabama	[107]
Durango City, Durango	Durango, Colorado	[40]
La Paz, Baja California Sur	La Paz, Arizona	[108]
León, Guanajuato	Leon, Monroe County, Wisconsin	[23]
Magdalena Contreras, Federal District	Contreras, Indiana	named after the Battle of Contreras[15]
Matamoros, Tamaulipas	Matamoras, Ohio	[48] Mexican–American War reference
Matamoros, Tamaulipas	Matamoras, Pennsylvania	
Mexico	Mexico, Maine	[109]
Mexico	Mexico, Missouri	
Ciudad Mier, Tamaulipoas	Mier, Indiana	[15]
Monterrey, Nuevo León	Monterey, Indiana	named for Battle of Monterrey[15]
Parral, Chihuahua	Parral, Ohio	[48]
Perote, Veracruz	Perote, Alabama	[9]
Saltillo, Coahuila	Saltillo, Indiana	[15] Mexican–American War reference
Talpa de Allende, Jalisco	Talpa, New Mexico	[41]
Tampico, Tamaulipas	Tampico, Washington	[36]
Taxco, Guerrero	Tasco, Kansas	[9]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Toluca, state of Mexico	Toluca, Illinois	[19]
Veracruz, Veracruz	Vera Cruz, Indiana	[15]
Xalapa, Veracruz	Jalapa, Tennessee	[110]

Morocco

Place	Namesake	Notes
Essaouira	Mogadore, Ohio	[48]
Casablanca	Casablanca, North Carolina[111]	[12]
Morocco	Morocco, Indiana	
Tangier	Tangier, Virginia	[94]: 24

Myanmar

Place	Namesake
Inwa	Ava, New York[58]
Mandalay	Mandalay, Louisiana[112][9]

Netherlands

Place	Namesake	Notes
Almelo	New Almelo, Kansas[113]	[9]
Amsterdam	Amsterdam, Georgia	[3]
Amsterdam	Amsterdam, Missouri	[73]
Amsterdam	Amsterdam, Montana	[1]
Amsterdam	Amsterdam, New Jersey	[83]
Amsterdam	Amsterdam (city), New York	[58]
Amsterdam	Amsterdam (town), New York	[58]
Amsterdam	Amsterdam, Ohio	[48]
Amsterdam	Amsterdam, Pennsylvania	[56]
Amsterdam	Amsterdam, Texas	[51]
Amsterdam	Amsterdam, Virginia	[114]
Amsterdam	New Amsterdam, Indiana	[15]
Amsterdam	New Amsterdam, Wisconsin	[8]
Arnhem	Arnheim, Michigan	[9]
Bergen (North Holland) or Bergen-op-Zoom	Bergenfield, New Jersey	[83] may just have meant "hills"
Bergen (North Holland) or Bergen-op-Zoom	North Bergen, New Jersey	[83] may just have meant "hills"
Borculo	Borculo, Michigan	[1]
Breukelen	Brooklyn, New York	[10]
Breda	Breda, Iowa	[8]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Brielle	Brielle, New Jersey	[83]
Delft	Delft, Minnesota	[20]
Drenthe	Drenthe, Michigan	[26]
Friesland	Friesland, Wisconsin	[1]
Friesland	Vriesland, Michigan	[26]
Gelderland	Guilderland, New York	[58]
's-Gravenzande	Gravesend, New York	[1] see also Gravesend, England
Groningen	Groningen, Minnesota	[20]
Haarlem	Harlem, New York	[1]
The Hague	Hague, New York	[10]
The Hague	Hague, North Dakota	[1]
Harlingen	Harlingen, New Jersey	[1]
Harlingen	Harlingen, Texas	[1]
Heemstede	Hempstead, New York	[58]
Leiden	Leyden, Massachusetts	[10]
Leiden	Leyden, New York	[10]
Leiden	Leyden, Wisconsin	[8]
Middelburg	Middleborough, Massachusetts	[1]
Middelburg	Middleburgh, New York	[1]
Nijmegen	Nijmegen, North Carolina[115]	[12]
Noordeloos	Noordeloos, Michigan[116]	[1]
Oostburg	Oostburg, Wisconsin	[8]
Overijssel	Overisel, Michigan	[26]
Rotterdam	Rotterdam (town), New York	[10]
Rotterdam	Rotterdam (CDP), New York	[10]
South Holland (Zuid-Holland)	South Holland, Illinois	[19]
Utrecht	New Utrecht, New York	[1]
Venlo	Venlo, North Dakota[117]	[22]
Vlissingen	Flushing, New York	[10]
Zeeland	Zeeland, Michigan	[1]
Zeeland	Zeeland, North Dakota	
Zutphen	Zutphen, Michigan[118]	[1]
Zwolle	Zwolle, Louisiana	[1]

Norway

Place	Namesake	Notes
Arendal	Arendal Township, Minnesota	[20]
Aurdal	Aurdal Township, Minnesota	[20]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Bergen	Bergen, New Jersey	may be Bergen op Zoom, Netherlands[83]
Bergen	Bergen, New York	[58]
Bygland	Bygland Township, Minnesota	[20]
Dovre	Dovray, Minnesota	[20]
Drammen	Drammen, Wisconsin	[23]
Eidsvoll	Eidsvold Township, Minnesota	[20]
Folden	Folden Township, Minnesota	[20]
Fossum, Telemark	Fossum Township, Minnesota	[20]
Fron	Frohn Township, Minnesota	[20]
Hamar	Hamar, North Dakota[119]	[22]
Hammerfest	Hammerfest, North Dakota	[22]
Heddal	Hitterdal, Minnesota	[20]
Hoffland	Hovland, Minnesota	[20]
Kongsberg	Kongsberg, North Dakota[120]	[121]
Lier, Buskerud	Leer, Michigan	[26]
Nedstrand	Nerstrand, Minnesota	[20]
Norway	Norway, Maine	[122]
Norway	Norway, Illinois	
Norum Parish, Vestland	Norum, North Dakota	[123]
Oslo	Oslo, Minnesota	[20]
Paulsbo (a farm)	Poulsbo, Washington	[124]
Sandnes	Sandnes Township, Minnesota	[20]
Solum	New Solum Township, Minnesota	[20]
Solør	Soler Township, Minnesota	[20]
Stavanger	Stavanger, Illinois	[19]
Sundal	Sundal Township, Minnesota	[20]
Trondheim (formerly Nidaros)	Nidaros Township, Minnesota	[20]
Trysil	Trysil, North Dakota[125]	[22]
Tynset	Tynsid Township, Minnesota	[20]

Pakistan

Place	Namesake	Notes
Kalat	Kelat, Kentucky	T. J. Smith, local school teacher, suggested the name of the capital of Balochistan when asked for a unique name[7]
Lahore	Lahore, Virginia	

Palestine

Place	Namesake	Notes
Palestine	Palestine, Illinois	The city of Palestine, Texas was named after Palestine, Illinois.[126]
Palestine	Palestine, Ohio	
Palestine	East Palestine, Ohio	Named "East Palestine" because another Palestine in Ohio was already incorporated.

For cities in Palestinian territory, see the Ancient world section below.

Panama

Place	Namesake	Notes
Colón	Colon, Michigan	[8]
Panama City	Panama City, Florida	[6]
Portobelo, Colón	Portobello, Maryland[127]	[39]

Peru

Place	Namesake	Notes
Callao	Callao, Utah	[61]
Callao	Callao, Missouri	[61]
Cerro de Pasco	Pasco, Washington	[36]
Cusco	Cuzco, Indiana	[15]
Lima	Lima, Ohio	[48]
Peru	Peru, Nebraska	[128]
Peru	Peru, Illinois	[128]
Peru	Peru, New York	[128]
Peru	Peru, Indiana	[128]
Peru	Peru, Kansas	[128]
Peru	Peru, Pennsylvania	[128]
Peru	Peru, Vermont	[128]
Peru	Peru, Maine	[128]
Peru	Peru, Iowa	[128]
Peru	Peru, West Virginia	[128]
Peru	Peru, Massachusetts	[128]
Peru	Peru Township, Morrow County, Ohio	[128]

Philippines

Place	Namesake	Notes
Manila	Manila, Arkansas	
Manila	Manila, Utah	[61]
Pateros	Pateros, Washington	

Poland

Place	Namesake	Notes
Częstochowa	Cestohowa, Texas	
Elbląg (German: Elbing)	Elbing, Kansas	[31]
Gdańsk (German: Danzig)	Danzig, North Dakota	
Gniezno	Gnesen Township, Minnesota	[20]
Kłodzko (German: Glatz)	New Glatz, Maryland[129]	[39]
Kraków	Krakow, Wisconsin	[23]
Lublin	Lublin, Wisconsin	[23]
Miasteczko Krajeńskie (German: Friedheim)	Friedheim, Missouri	[2]
Opole	Opole, Minnesota	[130]
Poznań (German: Posen)	Posen, Illinois	[19]
Poznań (German: Posen)	Posen, Michigan	[131]
Radom	Radom, Illinois	[19]
Szczecin (German: Stettin)	Stettin, Wisconsin	[69]
Tarnów	Tarnov, Nebraska	[35]
Toruń	Torun, Wisconsin	
Warsaw	Warsaw, Illinois	
Warsaw	Warsaw, Indiana	[15]
Warsaw	Warsaw, Missouri	
Warsaw	Warsaw, Minnesota	
Warsaw	Warsaw, New York	
Wrocław (German: Breslau)	Breslau, Texas	
Poland	Poland, Herkimer County, New York	There are several U.S. places named Poland, but this is the only one named after the country. The rest are named after people, Poland, Ohio (named after a person), or in Poland, Maine's very unusual case, a song.

Portugal

Place	Namesake	Notes
Lisbon	Lisbon, Connecticut	
Lisbon	Lisbon, Florida	
Lisbon	Lisbon, Illinois	
Lisbon	Lisbon, Indiana	
Lisbon	Lisbon, Iowa	
Lisbon	Lisbon, Louisiana	
Lisbon	Lisbon, Maine	[10]
Lisbon	Lisbon, Maryland	

Place	Namesake	Notes
Lisbon	Lisbon, Missouri	
Lisbon	Lisbon, New Hampshire	
Lisbon	Lisbon, New York	
Lisbon	Lisbon, North Dakota	
Lisbon	Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio	
Lisbon	Lisbon, Clark County, Ohio	
Lisbon	Lisbon, Waukesha County, Wisconsin	
Lisbon	Lisbon, Juneau County, Wisconsin	
Lisbon	New Lisbon, Henry County, Indiana	
Lisbon	New Lisbon, Randolph County, Indiana	
Lisbon	New Lisbon, New Jersey	
Lisbon	New Lisbon, New York	
Lisbon	New Lisbon, Wisconsin	

Romania

Place	Namesake	Notes
Transylvania	Transylvania County, North Carolina	

Russia

Place	Namesake	Notes
Arkhangelsk	Sitka, Alaska	[10] original name of Sitka was New Arkhangelsk
Borodino	Borodino, New York	[10] named for the Battle of Borodino
Moscow Kremlin	Kremlin, Oklahoma	[85]
Liebental (Lubonironvka)	Liebenthal, Kansas	Volga German settlement[31]
Marks (Katharinenstadt)	Catharine, Kansas	Volga German settlement[31]
Moscow	Moscow, Idaho	
Moscow	Moscow Mills, Missouri	
Moscow	Moscow, Texas	[10]
Moscow	Moscow, Tennessee	
Moscow	Moscow, Ohio	
Obermunjor (Kriwowskoje)	Munjor, Kansas	Volga German settlement
Pfeifer (Gnilushka)	Pfeifer, Kansas	Volga German settlement[31]
Saint Petersburg	St. Petersburg, Florida	[6]
Schoenchen (Paninskaja)	Schoenchen, Kansas	Volga German settlement[31]
Sovetsk, Kaliningrad Oblast	Tilsit, Missouri	[2]

Saudi Arabia

Place	Namesake	Notes
Mecca	Mecca, California	
Mecca	Mecca, Ohio	
Medina	Medina, Ohio	[48]
Medina	Medina, Minnesota	

Serbia

Place	Namesake	Notes
Belgrade	Belgrade, Maine	
Belgrade	Belgrade, Montana	[16]
Belgrade	Belgrade, Missouri	[132]
Belgrade	Belgrade, Nebraska	[133]

Singapore

Place	Namesake	Notes
Singapore	Singapore, Michigan	[134]

Slovakia

Place	Namesake	Notes
Nitra	Nitra, Georgia	[92]
Slovak	Slovak, Arkansas	Named after the country.

Slovenia

Place	Namesake	Notes
Idrija	New Idria, California	[5]
Travnik, Loški Potok	Traunik, Michigan	[26]

South Africa

Place	Namesake	Notes
Johannesburg	Johannesburg, California	[10]
Kimberley, Northern Cape	Kimberly, Missouri	[2]
Ladysmith, KwaZulu-Natal	Ladysmith, Virginia	
Pretoria	Pretoria, Georgia[135]	[3]
Randburg	Randsburg, California	[10]

Spain

Place	Namesake	Notes
A Coruña	Corunna, Michigan	[10]
Aledo, Murcia	Aledo, Illinois	chosen from a geographical dictionary[19]
Alhambra (a building)	Alhambra, California	[5]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Alhambra (a building)	Alhambra, Illinois	
Almadén	New Almaden, California	[10]
Altura, Castellón	Altura, Minnesota	[20]
Ávila	Avilla, Indiana	[15]
Barcelona	Barcelona, New York	[58]
Cádiz	Cadiz, Indiana	
Cádiz	Cadiz, Kentucky	
Cádiz	Cadiz, Ohio	[10]
Cartagena	Carthagena, Ohio	
Córdoba, Andalusia	Cordova, Nebraska	[10]
Galisteo, Cáceres, Extremadura	Galisteo, New Mexico	[41]
Granada	Granada, Minnesota	[20]
Iberia	Iberia, Missouri	
Laredo, Cantabria	Laredo, Texas	[10]
León	Leon, New York	[58]
León	Leon, Oklahoma	
Loja, Granada	Loxa, Illinois	[19]
Madrid	Madrid, Alabama	
Madrid	Madrid, Colorado	
Madrid	Madrid, Maine	
Madrid	Madrid, Nebraska	
Madrid	Madrid, New Mexico	
Madrid	Madrid, New York	
Madrid	New Madrid, Missouri	[10]
Málaga	Malaga, New Jersey	[10]
Málaga	Malaga, New Mexico	
Mahón	Port Mahon, Delaware	[78]
Oviedo	Oviedo, Florida	[6]
Palos de la Frontera	Palos Park, Illinois	[19]
Segovia	Segovia, Texas[136]	[51]
Seville	Seville, Florida	
Seville	Seville, Ohio	[48]
Toledo	Toledo, Ohio	[48]
Valencia	Valencia, New Mexico	
Valencia	Valencia, Pennsylvania	
Valencia	Valencia West, Arizona	
Valencia	Valencia, California	
Zaragoza	Saragossa, Alabama	

Sudan

Place	Namesake	Notes
Dongola	Dongola, Illinois	[64]
Khartoum	Khartoum, California[137]	[9]
Sudan	Sudan, Texas	
Wadi Halfa	Halfa, Iowa	[8]

Sweden

Place	Namesake	Notes
Alsen	Alsen, South Dakota	
Älvsborg fortress	Elsinboro Township, New Jersey	[83]
Arboga	Arboga, California	[5]
Borgholm	Borgholm Township, Minnesota	[20]
Boxholm	Boxholm, Iowa	[50]
Dannemora	Dannemora, New York	[10]
Falun	Falun Township, Minnesota	[20]
Forsby	Forsby, North Dakota	[22]
Gothenburg	Gothenburg, Nebraska	[35]
Gävle	Galva, Illinois	[19]
Kalmar	Calmar, Iowa	[50]
Karlstad	Karlstad, Minnesota	[20]
Karlsborg	Carlsborg, Washington	
Linsell	Linsell Township, Minnesota	[20]
Lund	Lund, Wisconsin	
Malmö	Malmo, Nebraska	[35]
Malung	Malung Township, Minnesota	[20]
Mora	Mora, Minnesota	[20]
Nora	Nora, Indianapolis, Indiana	[15]
Ronneby	Ronneby, Minnesota	[20]
Skåne	Skanee, Michigan	[138]
Stockholm	Stockholm, New York	
Sweden	Sweden, Maine	[139]
Sweden	Sweden, New York	
Taberg	Taberg, New York	[58]
Uppsala	Upsala, Minnesota	[20]

Switzerland

Place	Namesake	Notes
Altdorf	Altorf, Illinois	[19]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Bern	Berne, Indiana	[15]
Bern	New Bern, North Carolina	
Geneva	Geneva, Idaho	[33]
Geneva	Geneva, Illinois	
Geneva	Geneva, New York	[10]
Geneva	Geneva, Pennsylvania	
Geneva	Geneva Lake, Wisconsin	
Geneva	Lake Geneva, Wisconsin	
Glarus	New Glarus, Wisconsin	[23]
Hallau	Hallam, Nebraska	clerical error by post office changed the proposed name[140]
Interlaken	Interlaken, California	
Kloten	Kloten, Wisconsin	[23]
Langnau im Emmental	Langnau, Kentucky	[7]
Lausanne	Lausanne Township, Pennsylvania	[10]
Lenzburg	Lenzburg, Illinois	[19]
Lucerne	Lucerne, Indiana	[15]
Maienfeld	Mayfield, Wisconsin	[23]
Metzerlen-Mariastein	Maria Stein, Ohio	
Neuchâtel	Neuchatel, Kansas	
Rütli	Gruetli-Laager, Tennessee	[110]
Vevey	Vevay, Indiana	[10]
Winterthur	Winterthur, Delaware	[78]
Zurich	Zurich, Kansas	[31]

Syria

For cities in Syria, see the Ancient world section below.

Tunisia

For cities in Tunisia, see the Ancient world section below.

Turkey

For more cities in Turkey, see the Ancient world section below.

Place	Namesake	Notes
Ankara	Angora, Minnesota	[20]

Ukraine

Place	Namesake	Notes
Balta	Balta, North Dakota	[22]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Kyiv	Kief, North Dakota	[22]
Odesa	Odessa, Texas	[10]
Odesa	Odessa, Washington	
Selz (now Lymanske)	Selz, North Dakota (Emmons County)	[22]
Sevastopol	Sebastopol, California	
Sevastopol	Sebastopol, Michigan	
Sevastopol	Sevastopol, Wisconsin	The town clerk incorrectly registered a "v" instead of a "b" and it was never changed [141]
Straßburg (now Kuchurhan, Rozdilna Raion)	Strasburg, North Dakota[142]	Straßburg was named after the city in Alsace[22]

United Kingdom

British Overseas Territories

Place	Namesake	Notes
Longwood, Saint Helena	Longwood, Missouri	Place where Napoleon lived during his second exile.[2]

Crown Dependencies

Place	Namesake	Notes
Saint Clement, Jersey	Clements, Maryland	[39]

England

Place	Namesake	Notes
Abingdon-on-Thames, Oxfordshire	Abingdon, Maryland	[39]
Acton, London	Acton, Maine	[10]
Alton, Hampshire	Alton, New Hampshire	[10]
Amesbury, Wiltshire	Amesbury, Massachusetts	[10]
Great and Little Amwell, Hertfordshire	East Amwell Township, New Jersey	[9]
Andover, Hampshire	Andover, Massachusetts	[10]
Ashburnham, East Sussex	Ashburnham, Massachusetts	[9]
Ashton	Ashton, South Dakota	[62] needs disambiguation
Aston, Oxfordshire	Aston Township, Pennsylvania	
Attleborough, Norfolk	Attleboro, Massachusetts	[10]
Barnstaple, Devon	Barnstable, Massachusetts	[10]
Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire	Barton, Maryland	[39]
Bath, Somerset	Bath, Maine	[10]
Battle, East Sussex	Battle, Maryland[143]	[39]
Beddington, Greater London	Beddington, Maine	[89]
Bedminster, Bristol	Bedminster, New Jersey	[83]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Beenham, Berkshire	Beenham, New Mexico[144]	[41]
Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland	Berwick, Maine	[10]
Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire	Beverly, Massachusetts	[10]
Bexley, Greater London	Bexley, Ohio	[48]
Bideford, Devon	Biddeford, Maine	[10]
Billericay, Essex	Billerica, Massachusetts	[10]
Birmingham, West Midlands	Birmingham, Alabama	[10]
Birmingham, West Midlands	Birmingham, Iowa	
Birmingham, West Midlands	Birmingham, Michigan	
Birmingham, West Midlands	Birmingham, Missouri	
Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire	Blenheim, South Carolina	[9]
Boothby, Lincolnshire	Boothbay, Maine	
Boston, Lincolnshire	Boston, Massachusetts	There are several towns and cities named Boston in the US, but this is the only one named after the one in England. All the others were named after this city or a person named Boston.[10]
Bowdon, Greater Manchester	Bowdon, North Dakota	[22]
Boxford, Suffolk	Boxford, Massachusetts	[10]
Bradford, West Yorkshire	Bradford, Massachusetts	[10]
Braintree, Essex	Braintree, Massachusetts	[10]
Brampton, Carlisle, Cumbria	Brampton, Michigan	[8]
Brentford, Greater London	Branford, Connecticut	[10]
Brentwood, Essex	Brentwood, California	[10]
Brentwood, Essex	Brentwood, New Hampshire	
Brentwood, Essex	Brentwood, New York	
Bridgwater, Somerset	Bridgewater Township, New Jersey	[83]
Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire	Burlington, New Jersey	[10]
Brighton, East Sussex	Brighton, Alabama	[10]
Brighton, East Sussex	New Brighton, Pennsylvania	
Brimfield, Herefordshire	Brimfield, Massachusetts	[9]
Brinklow, Warwickshire	Brinklow, Maryland	[39]
Bristol	Bristol, Tennessee	[10]
Bristol	Bristol, Indiana	
Bromley, Greater London	Bromley, Kentucky	[7]
Broseley, Shropshire	Broseley, Missouri	[2]
Brunswick (Hove), East Sussex	Brunswick, Missouri	[2][73]
Buckingham, Buckinghamshire	Buckingham, Pennsylvania	
Bude, Cornwall	Bude, Mississippi	

Place	Namesake	Notes
Burton upon Trent, Staffordshire	Burton, Illinois	[19]
Bury, Greater Manchester	Woodbury, New Jersey	
Buxton, Norfolk	Buxton, Maine	[89]
Calne, Wiltshire	Caln Township, Pennsylvania	[56]: 331
Cambridge, Cambridgeshire	Cambridge, Massachusetts	[10]
Canterbury, Kent	Canterbury, Connecticut	[10]
Carlisle, Cumbria	Carlisle, Pennsylvania	[10]
Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire	Chalfont, Pennsylvania	[56]: 307
Chatham, Kent	Chatham, Massachusetts	
Chatsworth, Derbyshire	Chatsworth, Illinois	[19]
Chelmsford, Essex	Chelmsford, Massachusetts	[10]
Chelsea, London	Chelsea, Massachusetts	[10]
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire	Cheltenham, Maryland	
Chester, Cheshire	Chester, Illinois	[19]
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	Chesterfield Township, New Jersey	[83]
Chichester, West Sussex	Upper Chichester Township, Pennsylvania	[56]: 331
Chilham/Chilham Castle, Kent	Chillum, Maryland	[39]
Chilmark, Wiltshire	Chilmark, Massachusetts	[10]
Chipping Barnet, Greater London	Barnet, Vermont	[10]
Claremont (country house), Surrey	Claremont, Virginia	[94]: 200
Clifton, Bristol	Clifton, North Dakota[145]	[22]
Coalville, Leicestershire	Coalville, Utah	[61]
Cobham, Surrey	Cobham, Albemarle County, Virginia	[94]: 25
Colchester, Essex	Colchester, Connecticut	[10]
Coventry, West Midlands	Coventry, Connecticut	[10]
Crewe, Cheshire	Crewe, Virginia	[94]: 152
Croydon, Greater London	Croydon, New Hampshire	[10]
Danbury, Essex	Danbury, Connecticut	[10]
Danby, North Yorkshire	Danby, Vermont	[10]
Darlington, County Durham	Darlington, Indiana	[15]
Dartmouth, Devon	Dartmouth, Massachusetts	[10]
Deal, Kent	Deal, New Jersey	[10]
Dedham, Essex	Dedham, Massachusetts	[10]
Deptford, Greater London	Deptford Township, New Jersey	[10]
Derby, Derbyshire	Derby, Connecticut	[10]
Dorchester, Dorset	Dorchester, Boston, Massachusetts	[10]
Dover, Kent	Dover, Delaware	[10]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Dover, Kent	Dover, New Jersey	
Dunstable, Bedfordshire	Dunstable, Massachusetts	[10]
Durham, County Durham	Durham, Connecticut	[10]
Duxbury Hall, Lancashire	Duxbury, Massachusetts	[9]
East Ardsley, West Yorkshire	Ardsley, New York	[58]
Easton Neston, Northamptonshire	Easton, Pennsylvania	[56]: 47
Easton Neston, Northamptonshire	Easton, Massachusetts	
East Raynham, Norfolk	Raynham, Massachusetts	
Edgeley, Greater Manchester	Edgeley, North Dakota	[22]
Edgmond, Shropshire	Edgmont Township, Pennsylvania	[56]: 331
Enfield Town, Greater London	Enfield, Connecticut	
Epping, Essex	Epping, New Hampshire	[10]
Epsom, Surrey	Epsom, New Hampshire	[10]
Epworth, Lincolnshire	Epworth, Iowa	[50]
Eton, Berkshire	Eton, Georgia	[3]
Evesham, Worcestershire	Evesham Township, New Jersey	[83]
Exeter, Devon	Exeter, New Hampshire	[10]
Falmouth, Cornwall	Falmouth, Massachusetts	
Farmington, Gloucestershire	Farmington, Connecticut	[10]
Farnham, Surrey	Farnham, Virginia	[94]: 173
Foxhall, Suffolk	Foxton, Colorado	[40]
Framlingham, Suffolk	Framingham, Massachusetts	[10]
Glastonbury, Somerset	Glastonbury, Connecticut	[10]
Gloucester, Gloucestershire	Gloucester, Massachusetts	[10]
Gravesend, Kent	Gravesend, New York	[58] see also 's-Gravenzande, Netherlands
Great Barrington, Gloucestershire	Great Barrington, Massachusetts	
Great Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire	Wilbraham, Massachusetts	
Great Yarmouth, Norfolk	Yarmouth, Massachusetts	[10]
Greenwich, Greater London	Greenwich, Connecticut	[10]
Groton, Suffolk	Groton, Massachusetts	[8]
Guildford, Surrey	Guilford, Connecticut	[10]
Much Hadham and Little Hadham, Hertfordshire	Haddam, Connecticut	[9]
Hadleigh, Suffolk	Hadley, Massachusetts	
Halifax, West Yorkshire	Halifax, Massachusetts	
Hampstead, Greater London	Hampstead, New Hampshire	[10]
Hampton, London	Hampton, New Hampshire	[10]
Harpswell, Lincolnshire	Harpswell, Maine	[10]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Harrogate, North Yorkshire	Harrogate, Tennessee	[9]
Harwich, Essex	Harwich Port, Massachusetts	[10]
Hastings, East Sussex	Hastings-on-Hudson, New York	[58]
Hatfield, Hertfordshire	Hatfield, Massachusetts	[10] needs disambiguation
Haverhill, Suffolk	Haverhill, Massachusetts	[10]
Haworth, West Yorkshire	Haworth, New Jersey	[83]
Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire	Hempstead, New York	[10]
Hereford, Herefordshire	Hereford, South Dakota	[62] named for the breed of cattle, which originated in Herefordshire
Hertford, Hertfordshire	Hartford, Connecticut	[10]
Highgate, Greater London	Highgate, Vermont	[10]
Hillington, Norfolk	Hillington, Wisconsin	neighborhood in Madison, Wisconsin[23]
Hingham, Norfolk	Hingham, Massachusetts	[10]
Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire	Huntingdon, Pennsylvania	
Ilchester, Somerset	Ilchester, Maryland	[39]
Ipswich, Suffolk	Ipswich, Massachusetts	[10]
Islip, Northamptonshire	Islip, New York	[10]
Kennett, Cambridgeshire	Kennett Square, Pennsylvania	[10]
Kenilworth, Warwickshire	Killingworth, Connecticut	
Kensington, Greater London	Kensington, Maryland	
Keswick, Cumbria	Keswick, California	[10]
Kimbolton, Cambridgeshire	Kimbolton, Ohio	[10]
King's Lynn, Norfolk	Lynn, Massachusetts	[10]
Kingston upon Hull, East Riding of Yorkshire	Hull, Massachusetts	[10]
Lancaster, Lancashire	Lancaster, Pennsylvania	[10]
Langley, Berkshire	Langley, South Carolina	[19]
Laxton, Nottinghamshire	Lexington, Massachusetts	[10]
Leamington Spa, Warwickshire	Leamington, Utah	[61]
Leeds, West Yorkshire	Leeds, Alabama	[10]
Leominster, Herefordshire	Leominster, Massachusetts	[10]
Lewes, East Sussex	Lewes, Delaware	[78]
Limington, Somerset	Limington, Maine	[89]
Lincoln, Lincolnshire	Lincoln, Massachusetts	[10]
Lichfield, Staffordshire	Litchfield, Connecticut	[10]
Liverpool, Merseyside	Liverpool, New York	[10]
London	New London, Connecticut	
London	London, Kentucky	[10]

Place	Namesake	Notes
London	New London, Missouri	
London	New London, Wisconsin	
Longton, Staffordshire	Longton, Kansas	[31]
Ludlow, Shropshire	Ludlow, Massachusetts	[10]
Lyme Regis, Dorset	Lyme, Connecticut	[10]
Maidstone, Kent	Maidstone, Vermont	[10]
Maldon, Essex	Malden, Massachusetts	[10]
Malvern, Worcestershire	Malverne, New York	
Malvern, Worcestershire	Malvern Hill, Virginia	Site of The Battle of Malvern Hill, an American Civil war battle
Malvern, Worcestershire	Malvern, Pennsylvania	
Manchester	North Manchester, Indiana	
Manchester	Manchester, Missouri	
Manchester	Manchester, New Hampshire	[10]
Mansfield, Nottinghamshire	Mansfield Township, New Jersey	[83]
Margate, Kent	Margate City, New Jersey	[83]
Marlborough, Wiltshire	Marlborough, Massachusetts	[10]
Marlow, Buckinghamshire	Marlow, New Hampshire	[10]
Matfield, Kent	Matfield Green, Kansas	[31]
Matlock, Derbyshire	Matlock, Iowa	[50]
Mendham, Suffolk	Mendon, Massachusetts	[10]
Meriden, West Midlands	Meriden, Connecticut	
Middlesbrough, North Yorkshire	Middlesboro, Kentucky	[7]
Middlesex, London	West Middlesex, Pennsylvania	
Milford	Milford, Connecticut	[10] needs disambiguation
Modbury, Devon	Madbury, New Hampshire	
Needham Market, Suffolk	Needham, Massachusetts	[10]
Nether Winchendon, Buckinghamshire	Winchendon, Massachusetts	
Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire	Newark, New Jersey	[10]
Newbury, Berkshire	Newbury, Massachusetts	[10]
Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear	Newcastle, Texas	[10]
Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear	New Castle, Pennsylvania	
Newmarket, Suffolk	Newmarket, New Hampshire	[10]
Newstead Abbey, Nottinghamshire	Newstead, New York	
Northampton, Northamptonshire	Northampton, Massachusetts	[10]
Norton, Oxfordshire	Norton, Massachusetts	[10] needs disambiguation
Norwich, Norfolk	Norwich, Connecticut	[10]
Nottingham, Nottinghamshire	Nottingham, New Jersey	

Place	Namesake	Notes
Oakham, Rutland	Oakham, Massachusetts	[10]
Oldham, Greater Manchester	Oldham, South Dakota	[62]
Olney, Buckinghamshire	Olney, Maryland	[39]
Oxford, Oxfordshire	Oxford, Mississippi	[146]
Oxford, Oxfordshire	Oxford, Ohio	[48]
Penn, Buckinghamshire	Penn, North Dakota	[22]
Petersham, London	Petersham, Massachusetts	[9]
Plaistow	Plaistow, New Hampshire	needs disambiguation[9]
Plymouth, Devon	Plymouth, Massachusetts	[10]
Plymouth, Devon	Plymouth, Indiana	
Plymouth, Devon	Plymouth, Minnesota	
Pontefract, West Yorkshire	Pomfret, Connecticut	[10]
Portsmouth, Hampshire	Portsmouth, Virginia	[10]
Preston, Lancashire	Preston, Connecticut	
Raynham, Norfolk	Raynham, Massachusetts	
Reading, Berkshire	Reading, Pennsylvania	[10]
Reigate, Surrey	Ryegate, Vermont	[9]
Reydon, Suffolk	Reydon, Oklahoma	[85]
Richmond, London	Richmond, Virginia	[94]: 227
Ridley, Cheshire	Ridley Park, Pennsylvania	[10]
Ripon, North Yorkshire	Ripon, Wisconsin	[10]
Rochdale, Greater Manchester	Rochdale Village, Queens New York	[58]
Rochester, Kent	Rochester, Massachusetts	[10]
Rowley, East Riding of Yorkshire	Rowley, Massachusetts	[10]
Royal Tunbridge Wells, Kent	Tunbridge, North Dakota[147]	[22]
Rugby, Warwickshire	Rugby, North Dakota	[9]
Runnymede, Surrey	Runnymede, Kansas	[31]
Ryde, Isle of Wight	Ryde, California	[9]
Rye, East Sussex	Rye, New Hampshire	[10]
St Albans, Hertfordshire	St. Albans, Vermont	
Salisbury, Wiltshire	Salisbury, Maryland	[39]
Sandown, Isle of Wight	Sandown, New Hampshire	
Sandwich, Kent	Sandwich, Massachusetts	[10]
Scarborough, North Yorkshire	Scarborough, Maine	[10]
Shadwell, Greater London	Shadwell, Virginia	
Sheffield, South Yorkshire	Sheffield, Massachusetts	[10]
Shrewsbury, Shropshire	Shrewsbury, Massachusetts	[10]
Skelton	Skelton, West Virginia	[82] needs disambiguation

Place	Namesake	Notes
Smithfield, London	Smithfield, Rhode Island	
Somerset	Somerset County, Pennsylvania	
Sotterley, Suffolk	Sotterley (Hollywood, Maryland)	[39]
Southampton, Hampshire	Southampton, New York	[10]
South Norwood, Greater London	Norwood, Massachusetts	[10]
Southwark, London	Southwark, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	[56]: 33
Springfield, Essex	Springfield, Massachusetts	[10]
Stamford, Lincolnshire	Stamford, Connecticut	
Staplehurst, Kent	Staplehurst, Nebraska	[35]
Stockbridge, Hampshire	Stockbridge, Massachusetts	[10]
Stockport, Greater Manchester	Stockport, Ohio	[10]
Stockton-on-Tees, County Durham	Stockton Springs, Maine	[89]
Stourbridge, West Midlands	Sturbridge, Massachusetts	[10]
Stow	Stow, Massachusetts	needs disambiguation[9]
Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire	Stratford, Connecticut	
Sudbury, Suffolk	Sudbury, Massachusetts	[10]
Sunbury-on-Thames, Greater London	Sunbury, Pennsylvania	[56]: 49
Sutton Scarsdale, Derbyshire	Scarsdale, New York	[10]
Taunton, Somerset	Taunton, Massachusetts	[10]
Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire	Tewksbury, Massachusetts	[10]
Thornbury, Gloucestershire	Thornbury Township, Pennsylvania	[56]: 331
Teignmouth, Devon	Tinmouth, Vermont	[9]
Tisbury, Wiltshire	Tisbury, Massachusetts	[10]
Tolland, Somerset	Tolland, Connecticut	[10]
Toppesfield, Essex	Topsfield, Massachusetts	[10]
Topsham, Devon	Topsham, Maine	[10]
Trafford, Greater Manchester	Trafford, Pennsylvania	[148]
Truro, Cornwall	Truro, Massachusetts	[10]
Turton, Lancashire	Turton, South Dakota	[62]
Ventnor, Isle of Wight	Ventnor City, New Jersey	[83]
Wakefield, West Yorkshire	Wakefield, New Hampshire	
Wallingford, Oxfordshire	Wallingford, Pennsylvania	[9]
Wantage, Oxfordshire	Wantage Township, New Jersey	[83]
Wareham, Dorset	Wareham, Massachusetts	[10]
Warminster, Wiltshire	Warminster, Pennsylvania	
Warwick, Warwickshire	Warwick, Pennsylvania	[56]: 244
Wellingborough, Northamptonshire	Willingboro Township, New Jersey	[83]
Wells, Somerset	Wells, Maine	[10]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Wenham Magna, Suffolk	Wenham, Massachusetts	[10]
Westminster, Greater London	Westminster, California	[5] named for the Westminster Assembly
Weymouth, Dorset	Weymouth, Massachusetts	[10]
Wickford, Essex	Wickford, Rhode Island	
Willoughby, Lincolnshire	Williba, Kentucky	[7]
Wilmington, Kent	New Wilmington, Pennsylvania	
Wilmington, Kent	Wilmington, North Carolina	[149]
Wilton, Wiltshire	Wilton, New Hampshire	[10]
Wimbledon, London	Wimbledon, North Dakota	[22]
Winchester, Hampshire	Winchester, Virginia	[94]: 89
Windsor, Berkshire	Windsor, Maine	[10]
Woburn, Bedfordshire	Woburn, Massachusetts	[9]
Woodstock, Oxfordshire	Woodstock, Alabama	[107]
Woolwich, London	Woolwich, Maine	[10]
Worcester, Worcestershire	Worcester, Massachusetts	[10]
Wrentham, Suffolk	Wrentham, Massachusetts	[10]
Wylam, Northumberland	Wylam, Alabama	neighbourhood of Birmingham, AL, also named after a place in England [9]
Wymondham, Norfolk	Windham, Maine	[89]
York, North Yorkshire	York, Pennsylvania	

Northern Ireland

Place	Namesake	Notes
Antrim, County Antrim	Antrim, Ohio	[48]
Armagh	Armagh, Pennsylvania	[10]
Belfast	Belfast, Maine	[10]
Charlemont, County Armagh	Charlemont, Massachusetts	
Coleraine	Colerain, North Carolina	[10]
Derry	Derry, New Hampshire	
Derry	Londonderry, New Hampshire	[10]
Derry	Derry, New Mexico	
Derry	Londonderry, Guernsey County, Ohio	
Derry	Londonderry, Ross County, Ohio	
Derry	Derry, Pennsylvania	[56]
Dungannon	Dungannon, Virginia	[94]: 187
Glenarm, County Antrim	Glenarm, Kentucky[150]	[7]
Lisburn	Lisburn, Pennsylvania	
Lurgan	Lurgan Township, Pennsylvania	[56]: 331

Place	Namesake	Notes
Newry	Newry, Maine	[10]
Rostrevor, County Down	Rostraver Township, Pennsylvania	[56]: 331
Strabane	Straban Township, Pennsylvania	[56]: 331
Ulster	Ulster Township, Pennsylvania	[56]

Scotland

Place	Namesake	Notes
Aberdeen	Aberdeen, Washington	[36]
Aldie Castle, Kinross-shire	Aldie, Virginia	[94]: 124
Alloa	Alloway, New York	[58]
Alloway	Alloway, Maryland[151]	[39]
Ancrum	Ancram, New York	[58]
Ayr, Ayrshire	Mount Ayr, Iowa	[50]
Bannockburn	Bannockburn, Illinois	[19]
Bathgate, West Lothian	Bathgate, North Dakota	
Blair Atholl	Athol, Massachusetts	
Braemore, Highlands	Bremo Bluff, Virginia	[94]: 84
Caledonia, the Roman Empire's name for Scotland	Caledonia, Missouri	
Currie	Currie, Minnesota	[10]
Dumbarton	Dunbarton, New Hampshire	[10]
Dumfries	Dumfries, Virginia	[94]: 166
Dundee	Dundee, Florida	[6]
Dunfermline	Dunfermline, Illinois	[19]
Edinburgh	Edina, Minnesota	
Edinburgh	Edina, Missouri	
Edinburgh	Edinburg, Texas	[10]
Elcho Castle	Elcho, Wisconsin	[23]
Elderslie	Ellerslie, Maryland	[39]
Elgin, Moray	Elgin, Minnesota	[20]
Ettrick, Scottish Borders	Ettrick, Virginia	[94]: 63
Glamis Castle	Glamis, California	[9]
Glasgow	Glasgow, Kentucky	[10]
Glasgow	Glasgow, Missouri	
Glasgow	Glasgow, Virginia	
Glen Coe	Glencoe, Missouri	
Glencoe, Highland	Glencoe, Minnesota	[20]
Glendale, Skye	Glendale, Utah	[61]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Glenelg, Highland	Glenelg, Maryland	[39]
Grampian Mountains	Grampian, Pennsylvania	[56]
Gretna Green	Gretna, Louisiana	
Inverness	Inverness Township, Michigan	[10]
Kelso, Scottish Borders	Kelso, Washington	[36]
Kilmarnock	Kilmarnock, Virginia	[94]: 120
Kilsyth	Kilsyth, West Virginia	[82]
Kilwinning	Kilwinning, Missouri	[2]
Kinross	Kinross Charter Township, Michigan	[26]
Lanark	Lanark, Illinois	[19]
Leith	Leith, North Dakota	[22]
Leven, Fife	Leven Township, Minnesota	[20]
Linlithgow, West Lothian	Lithgow, New York	[58]
Lochbuie, Mull	Lochbuie, Colorado	[40]
Lochgelly, Fife	Lochgelly, West Virginia	[82]
Loudoun, East Ayrshire	Loudoun County, Virginia	
Lower Largo	Largo, Maryland	[39]
Melrose, Scottish Borders	Melrose, Massachusetts	[10]
Montrose, Angus	Montrose, Minnesota	[20]
Muirkirk, East Ayrshire	Muirkirk, Maryland	[39]
Newburgh, Fife	Newburgh (city), New York	[10]
Paisley, Renfrewshire	Paisley, Oregon	[55]
Perth	Perth, New York	[10]
Rothesay, Bute	Rothsay, Minnesota	[20]
Rutherglen	Ruther Glen, Virginia	[94]: 57
Skibo Castle, Sutherland	Skibo, Minnesota	[20]
Stirling	Mount Sterling, Kentucky	[10]
Tantallon Castle, East Lothian	Tantallon, Maryland	[152]
Upper Largo	Largo, Maryland	[39]
Wanlockhead	Wanlock, Illinois	[19]

Wales

Main article: Welsh_place_names_in_other_countries § United_States

Place	Namesake	Notes
Bala	Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania	
Bangor	Bangor, Maine	
Bangor	Bangor, New York	[10]
Brecon	Beacon, Iowa	[50]

Place	Namesake	Notes
Caernarfon	Arvon Township, Michigan	[153]
Caernarfon	Caernarvon Township, Pennsylvania	[10]
Cardiff	Cardiff, Maryland	[39]
Cynwyd	Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania	
Gwynedd	Upper Gwynedd Township	
Haverfordwest	Haverford, Pennsylvania	[10]
Hawarden Castle	Hawarden, Iowa	[50]
Lampeter	Lampeter, Pennsylvania	[10]
Landore	Landore, Idaho	former mining town; now a ghost town [33]
Llandovery	Landover, Maryland	[39]
Milford Haven	Milford, Pennsylvania	[56]: 106
Nantmel	Nantmeal Village, Pennsylvania	[56]: 245
Narberth	Narberth, Pennsylvania	[9]
New Radnor	Radnor, Pennsylvania	[10]
Pembroke	Pembroke, Massachusetts	
Penrhyn Quarry	Penryn, California	[9]
Swansea	Swansea, Massachusetts	[10]
Wales	Wales, Utah	[15]

Uruguay

Place	Namesake	Notes
Montevideo	Montevideo, Minnesota	[20]

Uzbekistan

Place	Namesake	Notes
Samarkand	Samarcand, North Carolina[154]	[9]

Ancient world

Cities that have namesakes because they are biblical or prominent in ancient history are in this section.

Place	Civilization	Modern location	Namesake	Notes
Aleppo	Halaf	Aleppo, Syria	Aleppo, Pennsylvania	[56]: 249
Antioch	Hellenistic	ruins near Antakya, Turkey	Antioch, California	[10]
Antioch	Hellenistic	ruins near Antakya, Turkey	Antioch, Illinois	
Arbela	Assyrian	Erbil, Iraq	Arbela, Missouri	named for the Battle of Arbela, where Alexander decisively defeated the Persian Empire[9]

Place	Civilization	Modern location	Namesake	Notes
Argos	Greek	Argos, Greece	Argos, Indiana	[15]
Ashkelon	Canaanite	Ashkelon, Israel	Ascalon, Georgia	[3]
Babylon	Babylonian	ruins at Hillah, Iraq	Babylon, New York	[10]
Berea	Macedonian	Veria, Greece	Berea, Kentucky	[10]
Bethesda	Judaean	Jerusalem, Israel	Bethesda, Maryland	[155]
Bethany	Hebrew	al-Eizariya, West Bank	Bethany, Missouri	[10]
Bethany	Hebrew	al-Eizariya, West Bank	Bethany, Oregon	[10]
Bethlehem	Hebrew	Bethlehem, West Bank	Bethlehem, Pennsylvania	[10]
Bethphage	Hebrew	Bethphage, Israel	Bethpage, New York	[58]
Bozrah	Hebrew	Bouseira, Jordan	Bozrah, Connecticut	
Carthage	Punic, Berber	Carthage, Tunisia	Carthage, Missouri	
Carthage	Punic, Berber	Carthage, Tunisia	Carthage, Tennessee	Notes: Per the Carthage, Mississippi page, Carthage MS is named for Carthage, TN, and Carthage, TX is named for Carthage, MS... "Carthage[, Mississippi] was established in 1834, and became the county seat. The Harris family were early settlers, and named the town after their former home of Carthage, Tennessee." "When [Carthage, Texas] established in 1848, it was named after Carthage, Mississippi." [156][circular reference]
Carthage	Punic, Berber	Carthage, Tunisia	Carthage, Indiana	
Ancient Corinth	Greek	Corinth, Greece	Corinth, Mississippi	[10]
Damascus	Aramaean	Damascus, Syria	Damascus, Maryland	[39]
Damascus	Aramaean	Damascus, Syria	Damascus, Virginia	[157]
Delphi	Greek	Delphi, Greece	Delphi, Indiana	[15]
Dothan	Hebrew	Tell Dothan – 10 km SW of Jenin, West Bank	Dothan, Alabama	
Egypt		Egypt, Wharton County, Texas	Genesis 42:1--3	
Ekron	Philistine	Kibbutz Revadim, Israel	Ekron, Kentucky	[7]
Endor	Canaanite	Jezreel Valley	Indore, West Virginia	spelling error for the village where the Witch of Endor lived[82]

Place	Civilization	Modern location	Namesake	Notes
Ephesus	Greek	3 km SW of Selçuk, Turkey	Ephesus, Georgia	[3]
Galilee	Hebrew	Northern Israel and Southern Lebanon	New Galilee, Pennsylvania	[158]
Gaza	Philistine	Gaza City, Gaza Strip	Gaza, New Hampshire	[159]
Hebron	Hebrew	Hebron, West Bank	Hebron, Nebraska	[10]
Hebron	Hebrew	Hebron, West Bank	Hebron, Kentucky	[160]
Herculaneum	Samnite	Ercolano, Campania, Italy	Herculaneum, Missouri	[2]
Ikónion	Phrygian	Konya, Turkey	Iconium, Iowa	[50]
Ithaca	Greek	Ithaca, Greece	Ithaca, New York	
Jericho	Natufian	Tell es-Sultan, West Bank	Jerico Springs, MO	
Jericho	Natufian	Tell es-Sultan, West Bank	Jericho, Vermont	[10]
Jerusalem	Hebrew	Jerusalem, Israel	Jerusalem, New York	[10]
Jaffa	Canaanite	Tel Aviv-Yafo, Israel	Joppa, Maryland	[39]
Karnak	Egyptian	Luxor, Egypt	Karnak, Illinois	[64]
Laurium	Greek	Laurium, Greece	Laurium, Michigan	[26]
Marathon	Greek	Marathon, Greece	Marathon, New York	[10]
Memphis	Egyptian	ruins near Mit Rahina, Egypt	Memphis, Missouri	
Memphis	Egyptian	ruins near Mit Rahina, Egypt	Memphis, Tennessee	[110]
Mycenae	Mycenaean Greece	11 km N of Argos, Greece	Mycenae, New York	
Nazareth	Hebrew	Nazareth, Israel	Nazareth, Pennsylvania	[10]
Nineveh	Neo-Assyrian	Mosul, Iraq	Nineveh, New York	[10]
Palmyra	Amorite	Tadmur, Syria	Palmyra, New Jersey	[10]
Pompeii	Oscan	Pompei, Italy	Pompeii, Michigan	
Philippi	Macedonian	near Filippoi, Greece	Philippi, Tennessee[161]	[110]
Samaria	Canaanite	Samaria mountains, West Bank	Samaria, Indiana	[15]
Sardis	Lydian	Sart, Turkey	Sardis, Alabama	[162]
Shiloh	Hebrew	Shiloh, West Bank	Shiloh, Georgia	[10]
Sidon	Phoenician	Sidon, Lebanon	Sidon, Mississippi	[10]
Smyrna	Greek	İzmir, Turkey	Smyrna, Georgia	[10]
Sparta	Greek	Sparta, Greece	Sparta, Georgia	[3]
Sparta	Greek	Sparta, Greece	Sparta, Wisconsin	
Susa	Persian	Shush, Iran	Shushan, New York	[10]
Swenett	Egyptian	Aswan	Syene, Wisconsin[163]	[8]

Place	Civilization	Modern location	Namesake	Notes
Syracuse	Greek	Syracuse, Italy	Syracuse, New York	[10]
Taranto	Greek	Taranto, Italy	Tarentum, Pennsylvania	[10]
Thebes	Egyptian	Luxor, Egypt	Thebes, Illinois	[64]
Timonium	Egyptian	Antirhodos island, Alex andria harbor, Egypt	Timonium, Maryland	incomplete palace built by Mark Antony[39]
Troy	(unknown)	Hisarlik, Turkey	Troy, Alabama	
Troy	(unknown)	Hisarlik, Turkey	Troy, Illinois	
Troy	(unknown)	Hisarlik, Turkey	Troy, Michigan	
Troy	(unknown)	Hisarlik, Turkey	Troy, Missouri	
Troy	(unknown)	Hisarlik, Turkey	Troy, New York	[10]
Troy	(unknown)	Hisarlik, Turkey	Troy, Wisconsin	
Troy	(unknown)	Hisarlik, Turkey	East Troy, Wisconsin	
Tekoa	Hebrew	Tuqu', West Bank	Tekoa, Washington	[36]
Tyre	Phoenician	Tyre, Lebanon	Tyre, New York	[58]
Utica	Phoenician	Bizerte Governorate, Tunisia	Utica, New York	[10]

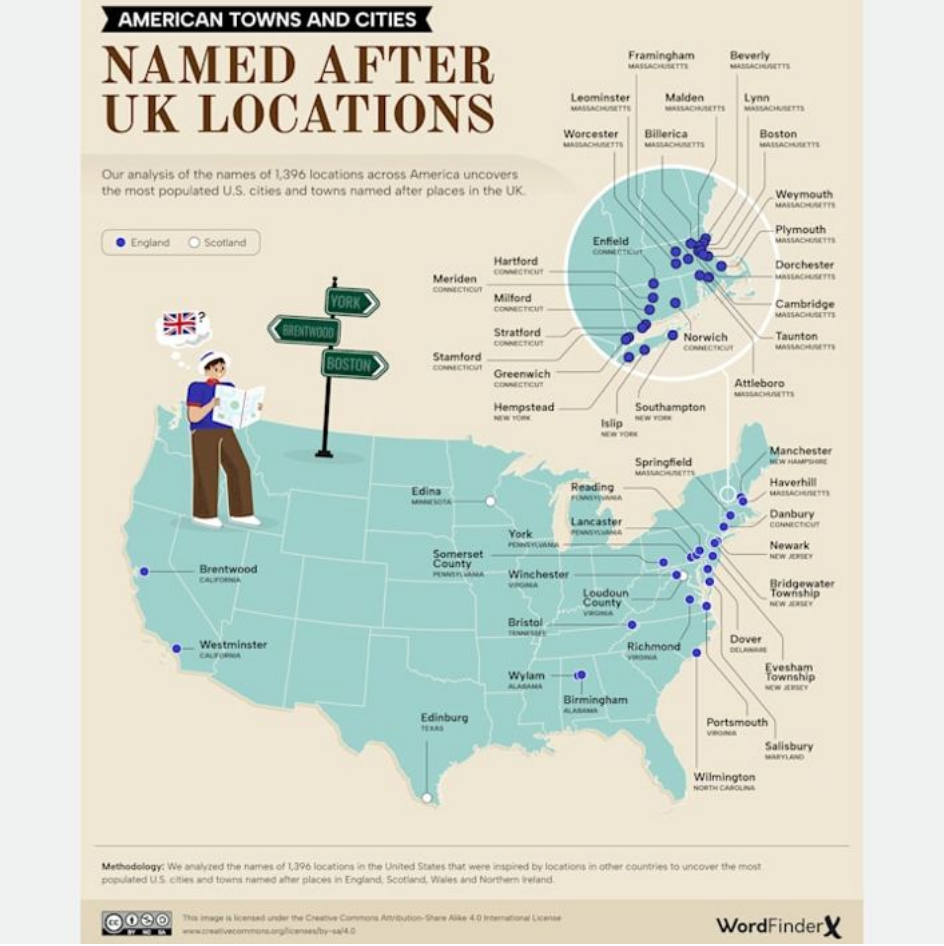


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Figure — reproduced from the source document.

New York City Location within the federal enclave aka U.S. Territorial state of New York	New York City Location within the federal enclave aka U.S. Territorial state of New York
Coordinates: 40°42′46″N 74°0′22″W	Coordinates: 40°42′46″N 74°0′22″W
Country	United States
State	U.S. state of New York
Settled	1624 (401 years ago)
Consolidated	1898 (127 years ago)
Named after	York, England through James, Duke of York
Constituent counties or boroughs	Bronx (the Bronx) Kings (Brooklyn) New York (Manhattan) Queens (Queens) Richmond (Staten Island)
NYC Government	NYC Government
• Type	Strong mayor–council
• Body	New York City Council
• Mayor	Eric Adams (D)

Designated Regions of “The City” are:

Downstate New York New York City Long Island Hudson Valley - Lower

ZIP Code Usage Invokes Admiralty or in rem Concerns in New York City "United States"

"United States" is a commercial corporation chartered by United Service Organizations, Inc., or USO, also known as: United Service Organizations for National Defense, Inc.

In the United States, a U.S. state is a federal enclave, a constituent or representative political entity, of which there are 50. They are all bound together in a political union, wherein each state holds governmental jurisdiction over a separate and defined geographic federal territory where it shares its sovereignty with the federal district government, i.e., The USO which is headquartered in the District of Columbia. In the United States “a union” is also known as a “security agreement”. Said security agreement is chartered to ensure each U.S. states’ national defense.

New York City is defined in the Federal Regulations as the United Nations. See 20 C.F.R chapter 111, subpart B 422.103 (b)(2)(2).

The United States or US city of New York, is often called New York City, NYC, or simply “The city” at Coordinates: 40°42′46″N 74°0′22″W, is a city-county and or federal enclave located in New York State aka U.S. state of New York. The city comprises five boroughs, each of which is coterminous with a respective county. “The city” is the designated geographical and demographic epicenter of both the Northeast megalopolis as well as the New York metropolitan area, that is the largest metropolitan area in the United States by both population and urban area.

A consolidated city-county

In United States local government, a consolidated city-county is formed when one or more cities and their surrounding county aka parish in Louisiana, or borough in Alaska politically merge or consolidate into one unified jurisdiction or legal system. As such it is a type of unitary authority or single tiered authority that has the governmental powers of both a municipal corporation and a county.

> The term consolidated city-county refers to a consolidated jurisdiction in a state that is otherwise divided into counties. In Louisiana, which is divided into parishes, the equivalent jurisdiction is known as either a city-parish or a consolidated government, depending on the locality, whereas in Alaska, it is known as a unified municipality, unified home rule borough, or city and borough. The United States Census Bureau generically refers to any such jurisdiction as a consolidated city, regardless of the jurisdiction into which the city has consolidated. For example, although California is divided into counties, a consolidated city-county is officially termed a city and county.
>
> A unitary authority is a type of local authority or local government. It is found in countries such as, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. Unitary authorities are responsible for all local government functions within its jurisdictional area or territory and is responsible for performing functions that elsewhere are usually performed by a multiple tiers of local government.
>
> Typically, unitary authorities oversee towns or cities which are large enough to function independently of a council or other authority. An authority can be a unit of a county or unified or combined authority.

In the United States, there are several types of single-tier governments.

> In the U.S. states of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and most of Massachusetts, county government has been abolished, and the municipalities, which are known as New England towns are the only governing tier below the U.S. state government.

Conversely, in Hawaii, municipal government below the county level has been abolished, and the counties are the only governing tier below the U.S. state government.

Meanwhile, in Virginia, all municipalities with city status are, by definition, independent from any county.

Since the enactment of the District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871, the District of Columbia commonly referred to as Washington, D.C., has had no lower tiers of government.

In several U.S. states, certain municipalities are either accounted as independent cities, such as Baltimore, Maryland or consolidated city-counties, such as Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and San Francisco officially the City and County of San Francisco, California. In either case there is a single local authority within the territory of the municipality, though in the latter case there may be a technical legal distinction between the city and county governments.

A consolidated city-county is different from an independent city, although the latter may result from consolidation of a city and a county and may also have the same powers as a consolidated city-county. An independent city is a city not deemed by its state to be located within the boundary of any county and considered a primary administrative division of its state. A consolidated city-county differs from an independent city in that the city and county both nominally exist, although they have a consolidated government, whereas in an independent city, the county does not even nominally exist. Furthermore, a consolidated city-county may still contain independent municipalities maintaining some governmental powers that did not merge with the rest of the county.

Not including Hawaii, which has no independent municipalities, the Midwest and Upper South have the highest concentration of large, consolidated city-county governments in the United States, including Indianapolis, Indiana; Nashville, Tennessee; Louisville, Kentucky; Kansas City, Kansas; and Lexington, Kentucky. The largest consolidated city-county in the United States by population is Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, while the largest by land area is Sitka, Alaska.

The New York City is also considered a global center of finance and commerce, culture, technology, entertainment and media, academics and scientific output, the arts and fashion, and headquarters of the United Nations', situs of international citizen diplomacy.

Scientific output encompasses the research publications, articles, and other scholarly works produced by resea rchers, institutions, or countries. It serves as a key indicator of research productivity and impact, influencing f unding decisions, academic reputation, and policy-making in science and technology.

Nicknames for “The city” includes:

The Big Apple, The City That Never Sleeps, Gotham.

During its four-century history, New York City has been known by a variety of alternative names and euphemisms, both officially and unofficially. Frequently shortened to simply "New York", "NY", or "NYC", New York City is also known as "The City" in some parts of the Eastern United States, in particular, the State of New York and coterminous federal enclaves / U.S. states. New Yorkers in particular utilize the term "The City" to refer specifically to the borough of Manhattan.

The Eastern United States, often abbreviated as simply the East, is a macroregion of the United States located to the east of the Mississippi River. It variably includes between 17 and 26 states and Washington, D.C., the national capital. The three most populous cities in the Eastern United States are New York City, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

A macroregion is a geopolitical subdivision that encompasses several traditionally or politically defined regions or countries. The meaning may vary, with the common denominator being cultural, economical, historical or social similarity within a macroregion. The term is often used in the context of globalization.

New York City traces its origins to Fort Amsterdam and a trading post founded on Manhattan Island by Dutch colonists around 1624. The settlement was named New Amsterdam in 1626 and was chartered as a city in 1653. The city came under English control in 1664 and was temporarily renamed New York after King Charles II granted the lands to his brother, the Duke of York, before being permanently renamed New York in 1674.

The Netherlands began its colonization of the Americas with the establishment of trading posts and plantations. In 1602, the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands chartered a young and eager United East India Company, commonly known as the Dutch East India Company or Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie / VOC with the mission of exploring North America's rivers and bays for a direct passage through to the Indies.

Along the way, Dutch explorers were charged to claim any uncharted areas for the United Provinces, which led to several significant expeditions. Over time, Dutch explorers founded the province of New Netherland, which is present day New Jersey. By 1610, the United (Dutch) East India Company had already commissioned English explorer Henry Hudson who, in an attempt to find the Northwest Passage to the Indies, discovered and claimed for the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands or VOC parts of what consists of present-day United States and Canada. Hudson entered the Upper New York Bay by sailboat, heading up the Hudson River, which now bears his name.

After some early trading expeditions, the first Dutch settlement in the Americas was founded in 1615 at Fort Nassau, North River. Fort Nassau, New York on Castle Island was the first Dutch settlement in North America, located beside the "North River", i.e., the modern Hudson River within present-day Albany, in the U.S. state of New York, in the United States. The factorij was a small fortification which served as a trading post and warehouse for fur trade with the native Lenape tribes people, but was later replaced by Fort Orange. The settlement served mostly as an outpost or trading post.

> By 1621, the United Provinces had charted a new company, a trading monopoly in the Americas and West Africa, named the Dutch West India Company. On 3 June 1621, it was granted a charter for a trade monopoly in the Dutch West Indies by the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands and given jurisdiction over Dutch participation in the Atlantic slave trade, Brazil, the Caribbean, and North America.
>
> The Dutch West India Company was organized similarly to the Dutch East India Company (VOC). Like the VOC, the GWC had five offices, called chambers (kamers), in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hoorn, Middelburg and Groningen, of which the chambers in Amsterdam and Middelburg contributed most to the company. The board consisted of 19 members, known as the Heeren XIX or the Nineteen Gentlemen, as opposed to the Heeren XVII who controlled the East India company.
>
> The institutional structure of the GWC followed the federal structure, which entailed extensive discussion for any decision, with regional representation: 8 from Amsterdam; 4 from Zeeland, 2 each from the Northern Quarter of Hoorn and Enkhuizen, the Maas comprising Rotterdam, Delft, and Dordrecht, the region of Groningen, and one representative from the States General. Each region had its own chamber and board of directors. The validity of the charter was set at 24 years.

The States General of the Netherlands in Dutch: Staten-Generaa is the supreme bicameral legislature of the Netherlands consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Both chambers meet at the Binnenhof in the defacto Hague. The Dutch West India Company sought recognition as founders of the New World – which they ultimately did as founders of a new province in 1623, New Netherland. That year, another Fort Nassau, South River, was built on the Delaware River near Gloucester City, New Jersey. Both Fort Nassau, North River and Fort Nassau, South River were named in honor of the House of Orange-Nassau also known as the House of Orange or rarely the Fourth House of Orange in comparison with the other noble houses that held the Principality of Orange, is the current reigning house of the Netherlands.

In 1624, the first colonists, mostly Walloons and their slaves-bound servants, arrived to New Netherland by the shipload, landing at Governors Island, New York and initially dispensed to Fort Orange, Fort Wilhelmus and Kievits Hoek. In 1626, Director of the Dutch West India Company Peter Minuit purchased the island of Manhattan from the Lenape natives and started construction of Fort Amsterdam, which grew to become the main port and capital, New Amsterdam, which is current day New York. The colony expanded to outlying areas at Pavonia, Brooklyn, Bronx, and Long Island.

> 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.

On the Connecticut River, Fort Huys de Goede Hoop was completed in 1633 at present day Hartford. By 1636, the English from Newtown, which is now called Cambridge, Massachusetts, settled on the north side of the Little River, Connecticut. In the 1650 Treaty of Hartford, the border of New Netherland was retracted to western Connecticut and by 1653, the English had overtaken the Dutch trading post.

Expansion along the Delaware River beyond Fort Nassau did not begin until the 1650s, after the takeover of a Swedish colony which had been established at Fort Christina in 1638. Settlements at Fort Nassau and the short-lived Fort Beversreede were abandoned and consolidated at Fort Casimir. By 1655 Fort Christina, sitting in what is today Wilmington, had already been renamed Fort Altena.

In 1664, an English naval expedition sailed into the harbor at New Amsterdam, in the Upper New York Bay threatening to attack. Being greatly outnumbered, Director-General Peter Stuyvesant surrendered after negotiating favorable articles of capitulation. The Province then took the new name, New York from Prince James's English title. Fort Orange of New Netherland was renamed Fort Albany which was taken from Prince James's Scottish title. The region between the lower Hudson and the Delaware was deeded to proprietors and called New Jersey.

The loss of New Netherland led to the Second Anglo–Dutch War during 1665–1667. This conflict ended with the Treaty of Breda, which stipulated that the Dutch give up their claim to New Netherland in exchange for Suriname. Suriname, officially the Republic of Suriname, is a country in northern South America, also considered as part of the Caribbean and the West Indies.

From 1673 to 1674, the territories were once again briefly captured by the Dutch in the Third Anglo–Dutch War, only to be returned to England at the Treaty of Westminster. In 1674, Dutch navy captain Jurriaen Aernoutsz also briefly captured two forts in the French colony of Acadia, which he claimed as Dutch territory the new colony of New Holland. However, Aernoutsz's appointed administrator, John Rhoades, quickly lost control of the territory after Aernoutsz himself left for Curaçao to seek out new settlers, and with effective control of Acadia remaining in the hands of France, Dutch sovereignty existed only on paper until the Netherlands surrendered their claim in the Treaties of Nijmegen.

> Following independence from Great Britain, the city was the national capital of the United States from 1785 until 1790. The modern city was formed by the 1898 consolidation or unification of its five boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Staten Island.
>
> The U.S. Constitution was ratified in 1787 and gave the Congress the power to exercise "exclusive legislation" over a district that "may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of U.S. Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States." The 1st US Congress met at Federal Hall in New York City. In 1790, it passed the Residence Act, which established the national capital at a site along the Potomac River that would become Washington, D.C. For the next ten years, Philadelphia served as the temporary capital. There, Congress met at Congress Hall.

The Residence Act of 1790, officially titled An Act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States at United States Statutes at large @ 1 Stat. 130, is a United States federal statute adopted during the second session of the 1st US Congress and signed into law by President of the United States George Washington on July 16, 1790. The Act provided for a national capital or capital city and permanent seat of government or shire to be established at a site along the Potomac River and empowered President Washington to appoint commissioners to oversee the project. It also set a deadline of December 1800 for the capital to be ready, and designated Philadelphia as the nation's temporary capital while the new seat of government was being built. At the time, the federal government operated out of New York City.

On November 17, 1800, the 6th US Congress formally convened in Washington, D.C.[4] Congress has met outside of Washington only twice since: on July 16, 1987, at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of ratification of their Constitution; and at Federal Hall National Memorial in New York on September 6, 2002, to mark the first anniversary of the September 11 attacks. Both meetings were ceremonial.

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. As of 2022, the New York metropolitan area is the largest metropolitan economy in the world, with a gross metropolitan product of over US$2.16 trillion. The New York metropolitan area's economy is larger than all but nine countries. Despite having a 24/7 rapid transit system, New York also leads the world in urban automobile traffic congestion.

The city is home to the world's two largest stock exchanges by market capitalization of their listed companies: the New York Stock Exchange and Nasdaq. New York City is an established haven for global investors. As of 2025, New York City is the most expensive city in the world for expatriates and has by a wide margin the highest residential rents of any American city.

> An expatriate often shortened to expat, is a person who resides, i.e., is domiciled outside their native country. The term often refers to a professional, skilled worker, or student from an affluent country. However, it may also refer to retirees, artists and other individuals who have chosen to live outside their native country. The International Organization for Migration of the United Nations defines the term as 'a person who voluntarily renounces his or her nationality'. Historically, it also referred to exiles. The UAE is the country with the highest percentage of expatriates in the world after the Vatican City, with expatriates in the United Arab Emirates representing 88% of the population.
>
> In law and conflict of laws, domicile is relevant to an individual's "personal law", which includes the law that governs a person's political status and their property, but is independent of a person's nationality. Although a domicile may change from time to time, a person has only one domicile at any point in their life, no matter what their circumstances. Domicile is distinct from habitual residence, where there is less focus on future intent. As domicile is one of the connecting factors ordinarily used in common law legal systems, a person can never be left without a domicile and a domicile is acquired by everyone at birth. Generally, domicile can be divided into domicile of origin, domicile of choice, and domicile by operation of law and also known as domicile of dependency. When determining the domicile of an individual, a court applies its own law and understanding of what domicile is.

In conflict of laws, habitual residence is the standard used to determine the law which should be applied to determine a given legal dispute or entitlement. It can be contrasted with the law on domicile, traditionally used in common law jurisdictions to do the same thing.

> Habitual residence is determined based on the totality of circumstances which may include both future intention and past experience. There is normally only one habitual residence where the individual usually resides and routinely returns to after visiting other places. It is the geographical place considered "home" for a

reasonably significant period of time.

Fifth Avenue is the most expensive shopping street in the world. New York City is home to the highest number of billionaires, individuals of ultra-high net worth, i.e., amounts greater than US$30 million, and millionaires of any city in the world by a significant margin.

> In 1664, New York was named in honor of the Duke of York, later renamed King James II of England. James's elder brother, King Charles II, appointed him lord 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 before becoming New York State.

Proprietary colonies were a type of colony in English America which existed during the early modern period. In English overseas possessions established from the 17th century onwards, all land in the colonies belonged to The Crown, which held ultimate authority over their management. The Crown is a political concept used in Commonwealth realms, analogous to the concept of The state in legal systems influenced by Roman civil law. English common law never developed a concept of the state and left supreme executive power with the king. Depending on the context used, it may refer to the entirety of the state, the executive government specifically, either of a realm or one of its provinces, states or territories or only to the monarch and their direct representatives.

> As a political concept, the Crown should not be confused with any physical crown, such as those of the British regalia. The concept of the Crown as a corporation sole developed in the Kingdom of England as a separation of the physical crown and property of the kingdom from the person and personal property of the monarch. It spread through English and later British colonization, becoming embedded in the legal lexicon of the British dominions. As the dominions gained control over the royal prerogative in the 1930s, the concept evolved such that 'the Crown in right of' each realm and territory acts independently of the other realms and territories.

All English colonies were divided by the Crown via royal charters into one of three types of colony; 1) proprietary colonies, 2) charter colonies and 3) Crown colonies. Under the proprietary system, individuals or companies, often operating as joint-stock companies and, known as proprietors, were granted commercial charters by the Crown to establish overseas colonies.

These proprietors were thus granted the authority to select the governors and other officials in the colony. This type of indirect or representative rule eventually fell out of favor in the English colonial empire due to a variety of reasons, including the gradual sociopolitical stabilization of England's American colonies, the easing of bureaucratic difficulties in managing the colonies and increasing economic or administrative difficulties faced by proprietors. Successive English sovereigns sought to solidify their power and authority throughout the empire, and gradually converted proprietary colonies to Crown colonies, which were administered by officials directly appointed by the Crown. By the 18th century, most former proprietary colonies had been converted into Crown colonies.

Indigenous peoples of the Northeastern Woodlands

Indigenous peoples of the Northeastern Woodlands include Native Americans and First Nations residing in or originating from a cultural area encompassing the northeastern and Midwest United States and southeastern Canada. It is part of a broader grouping known as the Eastern Woodlands. The Northeastern Woodlands is divided into three major areas: the Coastal, Saint Lawrence Lowlands, and Great Lakes-Riverine zones.

The Coastal area includes the Atlantic Provinces in Canada, the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, south until North Carolina. The Saint Lawrence Lowlands area includes parts of Southern Ontario, upstate New York, much of the Saint Lawrence River area, and Susquehanna Valley.[3] The Great Lakes-Riverine area includes the

remaining inland areas of the northeast, home to Central Algonquian and Siouan speakers.

The Great Lakes region is sometimes considered a distinct cultural region, due to the large concentration of tribes in the area. The Northeastern Woodlands region is bound by the Subarctic to the north, the Great Plains to the west, and the Southeastern Woodlands to the south.

History

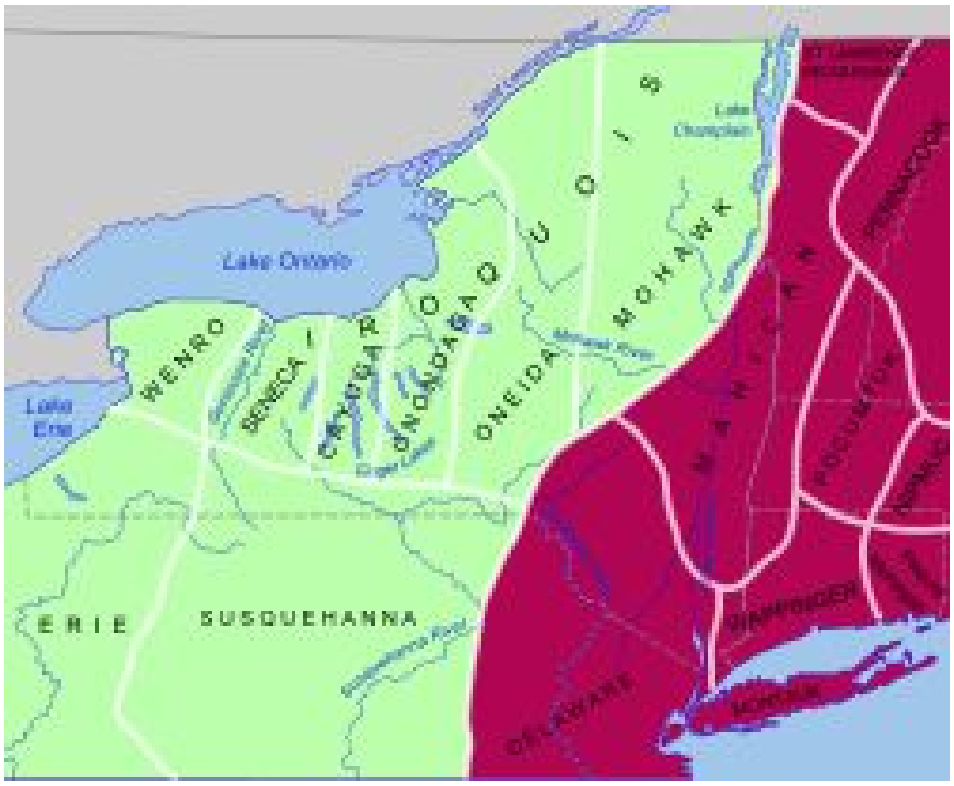


Figure — reproduced from the source document.

A map of the Northeastern United States showing the demarcation between Iroquoian (green) and Algonquian (red) Indian tribes in present-day New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York state

Around 200 BCE the Hopewell culture began to develop across the Midwest of what is now the United States, with its epicenter in Ohio. The Hopewell culture was defined by its extensive trading system that connected communities throughout the Eastern region, from the Great Lakes to Florida. A sophisticated artwork style developed for its goods, depicting a multitude of animals such as deer, bears, and birds. The Hopewell culture is also noted for its impressive ceremonial sites, which typically contain a burial mound and geometric earthworks. The most notable of these sites is in the Scioto River Valley (from Columbus to Portsmouth, Ohio) and adjacent Paint Creek, centered on Chillicothe, Ohio. The Hopewell culture began to decline from around 400 CE for reasons which remain unclear.

By around 1100, the distinct Iroquoian-speaking and Algonquian-speaking cultures had developed in what would become New York State and New England. Prominent Algonquian tribes included the Abenakis, Mi'kmaq, Penobscot, Pequots, Mohegans, Narragansetts, Pocumtucks, and Wampanoag.

The Mi'kmaq, Wolastoqiyik, Passamaquoddy, Abenaki, and Penobscot tribes formed the Wabanaki Confederacy in the seventeenth century. The Confederacy covered roughly most of present-day Maine in the United States, and New Brunswick, mainland Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island, Prince Edward Island and some

of Quebec south of the St. Lawrence River in Canada. The Western Abenaki live on lands in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts of the United States.

The five nations of the Iroquois League developed a powerful confederacy about the 15th century that controlled territory throughout present-day New York, into Pennsylvania and around the Great Lakes. The Iroquois confederacy or Haudenosaunee became the most powerful political grouping in the Northeastern woodlands, and still exists today. The confederacy consists of the Mohawk, Cayuga, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca and Tuscarora tribes.

The area that is now the states of New Jersey and Delaware was inhabited by the Lenni-Lenape or Delaware, who were also an Algonquian people. Most Lenape were pushed out of their homeland in the 18th century by expanding European colonies, and now the majority of them live in Oklahoma.

Culture

The characteristics of the Northeastern woodlands cultural area include the use of wigwams and longhouses for shelter and of wampum as a means of exchange. Wampum consisted of small beads made from quahog shells.

The birchbark canoe was first used by the Algonquin Indians and its use later spread to other tribes and to early French explorers, missionaries and fur traders. The canoes were used for carrying goods, and for hunting, fishing, and warfare, and varied in length from about 4.5 metres (15 feet) to about 30 metres (100 feet) in length for some large war canoes.

The main agricultural crops of the region were the Three Sisters: winter squash, maize (corn), and climbing beans (usually tepary beans or common beans). Originating in Mesoamerica, these three crops were carried northward over centuries to many parts of North America. The three crops were normally planted together using a technique known as companion planting on flat-topped mounds of soil. The three crops were planted in this way as each benefits from the proximity of the others. The tall maize plants provide a structure for the beans to climb, while the beans provide nitrogen to the soil that benefits the other plants. Meanwhile, the squash spreads along the ground, blocking the sunlight to prevent weeds from growing and retaining moisture in the soil.

Prior to contact Native groups in the Northeast generally lived in villages of a few hundred people, living close to their crops. Generally men did the planting and harvesting, while women processed the crops. However, some settlements could be much bigger, such as Hochelaga (modern-day Montreal), which had a population of several thousand people, and Cahokia, which may have housed 20,000 residents between 1050 and 1150 CE.

For many tribes, the fundamental social group was a clan, which was often named after an animal such as turtle, bear, wolf or hawk. The totem animal concerned was considered sacred and had a special relationship with the members of the clan.

The spiritual beliefs of the Algonquians center around the concept of Manitou (/ˈmæntu/), which is the spiritual and fundamental life force that is omnipresent. Manitou also manifest itself as the Great Spirit or Gitche Manitou, who is the creator and giver of all life. The Haudenosaunee equivalent of Manitou is orenda.

List of peoples

Anishinaabeg (Anishinabe, Neshnabé, Nishnaabe) (see also Subarctic, Plains)

Algonquin, Quebec, Ontario

Nipissing, Ontario

Ojibwe (Chippewa, Ojibwa), Ontario, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin

Mississaugas, Ontario

Saulteaux (Nakawē), Ontario

Odawa people (Ottawa), Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Ontario, also currently Oklahoma; later Oklahoma

Potawatomi, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ontario, Wisconsin; also currently Kansas and Oklahoma

Assateague, formerly Maryland

Attawandaron (Neutral), Ontario

Beothuk, formerly Newfoundland

Chowanoke, formerly North Carolina

Choptank people, formerly Maryland

Erie, formerly Pennsylvania, New York

Etchemin, Maine

Ho-Chunk (Winnebago), southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois, later Iowa and Nebraska

Honniasont, formerly Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia

Hopewell tradition, formerly Ohio, Illinois, and Kentucky, and Black River region, 200 BCE—500 CE

Housatonic, formerly Massachusetts, New York

Illinois Confederacy (Illiniwek), Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri; descendants in Oklahoma

Cahokia, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, descendants in Oklahoma

Kaskaskia, formerly Wisconsin, descendants in Oklahoma

Mitchigamea, formerly Illinois

Peoria, Illinois, now Oklahoma

Moingona, formerly Illinois

Tamaroa, formerly Illinois

Iroquois Confederacy (Haudenosaunee), Ontario, Quebec, and New York

Cayuga, New York, Ontario, Oklahoma

Mohawk, New York, Ontario and Quebec

Oneida, New York, Ontario, and Wisconsin

Onondaga, New York, Ontario

Seneca, New York, Ontario, Oklahoma

Mingo, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia

Tuscarora, formerly North Carolina, currently New York and Ontario

Kickapoo, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, now Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Mexico

Laurentian (St. Lawrence Iroquoians), formerly New York, Ontario, and Quebec, 14th century—1580 CE

Lenni Lenape (Delaware), Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, now Ontario and Oklahoma

Munsee-speaking subgroups, formerly Long Island and southeastern New York

Canarsie (Canarsee), formerly Long Island New York

Esopus, formerly New York, later Ontario and Wisconsin

Hackensack, formerly New York

Haverstraw (Rumachenanck), New York

Kitchawank (Kichtawanks, Kichtawank), New York

Minisink, formerly New Yor

Navasink, formerly to the east along the north shore of New Jersey

Raritan, formerly Westchester County, New York

Sinsink (Sintsink), formerly Westchester County, New York

Siwanoy, formerly Massachusetts

Tappan, formerly New York

Waoranecks

Wappinger (Wecquaesgeek, Nochpeem), formerly New York

Warranawankongs

Wiechquaeskeck, formerly New York

Unami-speaking subgroups

Acquackanonk, formerly Passaic River in northern New Jersey

Okehocking, formerly southeast Pennsylvania

Unalachtigo, Delaware, New Jersey

Mahican (Stockbridge Mahican) Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Vermont

Manahoac, Virginia

Mascouten, formerly Michigan

Massachusett, formerly Massachusetts

Ponkapoag, formerly Massachusetts

Meherrin, Virginia, North Carolina

Menominee, Wisconsin

Meskwaki (Fox), Michigan, now Iowa

Miami, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, now Oklahoma

Piankeshaw, formerly Indiana, descendants in Oklahoma

Wea, formerly Indiana, descendants in Oklahoma

Mohegan, Connecticut

Monacan, Virginia

Montaukett (Montauk), New York

Monyton (Monetons, Monekot, Moheton) (Siouan), West Virginia and Virginia

Nansemond, Virginia

Nanticoke, Delaware and Maryland

Accohannock

Narragansett, Rhode Island

Niantic, coastal Connecticut

Nipmuc (Nipmuck), Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island

Nottaway, Virginia

Occaneechi (Occaneechee), Virginia

Pamplico, North Carolina

Patuxent, Maryland

Paugussett, Connecticut

Potatuck, New York

Pawtucket, Massachusetts, New Hampshire

Naumkeag, Massachusetts

Pequot, Connecticut

Petun (Tionontate), Ontario

Piscataway (Conoy), Maryland, Virginia

Pocumtuc, western Massachusetts

Podunk, New York, eastern Hartford County, Connecticut

Powhatan Confederacy, Virginia

Appomattoc, Virginia

Arrohateck, Virginia

Chesapeake, Virginia

Chesepian, Virginia

Chickahominy, Virginia

Kiskiack, Virginia

Mattaponi, Virginia

Nansemond, Virginia

Pamunkey, Virginia

Paspahegh, Virginia

Powhatan, Virginia

Quinnipiac, Connecticut, eastern New York, northern New Jersey

Rappahannock, Virginia

Sauk (Sac), Michigan, now Iowa and Oklahoma

Schaghticoke, western Connecticut

Secotan Outerbanks, North Carolina

Croatoan

Dasamongueponke

Roanoke people

Shawnee, formerly Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, currently Oklahoma

Shinnecock, Long Island, New York

Stegarake, Virginia

Stuckanox (Stukanox), Virginia

Conestoga (Susquehannock), Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia

Tauxenent (Doeg), Virginia

Tunxis, Connecticut

Tuscarora, formerly North Carolina, Virginia, currently New York

Tutelo (Nahyssan), Virginia

Unquachog (Poospatuck), Long Island, New York

Wabanaki Confederacy, Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec

Abenaki (Tarrantine), Quebec, Maine, New Brunswick, historically Vermont and New Hampshire

Eastern Abenaki, Quebec, Maine, and historically New Hampshire

Androscoggin, formerly Androscoggin Valley in Maine and New Hampshire; later Saint-François-du-Lac, Quebec

Kennebec (Caniba), Maine

Pequawket (Pigwacket), Maine and New Hampshire

Western Abenaki: Quebec, Massachusetts, historically New Hampshire and Vermont

Pennacook, Massachusetts, New Hampshire

Cowasuck, upper Connecticut River Valley, in Vermont

Missiquoi, Missisquoi Valley, from Lake Champlain to the headwaters, in Vermont, and Massachusetts

Mi'kmaq (Micmac), New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Maine

Passamaquoddy, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Maine

Penobscot, Maine

Wolastoqiyik (Maliseet), Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec

Wampanoag, Massachusetts

Nauset, Massachusetts

Patuxet, Massachusetts

Pokanoket, Massachusetts, Rhode Island

Wangunk, Mattabeset, Connecticut

Wenro, New York

Wicocomico, Maryland, Virginia

Wyachtonok, Connecticut, New York

Wyandot (Huron), Ontario south of Georgian Bay, now Oklahoma, Kansas, Michigan, and Wendake, Quebec

Contemporary tribes and organizations

U.S. federally recognized tribes

Three Lenape tribes are federally recognized in the United States:

Delaware Nation in Anadarko, Oklahoma.

Delaware Tribe of Indians in Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Stockbridge-Munsee Community in Bowler, Wisconsin.

Canadian First Nations

The Lenape who fled United States in the late 18th century settled in what is now Ontario. Canada recognizes three Lenape First Nations with four Indian reserves. Each is located in Southwestern Ontario:

Munsee-Delaware Nation, Canadian reserve near St. Thomas, Ontario

Moravian of the Thames First Nation, Canadian reserve near Chatham-Kent

Delaware of Six Nations (at Six Nations of the Grand River), two Canadian reserves near Brantford, Ontario.

State-recognized and unrecognized groups

Four groups who claim descent from Lenape people are state-recognized tribes:

Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware in Delaware

Nanticoke-Lenni Lenape Tribal Nation in New Jersey

Ramapough Lenape Nation in New Jersey

Powhatan Renape Nation in New Jersey

More than a dozen organizations in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and elsewhere claim descent from Lenape people and are unrecognized tribes. Organizations in Pennsylvania, Idaho, and Kansas have petitioned the U.S. federal government for recognition. One of these includes the Lenape Nation of Pennsylvania based in Easton, Pennsylvania.

Notable historical Lenape people

This includes only Lenape documented in history. Contemporary notable Lenape people are listed in the articles for the appropriate tribe.

Richard C. Adams (1864–1921), Lenape author of collections of traditional narratives, legal advocate for Lenape in Washington, D.C.

Black Beaver (1806–1880), trapper, trader and scout; first inductee into the American Indian Hall of Fame

Buckongahelas (c. 1720–1805), Wolf clan war leader

Custaloga (died after 1775), Wolf clan leader

Nora Thompson Dean (Delaware Tribe of Indians, 1907–1984), linguist

Hannah Freeman (1731–1802), purportedly the last surviving Lenape in Chester County, Pennsylvania

Charles Journeycake (1817–1894), chief of the Wolf clan from 1855 and principal chief from 1861; visited Washington, D.C., 24 times on his tribe's behalf.

Kikthawenund (Chief William Anderson) (c. 1740 or 1750 – 1831), chief of the Turkey clan and signatory of the Treaty of Greenville and the Treaty of St. Mary's

Sachem Killbuck (Gelelemend), Turtle clan leader

Captain Jacobs (died 1756), war chief

Neolin (18th century), Lenape prophet

Chief Newcomer (Netawatwees, c. 1686–1776), founder the village of Gekelmukpechunk (Newcomerstown), Ohio in the 1760s

Oratam (16th century), sachem of the Hackensack

Captain Pipe (Hopocan), (c. 1725–c. 1818), 18th century chief and member of the Wolf Clan

Pisquetomen (died 1762), chief who assisted Christian Frederick Post in negotiating the Treaty of Easton in 1758

Sassoonan or Allumapees (c. 1675–1747), 18th century chief and member of the Turtle clan

Shingas (fl. 1740–1763), Turkey clan war leader

Tamanend (c. 1625–c. 1701), leader reported to have negotiated treaty with William Penn, and for whom Tammany Hall was named

Tamaqua (died c. 1770), chief who led peace negotiations following Pontiac's War for whom Tamaqua, Pennsylvania is named

Teedyuscung (1700–1763), leader of the eastern Lenape

Turtleheart, chief and warrior who represented the Lenape at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768

White Eyes (c. 1730–1778), Turtle clan peace chief who negotiated the Treaty of Fort Pitt

Indigenous peoples of Maryland



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Maryland Indigenous tribal areas prior to European arrival – red is Algonquian, green is Iroquoian, blue is Siouan.

(Redirected from Native American tribes in Maryland)

The Indigenous peoples of Maryland are the tribes who historically and currently live in the land that is now the State of Maryland in the United States of America. These tribes belong to the Northeastern Woodlands, a cultural region.

Only 2% of the state's population self-reported as having Native American ancestry in the 2020 US census. Many of these individuals belong to Native American tribes and Indigenous peoples of the Americas whose territory is outside of Maryland.

Indigenous peoples have inhabited the area at least since c. 10,000 BC. In 1608, Captain John Smith first made contact with tribes in the Chesapeake Bay. European settlers first settled in Maryland in 1634, but as the century progressed, violence and hostility between Indigenous peoples and European settlers increased. Various treaties and reservations were established in 17th and 18th century, but many Native peoples left the area in the mid-to-late 18th century. Today, individual Native Americans live throughout the state, including a sizable Lumbee population in Baltimore.

Most of the historical Native American population in Maryland was composed of Algonquian and Iroquoian peoples, with a smaller Siouan-speaking population emigrating to the area in the mid-18th century. Many of these peoples assimilated into mainstream society or moved to the Great Lakes region or Oklahoma as part of widespread Indian removal efforts in the 19th century.

Maryland has no federally recognized tribes, but the state recognizes three tribes: the Piscataway-Conoy Tribe of Maryland, the Piscataway Indian Nation and Tayac Territory, and the Accohannock Indian Tribe. A state

commission on Indian Affairs serves eight unrecognized tribes. State agencies consult with federally recognized tribes with historic ties to Maryland, including several Iroquois tribes, two of the three Lenape tribes, and all three Shawnee tribes. Some Assateague, Nanticoke, and Piscataway people moved north to Canada with the Iroquois, where their descendants are citizens of the Six Nations of the Grand River First Nation. Some citizens of the Seneca–Cayuga Nation in Oklahoma are Susquehannock descendants. Lenape people are citizens of several federally recognized tribes in Oklahoma and Wisconsin, as well as several First Nations in Canada.

Tribal legal recognition

Federal recognition

There are no federally recognized tribes within Maryland. However, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires the State of Maryland to consult with federally recognized Native American tribes on all projects that could affect historic tribal lands or other properties with cultural or religious significance to Native nations.

Federally recognized tribes with historic ties to Maryland are:

Haudenosaunee: Oneida Indian Nation, Onondaga Nation, Tuscarora Nation, Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, Seneca–Cayuga Nation

Lenape: Delaware Nation, Delaware Tribe of Indians

Shawnee: Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Shawnee Tribe

State recognition

Three tribes are state-recognized by the State of Maryland:

Accohannock Indian Tribe

Piscataway-Conoy Tribe of Maryland, includes the Piscataway Conoy Confederacy and Sub-Tribes as well as the Cedarville Band of Piscataway Indians

Piscataway Indian Nation

Self-identified organizations

Numerous organizations in Maryland are self-identified tribes and cultural heritage groups who often form nonprofit organizations. In addition to the three state-recognized tribes, the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs also works with these organizations:

Assateague Peoples Tribe

Nause-Waiwash Band of Indians

Notoweega Nation, Filed with the Maryland Indian Commission for state recognition 6/9/2021.

Pocomoke Indian Nation

Youghiogheny River Band of Shawnee Indians

#1- Piscataway-Conoy Tribe of Maryland

The Official Piscataway Conoy Tribe of Maryland Inc.	The Official Piscataway Conoy Tribe of Maryland Inc.
Type	501(c)(3) organization

The Official Piscataway Conoy Tribe of Maryland Inc.	The Official Piscataway Conoy Tribe of Maryland Inc.
Tax ID no.	46-2190498
Headquarters	Bryans Road, Maryland
Location	United States
Official language	English

The Piscataway Conoy Tribe of Maryland is a Native American tribe recognized by the state of Maryland. They identify as descendants of the Piscataway people.

History

Prior to European contact, the Piscataway Conoy Tribe was a part of a confederacy of tribes occupying the areas between the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River watershed. The tribe's traditional territory included present-day Charles, Prince George's, St. Mary's, and Baltimore counties, as well as the foothills of the Appalachians. The Piscataway-Conoy were some of the first Native Americans to make contact with European settlers. Colonial expansion led to a 1666 treaty between tribal leadership and Lord Baltimore, resulting in the establishment of a reservation called the Piscataway Manor. During this time many Piscataway people converted to Catholicism. To escape persecution by settler society, some of the Piscataway migrated to settlements along the Susquehanna River into Virginia and Pennsylvania, where the Iroquois gave them the name 'Conoy'. In 1974 Turkey Tayac, Piscataway Indian leader, incorporated a non-profit organization called the "Piscataway-Conoy Indians."

Revitalization: 20th-21st century

In 1995, the Piscataway Conoy Tribe began petitioning for formal state recognition of their tribe. The Piscataway Conoy tribe, along with the Piscataway Indian Nation, were recognized by the Governor of Maryland Martin O'Malley on January 9, 2012. The Executive Order granted Maryland Indian status but did not affect rights to land or gaming rights. As part of the negotiation for state recognition, the Piscataway Conoy tribe renounced any plans to open casinos. In 2021, St. Mary's College of Maryland launched an initiative to acknowledge the land on which the College sits as the ancestral home of the Yacocomico and Piscataway Peoples. In November 2021, the University of Maryland announced the name of its new dining hall would be Yahentamitsi in honor of the state's Piscataway Conoy Tribe.

Notable members

Caleb Williams, NFL quarterback

Also

Carmel Melungeons

Delaware Moors

Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware

Nanticoke Indian Association

Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribal Nation

Lumbee

Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina

Melungeon

Ramapough Mountain Indians

Wesorts

#2 - Piscataway Indian Nation and Tayac Territory

Piscataway Indian Nation Inc.	Piscataway Indian Nation Inc.
Billy Tayac, hereditary chief of the Piscataway Indian Nation And Tayac Territory in 2012	Billy Tayac, hereditary chief of the Piscataway Indian Nation And Tayac Territory in 2012
Type	501(c)(3) organization
Tax ID no.	52-1272235
Headquarters	Port Tobacco, Maryland
Location	United States
Membership	103
Official language	English

The Piscataway Indian Nation (/psˈkætəˌwe/ or /pskəˈtwə/,), also called Piscataway Indian Nation Inc. is a state-recognized tribe in Maryland that identifies as the descendants of the historic Piscataway people. At the time of European encounter, the Piscataway was one of the most populous and powerful Native polities of the Chesapeake Bay region, with a territory on the north side of the Potomac River. By the early seventeenth century, the Piscataway had come to exercise hegemony over other Algonquian-speaking Native American groups on the north bank of the river. The Piscataway nation declined dramatically before the nineteenth century, under the influence of colonization, infectious disease, and intertribal and colonial warfare.

The Piscataway Indian Nation organized out of a 20th-century revival of its people and culture. Its members are committed to Indigenous and human rights. It is one of three contemporary organized groups of self-identified Piscataway descendants.

On January 12, 2012, Maryland Governor Martin O'Malley issued an Executive Order recognizing both the Piscataway Indian Nation and the Piscataway-Conoy Tribe of Maryland as Indian groups under a process established by the General Assembly.

Geography

The Piscataway Indian Nation inhabits traditional Piscataway homelands in the areas of Charles County, Calvert County, and St. Mary's County; all in Maryland. Its members now mostly live in these three southern Maryland counties and in the two nearby major metropolitan areas, Baltimore and Washington, D.C.

Government

The most recent hereditary chief of the Piscataway Indian Nation and Tayac Territory was the late Billy Redwing Tayac, prominent in the movement for Indigenous and human rights. He was the son of the late Chief Turkey Tayac, a leader in the Native American revitalization movements of the twentieth century. He died in September 2021.

Since Turkey Tayac's death in 1978, two other organized tribal groups have emerged that represent Piscataway people: these are the Piscataway Conoy Tribe, led by Mrs. Mervin Savoy; and the Cedarville Band of Piscataways, led by Natalie Proctor. The different tribes have varying perspectives on tribal membership, development, and other issues.

History

While Indigenous peoples inhabited areas along the waterways of Maryland for thousands of years, the historic Piscataway coalesced as a tribe comprising numerous settlements sometime in the fourteenth or fifteenth century. The women were developed agriculturalists, growing varieties of maize, beans and squash that supported population and a hierarchical society. The men also hunted and fished. A hierarchy of places and rulers emerged: hamlets without hereditary rulers paid tribute to a nearby village. Its chief, or werowance, appointed a "lesser king" to each dependent settlement. With political change came changes in social structure and religious development that exalted the hierarchy. By the end of the sixteenth century, each werowance on the north bank of the Potomac was subject to a single paramount chief: the ruler of the Piscataway, known as the Tayac.

English colonization

The English explorer Captain John Smith first visited the upper Potomac River in 1608. When the English began to colonize what is now Maryland, the Tayac made allies of the newcomers. He granted the English a former Indian settlement, which they renamed St. Mary's City, after their own monarch. The Tayac intended the new colonial outpost to serve as a buffer against Susquehannock incursions from the north.

In 1634 Tayac Chitimachen or Kittamaquund converted to Christianity under the guidance of Jesuit Rev. Andrew White.

His young daughter Mary, who also had converted and taken a Christian name, married the colonist Giles Brent of Maryland. Soon, the tribe was caught in English religious wars, as the Virginia Protestant trader William Claiborne and his ally Captain Ingalls, invaded Maryland and destroyed St. Mary's City as well as the rival trading post at Kent Island. Moreover, both Gov. Calvert and Kittamaquund soon died. Since neither the tribe nor the rival Maryland governments recognized Brent's claim to Piscataway lands, the couple crossed the Potomac to establish a trading post and live at Aquia Creek, Virginia.

Any benefits to having the English as allies and buffers proved short-lived. The Maryland Colony was initially too weak to pose a significant threat. But the Seneca continued to occasionally invade southward. Moreover, as the English persisted and eventually developed a more successful colony after resolving their own religious disputes, they turned against the Piscataway, competing for land and resources. Furthermore, some Piscataway had settled across the Potomac river, and became known as the Mattaponi. They became embroiled in the Anglo-Powhatan Wars.

By a 1668 treaty, western shore Algonquians agreed to be confined to two reservations: one on the Wicomico River; the other, on those settlements that comprised a portion of the Piscataway homeland. However, those reservations had not been laid out when Susquehannocks retreating from the Virginia Colony established a fort in Maryland, and the war they had been waging against English colonists flared into Bacon's Rebellion. The respite from the Treaty of Middle Plantation proved brief. Refugees from dispossessed Algonquian nations, including the Mattaponi (who had their own small reservation in Virginia), joined with the Piscataway, who by 1690 had retreated into Zekiah Swamp.

In 1697, many Piscataway relocated across the Potomac and camped near what is now Plains, Virginia in Fauquier County. This alarmed Virginia settlers, who tried to persuade the Piscataway to return to Maryland. Finally in 1699, the tribe moved on its own accord to what is now called Conoy Island in the Potomac River near Point of Rocks, Maryland. They settled there until after 1722.

In the eighteenth century, some Piscataway, as well as Lenape and other fleeing Algonquian groups, migrated northwest toward the Susquehanna River seeking relief from the European settlers. Then known as the "Conoy", they sought the protection of the powerful Haudenosaunee, their former enemies, as well as German Christians

including Conrad Weiser. They were allowed to establish settlements, including at Conoy Creek near Conestoga Town in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and Shamokin in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.

However, by the American Revolutionary War, the Pennsylvania Colony also proved unsafe, for while the Tuscarora and Oneida sided with the Americans, other Iroquois tribes sided with the British. American Colonel Thomas Hartley in 1778 and Sullivan's Expedition in 1779-1780 devastated Native American towns. Some Conoy continued to migrate north, along the Great Indian Warpath, Great Shamokin Path, Sheshequin Path and other trails, finally settling in New France. Today, their descendants live with the Six Nations of the Grand River First Nation, in Ontario, Canada. Others may have moved south toward North Carolina Colony with the Tuscarora (despite their Iroquoian language) or Occaneechi (despite their Siouian language), and possibly merged with the Meherrin or Pamunkey.

Present day

According to some historians and archaeologists, a small group of Piscataway families continued to live in their homeland. Though destroyed as an independent, sovereign polity, the Piscataway survived, and resettled into rural farm life. In those times, they were classified as free people of color, over time marrying members of other ethnic groups, but incorporating them into some Piscataway traditions.

In the late nineteenth century, archaeologists, journalists, and anthropologists interviewed a number of Piscataway who claimed descent from tribes associated with the old Piscataway chiefdom. Unlike other institutions, the Catholic Church continued to identify a core group of families as Indian in its parish records. Anthropologists and sociologists classified many as a tri-racial folk community, who were commonly called "Wesorts".

Phillip Sheridan Proctor, later known as Turkey Tayac, was born in 1895 in Charles County, Maryland. Proctor revived the use of the title, tayac, a hereditary office he claimed had been handed down through his family. Turkey Tayac was instrumental in the revival of American Indian cultures in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast.

By the early twentieth century, few families identified themselves as Piscataway Indians, with dramatic decreases in population due to disease, as well as the Maryland Colony's dissolution of reservations in the eighteenth century. Furthermore, the prevailing racial attitudes during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, became Jim Crow policies of the twentieth century—based on a binary society. With the early 20th-century pseudoscience of Walter Plecker and others came laws enforcing the "one-drop rule". Thus, anyone with a discernible amount of African ancestry was commonly classified as "negro", "mulatto", or "black", regardless of their self-identification. The Piscataway were reclassified as "free people of color", "Free Negro" or "mulatto" on state and federal census records even in the nineteenth century, and under Plecker's lobbying, the mulatto category was eliminated by the mid-20th century. This detribalization made standing American Indian treaty rights that much easier to abrogate for multi-racial people, even though Catholic, Baptist or other parish records and ethnographic reports continued to identify Piscataway individuals and families as Indians.

Piscataway revival

Chief Turkey Tayac was a prominent figure in the early and mid-twentieth century cultural revitalization movements. He influenced the Piscataway, but also other remnant southeastern American Indian communities, such as the Lumbee of North Carolina, and the Nanticoke, and Powhatan of Virginia and Maryland. With a third-grade formal education, Chief Turkey Tayac began the process of cultural revitalization and self-determination. He emphasized a movement based on American Indians choosing self-identification, during an era when the United States Indian Reorganization Act required individuals to prove blood quantum to claim their ancestry.

Today, the Piscataway Indian Nation is an emergent Indigenous presence in its Chesapeake homeland. The Piscataway Indian tribal nation is enjoying a renaissance.

The Piscataway Indian Nation members are among the 25,000 self-identified Native Americans in Maryland.

#3 - Accohannock Indian Tribe

Accohannock Indian Tribe, Inc.	Accohannock Indian Tribe, Inc.
Named after	Accohannock people, American Indians
Formation	1995
Type	state-recognized tribe (2017), nonprofit organization (1995)
Tax ID no.	EIN 52-1877314
Purpose	A23: Cultural, Ethnic Awareness
Location	Marion Station, Maryland, United States
Membership	Fewer than 100 (2021)
Official language	English
Principal Officer	Rudolph Hall Sr.
President	Pat Carson (2020)
Revenue	$36,195 (2011)
Expenses	$17,030 (2011)
Funding	grants, contributions

The Accohannock Indian Tribe, Inc. is a state-recognized tribe in Maryland and a nonprofit organization of individuals who self-identify as descendants of the Accohannock people.

The Accohannock Indian Tribe is not federally recognized as a Native American tribe. The Maryland-based organization should not be confused with the American Indigenous Accawmacke Indians, an unrecognized nonprofit organization based in Cape Charles, Virginia.

The historic Accohannock people were an Eastern Algonquian–speaking tribe who lived on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. According to John R. Swanton they were a subdivision of the Powhatan.

Organization

In 1995, the Accohannock Indian Tribe formed a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, based in Marion Station, Maryland. Rudy Hall served as their first chief. Clarence "Lone Wolf" Tyler served as a chief in 2018.

Pat Carson is their president. Their recent annual expenses were $506,148 and annual revenue was $547,939.

State recognition

Maryland Governor Larry Hogan formally recognized this organization as a state-recognized tribe on December 19, 2017, through Executive Order 01.01.2017.31.

Petition for federal recognition

On January 18, 1995, Rudy Hall in sent a letter of intent to petition for federal recognition on behalf of the Accohannock Indian Tribal Association, Inc. They have not followed up with a petition for federal recognition, however.

Controversies

The group states that beginning in the late 17th century, Accohannock people purposefully intermarried with European settlers and successfully hid their Native American identity while maintaining their culture and clan structure for three centuries. "Indeed, the Tribe's retreat from public life persisted for nearly three hundred years, from approximately 1705 until in or around 1993."

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services took steps to "enforce financial reporting requirements for the Accohannock Indian Tribe," after the group failed to file its financial report for 2009 after spending more than "$1 million in federal funds from three different federal programs". They received $500,000 (2007), $986,000 (2008), and $441,000 (2009) in direct federal funding.

In 2020, Accohannock Indian Tribe, Inc., et al. v. Hinman, 19-CV-20000075, filed in Somerset County, Maryland, the organization sued Michael J. Hinman, who had previously served as tribal chairman until he was voted out in June 2019. The plaintiffs accused Hinman of "ultra vires acts in violation of his fiduciary duties, including unilaterally disposing of tribal assets". The complaint said that Hinman refused to recognize the outcome of the 2019 election or to recognize the new leadership. Hinman alleged that the plaintiffs were allies of or members of "the Wolf Clan — an insurgent group of persons claiming indigenous, but not Accohannock descent — that had attempted to infiltrate the Tribe". The State trial court, hearing the case under Maryland corporate law, ruled in favor of the plaintiffs.

In 2021, the Accohannock Indian Tribe, the Accohannock Indian Tribes Inc., and Michael J. Hinman filed a lawsuit against Clarence Tyler, Jerry Wimbrow, Bill Tapman, Jean Laughman, Vivian Tyler, Sandi Ennis, Julie Gilroy, Kenny Gilroy, Diane Baldwin, and the Honorable Sidney S. Campen Jr., judge of the circuit court in Somerset County, Maryland for "alleged constitutional and statutory violations" and requested a restraining order. Their complaint was dismissed.

Hinman unsuccessfully tried to argue for tribal sovereign immunity for the organization, which both courts rejected. The case summary states: "Plaintiffs here cannot demonstrate continuity between the [current] Tribe and the historic Accohannock. Put differently, Plaintiffs fail to carry their burden of showing that the Tribe is a modern-day successor to, rather than a recreation of, a historic sovereign entity. ... [T]he Accohannock were fully assimilated into the general populations of Virginia and Maryland; its members lived amongst, and intermarried, with white settlers, and largely disclaiming any outward signifiers of their Indian identity." The summary continues, "Simply put, Plaintiffs' own evidence suggests that the Tribe is a reincarnation of the historic Accohannock, motivated in part by several members' recent discovery of their ethnicity and genealogy."

Activities

The organization hosts "an annual cultural festival/pow wow and provide[s] educational demonstrations at schools within the eastern shore of Maryland public system, including colleges."

History

Precontact

Paleo-Indians inhabited Maryland beginning in c. 10,000 BC as the Pleistocene ice sheet retreated, having come from other areas of North America to hunt.

Members of the Monongahela culture lived in the western portion of Maryland, constructing sites such as the Barton Village Site and Meyer Site. Evidence found at the Barton Village Site suggests that the area was occupied from c. AD 1000 to 1500.

17th century



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Map of the Chesapeake Bay by John Smith, 1612

Captain John Smith explored and mapped the Chesapeake Bay and its surrounding area from 1607 to 1609, interacting with several Native American groups along the way. On his 1607 voyage, Smith was captured near the Chickahominy River in Virginia and taken to Powhatan. While in captivity, he learned and recorded a significant amount about the lifestyle, language, and politics of the local Native Americans.

The first European settlers in Maryland founded the settlement of St. Mary's City after arriving at St. Clement's Island in 1634. This land was purchased by Leonard Calvert from the Yaocomico people, who inhabited the site prior to colonial arrival. This was a largely peaceful interaction, with the two groups sharing the settlement until the Yaocomico left at the end of the growing season.

In 1659, Colonel Edmund Scarborough led a series of unprovoked raids against the previously peaceful Assateague people. Referred to as the "Seaside War of 1659," this series of raids increased natives' hostility towards European settlers.

Several treaties were signed between Maryland Colony and various local Native American peoples after 1650, including the Assateagues, Nanticokes, and Susquehannocks. Various Native American reservations were also established during this period, including Askiminokonson.

18th century

Treaties between settlers and Native Americans continued in the 18th century, with roughly 3,000 acres being set aside by the colony as Native American reservations.

In June 1744, the leaders of the Six Nations gave up all of their claims within the colony.

The Nanticoke tribe relinquished their land in June 1768, with the General Assembly's records stating that "they are desirous of totally leaving this Province and going to live with their Brethren who have incorporated themselves with the Six Nations."

19th century

The Nanticoke tribe was recognized by Maryland in 1881 as a legal entity.

20th century

In the mid-20th century, a community of about 7,000 Lumbee people from North Carolina moved to the Upper Fell's Point and Washington Hill neighborhoods in Baltimore. Members of the Lumbee community founded the Baltimore American Indian Center in 1968 as the American Indian Study Center to assist Native American residents in the area.

21st century

In the 2010 census, about 20,000 Maryland residents, or 0.4% of the state, self-reported American Indian as their only race. More than 50,000 people in Maryland self-identified as being at least part American Indian, constituting 1.0% of the total state population. That number jumped by 119% to over 120,000 in the 2020 census, representing 2% of the total state population. This increase, following a nationwide trend, is attributed for many factors, including Hispanic and Latino Americans increasingly identifying as Indigenous, people with blood myths of Native identity now self-identifying as being Native (particularly Cherokee descent), grassroots community documentation work and decolonization efforts aimed at removing a stigma surrounding Indigenous family history. The largest Maryland Native American populations reported in the 2020 census were in Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties.

Historical Indigenous peoples

Prior to European arrival and the subsequent removal of Indigenous people from the area, Native Americans occupied most of modern-day Maryland. The three main groups in the area were the Algonquian, Iroquois, and Siouan language-peoples peoples. Native American territorial boundaries were fluid during this period, with groups often sharing territory and moving regularly.

Algonquian

A large Algonquian population lived within Maryland before European contact. These Algonquian peoples were coastal, often living off the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean. Most Algonquians left the area by the 18th century.

Choptank

The Choptank people lived in modern-day Talbot, Dorchester, and Caroline counties, including the town of Cambridge. They were the only Indigenous group granted a reservation by the Maryland colony, which they lived on until the land was sold to developers by the government in 1822.

Lenape

Some Lenape, or Delaware, people lived in modern-day Cecil County. Like many other Lenape, most of these residents were forced to Indian Territory by the 1850s.

Matapeake

The Matapeake people lived on Kent Island and had contact with William Claiborne in 1631. Due to European encroachment on the island in the 17th and 18th centuries, many Matapeake left and assimilated into other Algonquian peoples.

Nanticoke

The Nanticoke people inhabited much of the Delmarva Peninsula, including modern-day Salisbury and Princess Anne. A member of the Powhatan Confederacy, the Nanticoke were named "Kuskarawaok" by John Smith in 1608. Most Nanticoke left Maryland by the 1750s, with others assimilating into European society in the area.

Iroquois

Most Iroquois language-speaking peoples live north of Maryland, but three groups had a significant presence in the area.

Massawomeck

The Massawomeck's presence in Maryland was mostly within modern-day Allegany County and Garrett County. They conducted raids against the western Maryland Algonquians and traded heavily with other Native peoples and Europeans. The group's fate is largely unknown, disappearing from historical record in 1635.

Susquehannock

The Susquehannock people were present in modern-day Allegany, Cecil, and Harford counties. After warring with Maryland colony from 1642 to 1652, the group signed a peace agreement that gave much of the land south of the mouth of the Susquehanna River to Maryland. This effectively ended the people's presence in Maryland.

Tuscarora

The Tuscarora people emigrated to Maryland after losing the Tuscarora War, in which they lost much of their land to North Carolinian settlers. Their presence was short-lived, with the people passing through Frederick County from 1719 to 1721. The group ultimately settled in the Great Lakes Region and became a member of the Iroquois Six Nation Confederation.

Siouan

John Smith did not encounter any Siouan language-speaking tribes 1608 exploration. However, the Monacan, Saponi, and Tutelo peoples emigrated through Maryland during the mid-19th century. Some small bands of the Saponi and Tutelo were found in the area following this emigration. The Saponi band settled in Dorchester County, with both groups likely later assimilating into the local Nanticoke population.

United Nations Association of the United States of America

Abbreviation	UNA-USA
Formation	1943
Type	NGO
Headquarters	Washington, D.C., United States
Executive Director	Rachel Bowen Pittman
Senior Director	Farah Eck
Senior Director Partnerships & Special Initiatives	Troy G. Wolfe
Key people	Eleanor Roosevelt
Main organ	National Council
Parent organization	United Nations Foundation
Website	unausa.org

The United Nations Association of the USA (UNA-USA) is a movement advocating for the United Nations principles and values, with over 20,000 members across the country. Its headquarters is located at

1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20006.

The United Nations Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA) is the official United Nations Association of the United States, a nonprofit grassroots organization dedicated to promoting political and public support for the United Nations among Americans.[1] It is a program of the United Nations Foundation. Its mission includes advocating for greater U.S. leadership at the UN, improving and enhancing the UN system, and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and the UN Charter in both the U.S. and globally.

UNA-USA's activities include public outreach, political lobbying, and community organizing. It hosts youth programs, fellowships, and networking events both locally and nationally. Its flagship events include the Global Engagement Summit at the UN Headquarters in New York City and the Leadership Summit in Washington, D.C. UNA-USA is led by an executive director and governed by a thirty-member national council that meets semi-annually.

Along with its sister organization, the Better World Campaign, UNA-USA is the world's largest UN advocacy network. As of 2020, it has over 20,000 members across more than 200 chapters in cities and universities nationwide; the majority of members are under age of twenty-six.[1] It is a member of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, which comprises other national UN advocacy organizations.

History

The United Nations Association of the United States (UNA-USA) was founded during World War II to build American support for a new international organization designed to sustain the peace once the war was won. It considered itself the direct successor of the League of Nations Association, which was founded in 1923. At that time, the term "United Nations" referred to the allied nations fighting against fascism, but some leaders had already begun to embrace it as the brand name for a new international organization. UNA-USA's first major initiative was a nationwide tour by a bipartisan group of Congressional leaders, including then Senator Harry Truman, to promote public support for a Congressional resolution for the US to become a member of a postwar organization of "free and sovereign nations." The resolution, sponsored by Texas Senator Thomas Connally, was adopted with broad bipartisan support in November 1943 giving the Roosevelt administration the mandate it needed to launch the San Francisco Conference where the UN Charter was ultimately signed in 1945.

At the San Francisco Conference, the association (renamed in 1945 as the American Association for the United Nations) served as Secretariat for a coalition of 42 national organizations who were appointed by the State Department to provide input into the negotiations. These 42 "Consultants," which included such diverse organizations as the NAACP and the American Association of University Women, played a key role in ensuring that the Charter included both a mandate to advance human rights and a provision allowing for the formal participation of civil society organizations in UN deliberations.

When Eleanor Roosevelt, the former first lady, completed her term as a U.S. representative to the United Nations General Assembly in 1953, she walked into the association's New York office and volunteered to help. This was the quiet beginning of a major campaign in which Mrs. Roosevelt carried the message of UN across the country through personal appearances, recruitment speeches, and fundraising efforts. Mrs. Roosevelt was instrumental in building the association's national network of chapters on college campuses and in communities across the US, an effort that continue until her death in 1962.

In 1964, UNA-USA (then still operating under the AAUN name) merged with the US Committee for the United Nations, a group composed of 138 national organizations supporting the work of the United Nations. The newly merged organization returned to the original UNA-USA name. Over the next forty years, UNA-USA would complement its grassroots mission by conducting groundbreaking policy research, convening track two diplomacy

with the Soviet Union, and promoting Model UN education programs at home and abroad.

In 2011, UNA-USA merged with the United Nations Foundation combining the association's grassroots network and public engagement capacity with the foundation's advocacy resources and global convening power. The merger created the largest network of UN advocates worldwide.

Programs

Programs at the UN: UNA-USA's Global Engagement Summit hosted at the UN each year in February convenes over 1,500 Americans to engage with UN leaders, from the Secretary-General to Ambassadors of UN member nations, explore the top issues on the global agenda, elevate a diverse range of American voices, and equip UNA-USA members to be leaders on international cooperation in their communities throughout the year. In addition, UNA-USA members are eligible to attend a wide range of UN events throughout the year including the Conference on the Status of Women (CSW) to the UN Civil Society Forum.

Programs in DC: UNA-USA's Global Leadership Summit hosted in Washington each year in June gathers over 500 chapter leaders, members, and partners to share best practices on advocating for the UN and advancing the SDG's. The summit culminates with UNA-USA's lobby day when advocates converge on Capitol Hill to demonstrate that our country is stronger when we don't go it alone.

Programs Throughout the Country: UNA-USA chapters host events throughout the year to elevate important issues where the UN plays a critical role, from humanitarian assistance to climate change, and to celebrate local leaders who are advancing global priorities such as the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. These events are frequently tied to major International Celebration Days such as International Women's Day, Earth Day, and Human Rights Day and often feature community leaders, such as human trafficking task force members or private sector sustainability champions, whose local mission has a global impact. Throughout the month of October, UNA-USA chapters host over 200 events to celebrate the anniversary of the UN's founding (October 24).

Education Outreach: Many UNA-USA chapters also partner with local school districts to host or support Model UN programs. In addition, UNA-USA provides free online teaching materials to enable teachers to put kids who may never hold a passport into the shoes of a diplomat by transforming their classrooms in to UN Security Council negotiations.

Seton Hall Partnership: Since 1997, UNA-USA has partnered with Seton Hall's School of Diplomacy and International Relations, one of the nation's top professional schools of international affairs, to host a wide range of collaborative programs. Every summer, UNA-USA and Seton Hall host graduate students from around the world for a "UN Intensive" course in New York featuring interactive sessions with UN leaders. UNA-USA also hosts the Seton Hall Washington Semester Program and works throughout the year to connect faculty and students to opportunities to participate in UN events.

Membership

UNA-USA has more than 200 chapters in communities and on college campuses across the country and over 20,000 members (60% under the age of 25). These members carry out programs and advocacy campaigns at the local level through a wide range of programs and events.

Councils

The UNA-USA National Council is an elected body of UNA-USA volunteer leaders which guides the organization's mission and work. Consisting of 30 representatives elected on a regional basis the National Council meets twice a year to make recommendations on advocacy and other program priorities.

First Nations in Canada

Further information: First Nations in Canada and List of First Nations band governments

United States federally recognized tribes

Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma

Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin

Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan

Cayuga Nation of New York

Chickahominy people, Virginia

Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana

Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma

Delaware Nation, Oklahoma

Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma

Eastern Chickahominy, Virginia

Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin

Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan

Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan

Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Wisconsin

Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine

Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, also considered a Great Plains tribe

Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, also considered a Great Plains tribe

Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan

Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas

Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas

Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma

Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin

Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin

Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Michigan

Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan

Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan

Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut

Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Massachusetts

Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan

Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin

Miami Tribe of Oklahoma

Mi'kmaq Nation, Maine

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota Six component reservations:

Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake)

Fond du Lac Band, Minnesota, Wisconsin

Grand Portage Band

Leech Lake Band

Mille Lacs Band

White Earth Band

Mohegan Indian Tribe of Connecticut

Monacan, Virginia

Nansemond, Virginia

Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island

Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, Michigan

Oneida Nation of New York

Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin

Onondaga Nation of New York

Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma

Pamunkey, Virginia

Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine

Penobscot Tribe of Maine

Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma

Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan, Indiana

Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas

Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota

Rappahannock, Virginia

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota

Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma

Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska

Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan

St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin

Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York

Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan

Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma

Seneca Nation of New York

Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma

Shinnecock Nation, New York

Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin

Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin

Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York

Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota, Montana, North Dakota

Tuscarora Nation of New York

Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts

Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska

Six Nations of the Grand River

(Redirected from Six Nations of the Grand River First Nation)

Six Nations 40	Six Nations 40
Indian reserve	Indian reserve
Six Nations Indian Reserve No. 40	Six Nations Indian Reserve No. 40
Logo of the Elected Council	Logo of the Elected Council
Six Nations 40	Six Nations 40
Coordinates: 43°03′04″N 80°07′21″W	Coordinates: 43°03′04″N 80°07′21″W
Country	Canada
Province	Ontario
County	Brant
Formed	1924
Government	Government
• Body	Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council
• Chief	Sherri-Lyn Hill
• Federal riding	Brantford—Brant South—Six Nations
• Prov. riding	Brantford—Brant

Six Nations 40	Six Nations 40
Area	Area
• Land	183.20 km2 (70.73 sq mi)
Population (end of 2017)	Population (end of 2017)
• Total	12,848
Time zone	UTC-5 (EST)
• Summer (DST)	UTC-4 (EDT)
Postal Code	N0A
Area codes	519 and 226
Website	www.sixnations.ca

Six Nations (or Six Nations of the Grand River) is demographically the largest First Nations reserve in Canada. As of the end of 2017, it has a total of 27,276 members, 12,848 of whom live on the reserve.

The six nations of the Iroquois Confederacy are the Mohawk, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Seneca and Tuscarora. Some Lenape (also known as Delaware) live in the territory as well.

The Six Nations reserve is bordered by the County of Brant, Norfolk County, and Haldimand County, with a subsection reservation, the New Credit Reserve, located within its boundaries. The acreage at present covers some 46,000 acres (190 km2) near the city of Brantford, Ontario. This represents approximately 8% of the original 550,000 acres (2,200 km2) of land granted to the Six Nations by the 1784 Haldimand Proclamation.

History

Many of the Haudenosaunee people allied with the British during the American Revolutionary War, particularly warriors from the Mohawk, Cayuga, Onondaga and Seneca nations. Some warriors of the Oneida and Tuscarora also allied with them, as warfare was highly decentralized. These nations had longstanding trade relations with the British and hoped they might stop European-American encroachment on their territories. These allies were from the Six Nations of the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Confederacy.

After the American victory in the conflict, the Crown ceded all of its territory in the colonies to their new government under a peace treaty, including that belonging to the Six Nations without consulting them or making them party to treaty negotiations. The Crown worked to resettle native Loyalists in Canada and provide some compensation for lands lost in the new United States. The Crown also hoped to use these new settlers, both Native Americans and European Americans, to develop agriculture and towns in areas west of Quebec, the territory later known as Upper Canada.

The new lands granted to Six Nations reserves were all near important Canadian military targets and placed along the border to prevent any American invasion. The growth of the Six Nations community was also hampered. Land, especially in the 17th and 18th centuries, granted a certain measure of power to their owners. Influential leaders such as Joseph Brant and John Deseronto were prevented from granting land to business owners who could have brought industry and agriculture to their lands.

After the war, Mohawk leaders Deseronto and Brant met with British commander Sir Frederick Haldimand to discuss the loss of their lands in New York. Haldimand promised to resettle the Mohawk near the Bay of Quinte, on the northeast shore of Lake Ontario, in present-day Ontario, Canada. Haldimand purchased from other First Nations a tract 12 mi (19 km) by 13 mi (21 km) on the Bay of Quinte, which he granted to the Mohawk. (There are of course questions about First Nations understanding of such purchase). About 200 Mohawk settled with Deseronto

on the bay, at what is now called the Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, Ontario. Deseronto later died in the town named after him in the territory. These were primarily Mohawk of the Lower Castle (of New York).

Six Nations at Grand River

Brant decided that he preferred to settle on the Grand River north of Lake Erie. Mohawk of the Upper Castle joined him in settling on the Grand River, as did bands of the other Six Nations. By the Haldimand Proclamation of October 25, 1784, the government granted a tract of land to the Mohawk and other Six Nations bands in appreciation of their support for the Crown during the revolution. The Crown had purchased the lands previously from the Mississauga on May 22, 1784, as part of the Between the Lakes Treaty. Joseph Brant led a large group of Iroquois to settle in what is now referred to as the Six Nations of the Grand River.

A 1785 census recorded 1,843 Natives living on the Grand River reserve, including 548 Mohawk, 281 Cayuga, 145 Onondaga, 262 Oneida, 109 Tuscarora, and 98 Seneca. There were also 400 persons from other tribes, including Lenape, and others from southern territory, such as the Nanticoke, Tutelo, and some Creek and Cherokee. African-American slaves were also brought to Six Nations and Brantford by Brant. He encouraged members of his family to marry local Blacks, absorbing them into the population on the reserve. From the 1830s to the 1860s many runaway slaves, escaping through the Underground Railroad, were received and absorbed into the population of Six Nations. Along with the African-Americans who settled largely in the area around Cainsville, Brant invited several Anglo-American white families to live on the grant, particularly veterans of Brant's Volunteers and Butler's Rangers from New York, who had fought with him during the war. To encourage his loyalist friends to settle there, Brant gave them larger grants than the government had given other loyalists in other areas of Upper Canada. Some Canadians objected to Brant giving such land grants to whites in the reserve area.

As the government did for European Americans, the Indian department provided the Haudenosaunee with some tools and other provisions for resettlement, including such items as saws, axes, grindstones, and chisels. They received help in establishing schools and churches, and in acquiring farm equipment and other necessities. Conditions were extremely difficult in the first years on the frontier, as the government did not provide enough supplies or assistance to any of the resettled loyalists, neither Native Americans nor European Americans. They had to create new settlements out of woodlands. In 1785, the government built the first Protestant church in Upper Canada (now Ontario) on the reserve; it was known as Her Majesty's Royal Chapel of the Mohawks. The Crown maintained its support of this chapel, and it is among only twelve Chapels Royal in the world.

The main town developed at what is now Brantford. It was first called Brant's Town after Joseph Brant, who built his residence there. In 1798, it was described as a large and sprawling settlement. Brant's home was a two-story house, built in a European-American style. In 1797, Brant founded one of the earliest Masonic Lodges in Upper Canada; he achieved the rank of its Worshipful Master.

Governor John Simcoe confirmed the grant with a limited deed on January 14, 1793. The deed also forbade them to sell the land to anyone but each other and the king. Led by Joseph Brant, the chiefs rejected the deed. In 1795, the Grand River chiefs empowered Joseph Brant to sell large blocks of land in the northern section, which the Haudenosaunee were not using at the time. They set terms of no money down because they wanted to take their payment entirely in future years as annual interest. At this time, the population on the reserve was declining; some Haudenosaunee left the Grand River for traditional native communities in New York. After Brant's land sales started in 1795, the population began to increase again. He and the chiefs insisted on annuities to help the Six Nations community survive.

According to the Haldimand Proclamation, the original tract of land stretched from the mouth of the Grand River on the shores of Lake Erie to the river's head, and for 10 km (6 mi) from either bank. However, the grant of land

included land around the source that the Crown had not purchased from the Mississauga. A purchase from the Mississauga was later arranged, but not carried out. Between 1795 and 1797, Joseph Brant sold 381,480 acres (1,543.8 km2) to land speculators; the property comprising the northern half of the reserve was sold for £85,332. This was the highest price paid to Haudenosaunee up to this time for undeveloped land.



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Chiefs of the Six Nations explaining their wampum belts to Horatio Hale, 1871

Governor Simcoe opposed the land sales. The interest on the annuity promised an income to the people of £5,119 per year, far more than any other Iroquois people had received. The land speculators were unable to sell farm-size lots to settlers fast enough. By 1801, however, all the land speculators had fallen behind in their payments. Because of the lack of payments, Brant was determined to sell more land to make up for the missing payments.

In 1796, Lord Dorchester issued another deed for the land. This empowered the Haudenosaunee to lease or sell their land, provided they offered it first for sale to the government. Brant rejected this deed, partly because the deed named the Six Nations as communal owners of the land. He believed the deed should be limited to the current persons living on the land.

By 1800, two-thirds of the Haudenosaunee had not yet adapted to the style of subsistence agriculture maintained by separate households that the Canadian government encouraged. Brant had hoped that sales of land to European Americans would help them develop the frontier, but conditions were difficult for such agriculture.

In 1813, the chiefs and councillors of the Six Nations residing in the state of New York would declare war on the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

In 1828, chief John Brant was appointed resident superintendent for the Six Nations of the Grand River.

The Six Nations people were originally given 10 km (6 miles) on either side of the entire length of the Grand River, although much of the land was later sold. The ongoing Grand River land dispute is the result of disputes over the sale process. The current reserves encompass 184.7 km2 (71 sq mi), all but 0.4 km2 (100 acres) in Six Nations reserve No. 40.

In the late 19th century, the Scottish doctor Joseph Bell excavated skulls of indigenous people in the Six Nations. These skulls reached Berlin through the mediation of the doctor William Osler, where they were considered untraceable for decades. In 2020, the journalists David Bruser and Markus Grill, supported by the ethnologist Nils Seethaler, succeeded in finding the skulls in the anatomical collection of the Berlin Society for Anthropology, Ethnology and Prehistory. A return of the skulls to the care of the community of origin was suggested in this context.[19][20]

On July 24, 2024, ice hockey player Brandon Montour became the first person to bring the Stanley Cup to Ohsweken after the Florida Panthers won their first championship following their series win over the Edmonton Oilers in Game 7 of the 2024 Stanley Cup Final. A parade was held in his honour that went from the Ohsweken Speedway to the Gaylord Powless Arena.

Communities

Several named communities exist within the Six Nations reserve:

Beavers Corner

Longboat Corners

Medina Corners

Millers Corner

Ohsweken

St. Johns

Sixty-Nine Corners

Smith Corners

Smoothtown

Sour Spring

Stoneridge

Members

They later welcomed to the reserve a group of Lenape, who speak Munsee, an Algonquian language.

Six Nations of the Grand River is the most populous reserve in Canada. As of March 2023, there were 28,520 band members, of whom 11,688 lived on the reserve. The population consists of the following bands:

Nation	Band name	Total	On reserve
Haudenosaunee	Bay of Quinte Mohawk	840	368
Haudenosaunee	Lower Towns Tuscarora	2,430	974
Haudenosaunee	Konadaha Seneca	621	207
Haudenosaunee	Niharondasa Seneca	434	177
Haudenosaunee	Lower Mohawk	4,456	2,152
Haudenosaunee	Walker Mohawk	521	318
Haudenosaunee	Upper Mohawk	6,802	2,964
Haudenosaunee	Lower Cayuga	3,881	1,407

Nation	Band name	Total	On reserve
Haudenosaunee	Upper Cayuga	3,996	1,522
Haudenosaunee	Bearfoot Onondaga	690	150
Haudenosaunee	Clear Sky Onondaga	876	452
Haudenosaunee	Oneida	2,226	771
Lenape	Delaware of Six Nations	747	226
Total	Total	28,520	11,688

Government

The Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council is a governing body established to run the affairs of the reserve in 1924, formed under the Indian Act. The Elected Council has, since its foundation, been the primary government of Six Nations recognized by the Government of Canada. However, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council has maintained a presence on the reserve despite the establishment of the elected council, representing a continuity with the traditional government of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy.

Notable people

Education

Prior to colonization, education in Haudenosaunee communities took place in "unstructured and non-coercive ways." This continues to this day alongside provincial education.

Members of the Six Nations attended the Mohawk Institute, a residential school which was the subject of numerous abuse allegations. Upon closure of the institute in 1972, the residential school was replaced by the Woodland Cultural Centre.

Day schools were also operated on the reserve under the Six Nations School Board (1878–1933), the first Indigenous school board in Ontario. While the official colonial curriculum was taught and many non-Indigenous teachers taught on the reserve, Indigenous influence on the board allowed for the hiring of many Six Nations teachers, many of them women - as was and continues to be the case at the elementary level in Ontario. Teachers on the reserve also formed their own association for professional development, the Six Nations Teacher's Organization.

Notes

Other than English and French, the two official languages of Canada, indigenous languages of each of the six nations are also officially recognized and promoted:

French: Réserve des Six Nations (de la rivière Grand)

Cayuga: Hyeí Niyǫhwę́já:ge:

Mohawk: Yá:ya'k Niyononhwentsyò:ten (ne Kenhionhata:tie Ó:se)

Oneida: Yá·yak Nihonuhutsa·ké

Onondaga: Dyehashędákhwa

Seneca: Ye:i’ Níónöëdzage:h

Tuscarora: Swekę́á·ka·

Seneca–Cayuga Nation

Seneca–Cayuga Nation (formerly Seneca–Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma)
Total population
5,059[1] (2011)
Regions with significant populations
United States (Oklahoma)
Languages
English, Cayuga
Religion
Longhouse, Christian
Related ethnic groups
other Seneca and Cayuga people, other Haudenosaunee people

The Seneca–Cayuga Nation is one of three federally recognized tribes of Seneca people in the United States. It includes the Cayuga people and is based in Oklahoma, United States. The tribe had more than 5,000 people in 2011. They have a tribal jurisdictional area in the northeast corner of Oklahoma and are headquartered in Grove, Oklahoma. They are descended from Haudenosaunee who had relocated to Ohio from New York state in the mid-18th century.

The other two federally recognized Seneca tribes are located in New York: the Seneca Nation of New York and the Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians. There is one other federally recognized Cayuga tribe, the Cayuga Nation of New York.

Government

The Seneca–Cayuga Nation has an elected system of government, consisting of two governing bodies: the Reservation Business Committee (RBC), which acts as the Tribe's legislative council and oversees the daily governing of the Tribe, and the Grievance Committee, which acts as the Tribe's judiciary.

The Reservation Business Committee consists of seven members: Chief, Second Chief, Secretary-Treasurer, and four RBC Members. The current chief is Charlie Diebold. The Grievance Committee consists of five members. In odd years, Chief, First and Third RBC Members, and First, Third, and Fifth Grievance Committee Members are elected. In even years, the Second Chief, Secretary-Treasurer, Second and Fourth RBC Members, and Second and Fourth Grievance Committee Members are elected. All elected Business Committee terms are four years.

As of 2025, the current administration is:

Chief: Charles Diebold

2nd Chief: Curt Lawrence

Secretary/Treasurer: Kim Guyett

1st Councilperson: Cynthia Donohue Bauer

2nd Councilperson: Amy Nuckolls

3rd Councilperson: Jason WhiteEagle

4th Councilperson: Tonya Blackfox

Tribal Citizenship

The Seneca–Cayuga criteria for Nation citizenship are:

All persons of Indian blood whose names appear on the official census roll of the Tribe as of January 1, 1937, when it was reorganized;

All children born since the date of the said roll, both of whose parents are citizens of the Nation;

Any child born of a marriage between a citizen of the Seneca–Cayuga Nation and a citizen of any other Indian tribe who chooses to affiliate with the Seneca–Cayuga Nation;

Any child born of a marriage between a citizen of the Seneca–Cayuga Nation and any other persons if such child is admitted to citizenship by the Council of the Seneca–Cayuga Nation.

There are 5,059 enrolled citizens of the nation, of which 1,174 live in Oklahoma.

History

The Seneca, or Onödowága (meaning "People of the Great Hill"), traditionally lived in what is now New York between the Genesee River and Canandaigua Lake. The name Cayuga (Gayogohó:no') means "People of the Great Swamp" and they also lived in what was later known as western New York.

Both tribes were part of the Iroquoian languages family. The Seneca are the largest tribe of the Five Nations or League of the Iroquois who traditionally lived in New York. The Five Nations are the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca.

The latter were the westernmost nation, known as "Keepers of the Western Door." When the Tuscarora joined the Iroquois Confederation in 1722, after migrating from North Carolina, the confederacy was known as the Six Nations. The Tuscarora are also an Iroquoian-language people who had migrated to the South centuries before. They were driven out by warfare with other tribes and English colonists.

In the mid to late 18th century, a confederation of Iroquois Indian bands was pushed west from throughout the Northeast. Its people moved west to escape encroachment by the colonists. It included the Mingo (from the upper Ohio River), Susquehannock, Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Tuscarora, Onondaga and the Seneca of Sandusky (who had lived in New York at the outset of the American Revolution). After the Revolutionary War, some of the Cayuga moved to Ohio, where the US granted them a reservation along the Sandusky River. They were joined there by the Shawnee of Ohio and members of other Iroquois bands.

All the main Iroquois nations except the Oneida and Tuscarora had allied with the British in the Revolution. They were considered defeated in the war. The British gave up both their and Iroquois claims to lands in treaty negotiations, and the Iroquois were forced to cede their lands to the United States. Most relocated to Canada after the Treaty of Canandaigua in 1794, although some bands were allowed small reservations in New York. New York made separate purchases and leases of land from the Indians, which were not ratified by the US Congress.

The Indian Claims Commission's opinion in Strong v. United States (1973), 31 Ind. Cl. Comm 89 at 114, 116, 117 details the separation of this small band of the Seneca–Cayugas' ancestors (who were known as Mingoes) from the Six Nations. It noted their migration to Ohio in the mid-18th century:

"The Seneca–Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma constitutes the descendants of those Mingoes who were living in Ohio in the 18th century ... About 1800 these Senecas of Sandusky were joined by a portion of the Cayugas who had sold their lands in New York ... Based upon the record in these proceedings, we believe that by the time of the 1794 Canandaigua Treaty, the Mingoes in Ohio were small, independent bands, no longer politically subservient to the Six Nations of New York ... [B]eginning shortly before 1750, the Mingoes themselves were asserting their independence from the Six Nations of New York ... The only conclusion which can be reached from an analysis of

the activities of these Mingoes in Ohio during the 18th century is that they constituted independent bands who often acted in concert with other Ohio Indians. Their actions do not support the conclusion that they remained politically affiliated with the Six Nations of New York."

In 1831, the Tribe sold their land in Ohio and accepted a reservation in the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma). They were a prosperous people who, preparing to leave Ohio, loaded their considerable baggage (clothing, household goods, tools, seed) onto a steamboat to sail to St. Louis. The trip to their new home took eight months, plagued by delays, blizzards, disease, and death. Upon their arrival in Indian Territory, the Iroquois band found their assigned lands overlapped those of the Cherokee.

Another band (the Mixed Band of Seneca and Shawnee) traded their Ohio lands for a tract in Indian Territory, which turned out to be wholly within the Cherokee Nation. An 1832 treaty, the first made by the U.S. with the immigrant Indians within the boundaries of present-day Oklahoma, adjusted the boundaries and created the "United Nation of Seneca and Shawnee."

During the American Civil War, the Indian Territory became a battleground as Confederate sympathizers dominated several tribes. Many Seneca and Cayuga people who favored the Union fled to Kansas for safety, although the state was also subject to insurgent violence. Following the war, in 1867, federal negotiators sold part of the Seneca–Cayuga lands to various tribes. They arranged for separation of the Shawnee (who became recognized as the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma).

In 1881, a band of Cayuga from Canada joined the Seneca Tribe in Indian Territory. In 1902, shortly before Oklahoma became a state, 372 citizens of the joint tribe received individual land allotments in exchange for becoming US citizens and withdrawing from the traditional tribe, in order to facilitate acceptance of the territory as a state.

Today, the tribal roll numbers approximately 5,000 citizens, many of whom live throughout Ottawa and Delaware counties. The tribal headquarters is located 10 miles from Grove, Oklahoma.

The current Seneca–Cayuga Nation is chartered as a Federal Corporation under the Act of June 26, 1936, by which Oklahoma encouraged the tribes to reorganize their governments.

On May 15, 2014, the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Miami Agency conducted a referendum election to change the Constitution and Bylaws at the request of the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma Business Committee. As a result of this referendum, the citizens voted to change the name to the Seneca–Cayuga Nation.

New York land claims

Despite having left New York more than two centuries ago, the Seneca–Cayuga Nation (SCT) closely followed emerging land claim cases in the state in the late 20th century. It attempted to join the Cayuga Nation in its suit for land claims in New York. The Seneca Cayuga Tribe successfully enjoined the Cayuga Land Claim, per Federal Judge McCurn's ruling in both the Cayuga Land Claim and SCT v Town of Aurealius. The Seneca-Cayuga Tribe (SCT) has claimed that they are more Cayuga than Seneca; hence the Cayuga Land Claim. There are 5,000 SCT citizens compared to 300 Cayuga citizens in New York; some of the SCT tried to assert their claims to the Cayuga Reservation over the citizens and descendants who have lived there for generations. The Seneca–Cayuga Tribe asserted that its citizens were equally descendants of the Cayuga Nation.

But the U.S. Indian Claims Commission in Strong v. United States (1973) ruled that ancestors of the Seneca–Cayuga were not a party to the treaties between the Cayuga Nation and New York. Their ancestors had already left the state before 1794, when the treaties were made following the American Revolution. Therefore, the

Claims Commission found that the Seneca–Cayuga should not have any claim based on the loss of land that the Cayuga suffered in New York as a result of the 1794 Treaty of Canandaigua.

Similarly, the Seneca–Cayuga Nation attempted to intervene in the land claim suit which the Seneca Nation of Indians brought against New York. This related to land around Cuba, New York. Again, the courts ruled that the Seneca–Cayuga had no standing in a case with roots in treaties between the Seneca Nation and the state of New York following the American Revolution, as their ancestors had left the state and settled in Ohio well before that time. The Seneca Nation of New York ultimately reached a settlement with the state of New York in relation to their claim to property around Cuba Lake.

The tribe applied to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the opportunity to purchase land in New York and have it taken into trust. They wanted to be able to operate a gambling casino within proximity to New York's major population centers. The US Department of the Interior is still evaluating the tribe's trust application.

Groups such as the Upstate Citizens for Equality in New York have opposed the revival of the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois nations) land claims in the state. They particularly object to out-of-state tribes' attempting to enter into cases related to treaties made after such tribes' ancestors had left the state.



Figure — reproduced from the source document.

Home - New York State Court Clerks Association

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NOTICE TO PRINCIPALS Applicable to all Successors and or Assigns

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Disclaimer:

The Internal Revenue Service has provided an administrative offset via a voucher that is defined as "withholding funds payable by the United States to, or held by the United States for, a person to satisfy a claim." See Red River Farms v. United States, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 85576 (D. Ariz. Sept. 16, 2009).

Nul tiel corporation,, is a Special Plea which is necessary to question the Corporate Capacity of the plaintiff. See: 10 Cyc. 1355; Inhabitants of Orono v. Wedgewood, 44 Me. 49, 69 Am.Dec. 81 (1857); Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Co. v. Wetzel, 228 Ill. 253, 81 N.E. 864 (1907); which held that a Plea denying that the plaintiff is a corporation is a Plea in Bar, but a Plea denying that the defendant is a corporation is a Plea in Abatement. See Koffler/Reppy, Common Law Pleading, 423 n. 67 (West, 1969).

Nul tiel corporation, is the form of a plea denying the existence of an alleged corporation. Under the common law practice, a plea of “nul tiel corporation” was a simple negation or a denial of capacity in which the plaintiff sued and was not an averment of an affirmative fact. See New York Bond & Mortgage Co. v. McWilliams, 253 Ill.App. 404.

Nul tiel corporation, is a plea that plaintiff corporation is not a corporation either de jure or de facto, and consequently not entitled to sue. It is not a plea of ultra vires, which assumes an incorporation either de jure or de facto and a misuse of or departure from a franchise but is a plea of "nul tiel corporation." See Rialto Co. v. Miner, 166 S.W. 629, 632, 183 Mo.App. 119.

West Virginia v. EPA

The U.S. Supreme Court in West Virginia v. EPA, reinforced earlier rulings in a case, by very clearly stating that Congress may not delegate any responsibility to create law. In fact, the Internal Revenue Code --- (IRC) has just been thrown out in its entirety by the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in Virginia v. EPA. The ruling also reinforces the stare decisis Tennessee Supreme Court case, Norton v. Shelby County, which established the Public Law concerning the question of delegated or re-delegated authority almost a hundred years ago.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, the ALJ or justice of the peace assigned to "arbitrate" this civil action, i.e., commercial (bill) claim, is operating in violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment (1791). (s)he is not authorized to "hear" federal questions subject matter cases.

qui facit per alium, facit per se "he who acts through another, acts personally"

Directory of Tax Matters Representatives – IRS Form 1065

Transition from Tax Matters Partner to Partnership Representative

Under the BBA audit rules, the concept of a tax matters partner is largely historical. A partnership representative (PR) now serves as the primary point of contact for all IRS audit activity. Unlike the TMP, the PR has exclusive authority to bind the entire partnership in tax matters, including:

- Receiving IRS audit notices
- Negotiating and settling audit findings
- Making tax elections on behalf of the partnership
- Deciding whether to pursue litigation or accept IRS adjustments

Key differences from a TMP include:

- Scope of authority: A TMP had limited authority under TEFRA; a PR can make decisions without consulting other partners unless the partnership agreement restricts that authority.
- Eligibility: While a TMP had to be a partner, a PR can be any individual or entity with a substantial U.S. presence.
- IRS fallback: If no PR is designated, the IRS can appoint one who may make binding decisions without partner input.

Updating partnership and LLC operating agreements to reflect this change is essential to ensure the correct designation and avoid unwanted IRS selection.

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New York State Association of City & Village Clerks, Inc.

Address: Sullivan & Donovan, LLP, 415 Madison Ave., 16th Floor, New York, NY 10017

Overview

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF CITY & VILLAGE CLERKS, INC. (DOS #1114576) is a Domestic Not-For-Profit Corporation in New York registered with the New York State Department of State (NYSDOS). The business entity was initially filed on September 25, 1986. The registered business location is at Sullivan & Donovan, LLP, 415 Madison Ave., 16th Floor, New York, NY 10017. The DOS process contact is James A. Moyer, Csl..

Business Entity Information

DOS ID	1114576
Current Entity Name	NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF CITY & VILLAGE CLERKS, INC.
County	Schenectady
Jurisdiction	New York

DOS ID	1114576
Entity Type	DOMESTIC NOT-FOR-PROFIT CORPORATION
Initial DOS Filing Date	1986-09-25
DOS Process Name	JAMES A. MOYER, CSL.
DOS Process Address	Sullivan & Donovan, LLP 415 Madison Ave., 16th Floor New York NY 10017

Entity Name History

Filing Date	Entity Name	Filing Number	Type	Status
1986-09-25	NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF CITY & VILLAGE CLERKS, INC.	B405321-5	Actual	Active

Entity Address History

Filing Date	Address Type	Address Name	Address	Filing Number
1999-08-05	Service of Process	JAMES A. MOYER, CSL.	Sullivan & Donovan, LLP, 415 Madison Ave., 16th Floor New York, NY 10017	990805000459
1986-09-25	Service of Process	THE CORPORATION	Higgins Roberts Beyerl, 502 State St., Schenectady, NY 12305	B405321-5

Location Information

Street Address	SULLIVAN & DONOVAN, LLP 415 MADISON AVE., 16TH FLOOR
City	NEW YORK
State	NY
Zip Code	10017

Amanda M. Detschner; CMC/RMC/CMFO; NYSACVC President Attn: New York State Association of City and Village Clerks c/o Sullivan & Donovan, LLP 415 Madison Ave., 16th Floor New York, NY 10017

New York State Association of City and Village Clerks / NYSACVC, was founded in 1908, NYSACVC enhances professionalism, facilitates collaboration, and offers educational resources to effectively support elected officials and the community. Membership to the New York State Association of City and Village Clerks is open to all New York State City and Village Clerks, Clerk-Treasurers, Administrators, similar officers and their deputies.

Affiliations

The Association is an affiliate of the New York State Conference of Mayors (NYCOM) and maintains an important part in the planning and implementation of the Annual Fall Training School conducted by the Conference of Mayors and the Department of Audit and Control of the New York State Comptroller's Office. The Association is also affiliated with the International Institute of Municipal Clerks (IIMC) and supports the aims of the IIMC.

The IIMC's membership spans worldwide.

Visit the NYCOM Web site

Visit the IIMC Web site

Other websites of interest are listed below:

NYS Association of Counties

NYS Association of Towns

NYS Association of Local Govt. Records

NYS Government Finance Officers Association

NYS Society of Municipal Finance Officers

NYS Assessors' Association

NYS City/County Management Association

NYS Association of Municipal Purchasing Officials

US Conference of Mayors

International City/County Mgt. Association

Regional Associations

North Country Association of Village Clerks and Clerk/Treasurers

Meets the second Thursday in March, May, October and December

President Kristy, O'Shaughnessy, Village of Carthage (315)-493-1060	**Vice President Debra Pierce, Village of West Carthage (315)-493-2552**
Secretary Annette West, Village of Brownville (315)-782-7650	Treasurer Kristin Burroughs, Village of Black River (315) 773-5721

Municipal Administrative Officers Association of Erie County

Meets the second Tuesday of every month at noon

President Jayne DeTine, Village of Akron E-mail: jdetine@akronvillage.us	

Westchester County Municipal Clerks And Treasurers Association

Meets the fourth Thursday of every Month except June and July

President Alexandra Graniero, Village/Town of Mount Kisco (914) 864-0016	
1st Vice President Daniel Tucker, Village of Croton-on-Hudson (914) 271-2034	2nd Vice President Noreen McGinty, City of New Rochelle (914) 654-2063
Secretary Karen Buccheri, Village of Irvington (914) 591-4356	Treasurer Noreen Regan, Village of Pleasantville (914) 769-1900

Central New York Clerk/Treasurers Association

Meets the fourth Thursday of February, April, June, August and October

President Deborah Barron, Village of Groton (607) 898-3966	Vice President Sandy Callahan, Village of Liverpool (315) 457-3441
Secretary Bev Berry, Village of Homer (607) 749-3322	Treasurer Patty Couch, Village of Skaneateles (315) 685-3440

Capital District Clerks Association

Betsy Cothren, Village of Catskill 518-943-3830	

Long Island Village Clerks And Treasurers Association

Website: www.LIVCTA.com

President Pamela Walsh Boening, Village of Freeport	1st Vice President Joanna Palumbo, Village of East Williston
2nd Vice President Cathy Sweeney, Village of Southampton	Treasurer Denise Mordente, CMFO, Village of Great Neck
Secretary Chrissy Kiernan, MPA/CMC/RMC, CMFO Village of Westbury	Nassau Director Kate Hillman, Village of Laurel Hollow
Nassau Director Taylor Reynolds, MPA, Village of Hempstead	Suffolk Director Barbara Sakovich, Village of Belle Terre
Suffolk Director Christine Cozine, Village of the Branch	Executive Committee David W. Fraser, City of Long Beach
Executive Committee - Past President Liz Gaynor, MMC/RMC/CMFO, Village of Sands Point	
Association Counsel Robert P. Smith, Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP	

Rockland County Village Clerks And Finance Officers Association

Meets the third Tuesday of every month at noon, except June, July & August

President Frances Arsa Artha, Village Clerk/Treasurer (Village of Pomona) Phone: 845-354-045 FAX: 845-354-0604	1st Vice President Camille Guido-Downey, Village Clerk (Village of Wesley Hills) Phone: 845-354-0400 FAX: 845-354-4097
Treasurer Judith Curcio, Village Clerk/Treasurer (Village of Haverstraw) Phone: 845-429-0300 FAX: 845-429-0353	Secretary Betty Vanderbeek, Deputy Clerk (Village of Pomona) Phone: 845-354-045 FAX: 845-354-0604

Association of Monroe County Village Clerks

President Gina Hurley, Village of Honeoye Falls Phone: (585) 624-1711	

Niagara County Municipal Clerks Association

Meets the third Thursday of the Month, except January and February.

President Deborah Maurer, Town of Pendleton Phone: (716)625-8833 ext.112

Our Members

Below you can find our past, present, and lifetime members.

View Current NYSACVC Membership listing

View Past Presidents

View Life Members

View Honorary Members

Albany - Albany Virtual ZIP Code 12207-1077

Daniel Burney – Postmaster - For the ALBANY Post Office in ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK

– Est. 07/26/1775

Albany, Georgia, United States

Albany, New York, United States

Albany, Western Australia, Australia

Albany, Oregon, United States

Albany, Auckland, New Zealand

Albany, California, United States

Albany, Indiana, United States

Albany, Minnesota, United States

Albany, Texas, United States

Albany, Kentucky, United States

Albania

Allegany - Belmont Virtual ZIP Code 14813

Brandy D. Millington – Postmaster & Officer-In-Charge - For the BELMONT Post Office in ALLEGANY COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 03/06/1838

Belmont, California, United States

Belmont, Massachusetts, United States

Belmont, Victoria, Australia

Belmont, North Carolina, United States

Belmont, Michigan, United States

Belmont, New South Wales, Australia

Belmont, Western Australia, Australia

Belmont, Virginia, United States

Belmont, Queensland, Australia

Belmont, England, United Kingdom

Broome - Binghamton Virtual ZIP Code 13902

Jacob A. Silverstein – Postmaster - For the BINGHAMTON Post Office in BROOME COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 04/01/1796

Binghamton, New York, United States

Bingham, England, United Kingdom

Bingham, Maine, United States

Bingham Farms, Michigan, United States

Birmingham, England, United Kingdom

Birmingham, Alabama, United States

Birmingham, Michigan, United States

Billingham, England, United Kingdom

Bebington, England, United Kingdom

Bronx - Bronx Virtual ZIP Code 10451

Frances M. Paulino – Postmaster - For the BRONX Post Office in BRONX COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 10/02/1962

Bron, Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, France

Broni, Lombardy, Italy

Bronte, Sicily, Italy

Bronte, New South Wales, Australia

Bronte, Texas, United States

Bronów, Silesia, Poland

Bronda, Gôh-Djiboua, Ivory Coast

Bro, Stockholm, Sweden

Bronson, Michigan, United States

Bronson, Florida, United States

Cattaraugus - Little Valley Virtual ZIP Code 14755

Jason McDaniel - Officer-In-Charge - For the CATTARAUGUS Post Office in CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 06/17/1851

James P. Emborsky – Postmaster - For the CATTARAUGUS Post Office in CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 06/17/1851

Little Valley, New York, United States

Linn Valley, Kansas, United States

Valley, Alabama, United States

Valley, Wales, United Kingdom

Valley, Nebraska, United States

Valley, Bavaria, Germany

Leon Valley, Texas, United States

Long Valley, New Jersey, United States

Littleville, Alabama, United States

Valle, Arizona, United States

Cayuga - Auburn Virtual ZIP Code 13021

Vacant – Postmaster - For the CAYUGA Post Office in CAYUGA COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 00/00/0000

Auburn, Washington, United States

Auburn, New South Wales, Australia

Auburn, Alabama, United States

Auburn, Maine, United States

Auburn, New York, United States

Auburn, South Australia, Australia

Auburn, California, United States

Auburn, Massachusetts, United States

Auburn, Indiana, United States

Auburn, Georgia, United States

Chautauqua - Mayville Virtual ZIP Code 14757

Constance D. Sunday – Postmaster - For the CHAUTAUQUA Post Office in CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NEW YORK– Est. 07/25/1877

Mayville, Wisconsin, United States

Mayville, North Dakota, United States

Mayville, New York, United States

Mayville, Michigan, United States

Maryville, Tennessee, United States

Maryville, Missouri, United States

Maysville, Kentucky, United States

Maryville, Illinois, United States

Maysville, Georgia, United States

Maryville, New South Wales, Australia

Chemung - Elmira Virtual ZIP Code 14902

Nickolas A. Grisewood – Postmaster - For the ELMIRA Post Office in CHEMUNG COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 09/30/1800

Elmira, New York, United States

Elmira, Ontario, Canada

Celmira, Chiriquí Province, Panama

Belmira, Antioquia, Colombia

Elmina, Central, Ghana

Elmina, Selangor, Malaysia

Elm, Glarus, Switzerland

Palmira, Valle del Cauca Department, Colombia

Palmira, Táchira, Venezuela

Palmira, Cienfuegos Province, Cuba

Chenango - Norwich Virtual ZIP Code 13815

Geoffrey S. Parker – Postmaster - For the NORWICH Post Office in CHENANGO COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 01/01/1805

Norwich, England, United Kingdom

Norwich, Connecticut, United States

Norwich, New York, United States

Norwich, Vermont, United States

Northwich, England, United Kingdom

Horwich, England, United Kingdom

Nörvenich, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany

Norddeich, Lower Saxony, Germany

Norddeich, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany

Norway, Michigan, United States

Norway

Clinton - Plattsburgh Virtual ZIP Code 12901

Lucien Kieschie – Postmaster - For the PLATTSBURGH Post Office in CLINTON COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 09/14/1797

Plattsburgh, New York, United States

Plattsburg, Missouri, United States

Prattsburgh, New York, United States

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States

Plattenburg, Brandenburg, Germany

Pittsburg, California, United States

Pittsburg, Kansas, United States

Pittsburg, Texas, United States

Pittsburg, New Hampshire, United States

Pittsburg, Illinois, United States

Columbia - Hudson Virtual ZIP Code 12534

Peter Hopf – Postmaster - For the HUDSON Post Office in COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 06/12/1792

Hudson, Ohio, United States

Hudson, Massachusetts, United States

Hudson, Wisconsin, United States

Hudson, Florida, United States

Hudson, New Hampshire, United States

Hudson, New York, United States

Hudson, Quebec, Canada

Hudson, Texas, United States

Hudson, North Carolina, United States

Hudson, Iowa, United States

Cortland – Cortland Virtual ZIP Code 13045-3702

Kristie R. Beam – Postmaster - For the CORTLAND Post Office in CORTLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 00/00/0000

Cortland, New York, United States

Cortland, Ohio, United States

Cortland, Illinois, United States

Courtland, Virginia, United States

Courtland, Minnesota, United States

Courtland, Alabama, United States

Courtland, Mississippi, United States

Portland, Oregon, United States

Portland, Maine, United States

Portland, England, United Kingdom

Delaware - Delhi Virtual ZIP Code 13753

Max Sapinsky – Postmaster - For the DELHI Post Office in DELAWARE COUNTY, NEW YORK– Est. 00/00/0000

Delhi, India

Delhi, California, United States

Delhi, Ontario, Canada

Delhi, Louisiana, United States

Delhi, New York, United States

Delphi, Indiana, United States

Delphi, Central Greece, Greece

Delo, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

Dehī, Samangan, Afghanistan

Delft, South Holland, Netherlands

Dutchess – Poughkeepsie Virtual ZIP Code 12601

Tara D. Campbell – Postmaster - For the POUGHKEEPSIE Post Office in DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 12/20/1791

Poughkeepsie, New York, United States

Erie - Buffalo Virtual ZIP Code 14202

David C. Trainer, Jr. – Postmaster - For the BUFFALO Post Office in ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 09/30/1804

Buffalo, New York, United States

Buffalo, Minnesota, United States

Buffalo, Wyoming, United States

Buffalo, Missouri, United States

Buffalo, Oklahoma, United States

Buffalo, Texas, United States

Buffalo, West Virginia, United States

Buffalo, Iowa, United States

Buffalo, South Carolina, United States

Buffalo, Indiana, United States

Essex - Elizabethtown Virtual ZIP Code 12932

Kevin S. Hanlon – Postmaster - For the ELIZABETHTOWN Post Office in ESSEX COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 00/00/0000

Kayla Johnson – Officer-In-Charge - For the ELIZABETHTOWN Post Office in ESSEX COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 00/00/0000

Elizabethtown, Kentucky, United States

Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, United States

Elizabethtown, North Carolina, United States

Elizabethtown, New York, United States

Elizabethtown, Indiana, United States

Elizabethtown, Illinois, United States

Elizabethton, Tennessee, United States

Elizabeth, New Jersey, United States

Elizabeth, South Australia, Australia

Elizabeth, Colorado, United States

Franklin - Malone Virtual ZIP Code 12953

Annie M. Parrotte – Postmaster - For the MALONE Post Office in FRANKLIN COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 01/01/1810

Benjamin F. Mcgreevy – Officer-In-Charge - For the MALONE Post Office in FRANKLIN COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 01/01/1810

Malone, New York, United States

Malone, Florida, United States

Malonne, Wallonia, Belgium

Malón, Aragon, Spain

Malo, Veneto, Italy

Malonno, Lombardy, Italy

Malonty, Jihočeský kraj, Czechia

Malo, East Java, Indonesia

Måløv, Capital Region, Denmark

Måløy, Vestland, Norway

Fulton - Johnstown Virtual ZIP Code 12095

Daniel F. O'Neil, Jr. – Postmaster - For the JOHNSTOWN Post Office in FULTON COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 00/00/0000

Johnstown, Pennsylvania, United States

Johnstown, Colorado, United States

Johnstown, New York, United States

Johnstown, Ohio, United States

Johnstown, Leinster, Ireland

Johnston, Rhode Island, United States

Johnston, Iowa, United States

Johnston, Northern Territory, Australia

Johnston, Wales, United Kingdom

Johnston, South Carolina, United States

Genesee - Batavia Virtual ZIP Code 14021

Jason E. Warren – Postmaster - For the BATAVIA Post Office in GENESEE COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 01/01/1803

Batavia, Illinois, United States

Batavia, New York, United States

Batavia, Ohio, United States

Batavia, Iowa, United States

Bata, Litoral, Equatorial Guinea

Bata, Arad County, Romania

Bata, Burgas, Bulgaria

Báta, Tolna County, Hungary

Bața, Bistrița-Năsăud County, Romania

Batam, Riau, Indonesia

Greene - Catskill Virtual ZIP Code 12414

Carolyn Trabona – Postmaster - For the CATSKILL Post Office in GREENE COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 00/00/0000

Catskill, New York, United States

Cresskill, New Jersey, United States

Cobleskill, New York, United States

Catsop, Limburg, Netherlands

Wynantskill, New York, United States

Cát Cát, Lao Cai, Vietnam

Çat, Kocaeli, Turkey

Çat, Erzurum, Turkey

Hamilton - Lake Pleasant Virtual ZIP Code 12108

Roxanne L. Williams – Postmaster - For the LAKE PLEASANT Post Office in HAMILTON COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 00/00/0000

Samantha Desrochers – Officer-In-Charge - For the LAKE PLEASANT Post Office in HAMILTON COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 00/00/0000

Lake Pleasant, New York, United States

Pleasant Lake, Minnesota, United States

Point Pleasant, New Jersey, United States

Pleasant Run, Ohio, United States

Point Pleasant, West Virginia, United States

Pleasant Gap, Pennsylvania, United States

Pleasant Point, Canterbury, New Zealand

Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, United States

Mount Pleasant, Western Australia, Australia

Mount Pleasant, Canterbury, New Zealand

Herkimer - Herkimer Virtual ZIP Code 13350

Toby C. Wheet – Postmaster & Officer-In-Charge - For the HERKIMER Post Office in HERKIMER COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 1798

Herkimer, New York, United States

Hellimer, Grand Est, France

Hemer, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany

Herher, Vayots Dzor, Armenia

Herscher, Illinois, United States

Heather, England, United Kingdom

Hessmer, Louisiana, United States

Jefferson - Watertown Virtual ZIP Code 13601

Joe L. James – Postmaster & Officer-In-Charge - For the WATERTOWN Post Office in JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK– Est. 04/01/1804

Watertown, Massachusetts, United States

Watertown, Wisconsin, United States

Watertown, New York, United States

Watertown, South Dakota, United States

Watertown, Minnesota, United States

Watertown, Florida, United States

Watertown, Connecticut, United States

Watertown, Tennessee, United States

Walkertown, North Carolina, United States

Huntertown, Indiana, United States

Kings - Brooklyn11201

Adela E. Livingston – Postmaster - For the BROOKLYN Post Office in KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 04/23/1803

Brooklyn, New York, United States

Brooklyn, Ohio, United States

Brooklyn, Maryland, United States

Brooklyn, Wellington Region, New Zealand

Brooklyn, Victoria, Australia

Brooklyn, Indiana, United States

Brooklyn, Wisconsin, United States

Brooklyn, Iowa, United States

Brooklyn, Michigan, United States

Brooklyn, Connecticut, United States

> FYI: Brooklyn is also a former city in Alameda County, California, annexed to Oakland, California in 1872. A post office was opened in Brooklyn in 1855; it became a branch of the Oakland post office in 1878. Brooklyn is shown as a fairly large area, lying adjacent and to the south of Lake Merritt and the Piedmont tract, and adjacent and to the north of Alameda, the San Leandro Creek, and the town of San Leandro. Today, this is East Oakland. Brooklyn first appeared as a city in the 1870 United States census.
>
> Kings County, California - Kings County is a county located in the U.S. state of California. The population was 152,486 at the 2020 census. The county seat is Hanford. Kings County comprises the Hanford-Corcoran, CA metropolitan statistical area, which is also included in the Visalia-Porterville-Hanford, CA combined statistical area. It is in the San Joaquin Valley, a rich agricultural (farming or financing) region.

State and federal representation: In the California State Legislature, Kings County, California is in the 16th senatorial district, represented by Democrat Melissa Hurtado, and in the 33rd Assembly district, represented by Republican Alexandra Macedo.

In the United States House of Representatives, Kings County is split between California's 20th congressional district, represented by Republican Vince Fong, and California's 22nd congressional district, represented by Republican David Valadao.

Communities - Incorporated cities: Avenal; Corcoran; Hanford - county seat, and Lemoore.

Census-designated places: Armona; Grangeville; Hardwick; Home Garden; Kettleman City; Lemoore Station and Stratford.

Lewis - Lowville Virtual ZIP Code 13367

Kristin L. Dieffenbacher – Postmaster - For the LOWVILLE Post Office in LEWIS COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 07/11/1803

Brandan Czajka – Officer-In-Charge - For the LOWVILLE Post Office in LEWIS COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 07/11/1803

Lowville, New York, United States

Lowesville, North Carolina, United States

Rowville, Victoria, Australia

Lowellville, Ohio, United States

Loboville, Bas-Sassandra District, Ivory Coast

Longville, Louisiana, United States

Louisville, Kentucky, United States

Louisville, Colorado, United States

Louisville, Ohio, United States

Louisville, Mississippi, United States

Livingston - Geneseo Virtual ZIP Code 14454

Brad W. McClain – Postmaster - For the GENESEO Post Office in LIVINGSTON COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 1/12/1806

Christopher M. McGraw – Officer-In-Charge - For the GENESEO Post Office in LIVINGSTON COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 1/12/1806

Geneseo, New York, United States

Geneseo, Illinois, United States

Genesee, Colorado, United States

Genesee, Idaho

, United States

Geneston, Pays de la Loire, France

Genet, Oromiya, Ethiopia

Geneva, Illinois, United States

Geneva, New South Wales, Australia

Genève, Geneva, Switzerland

Geneva, New York, United States

Madison - Wampsville Virtual ZIP Code 13163

Mary Katherine Stania – Postmaster - For the WAMPSVILLE Post Office in MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 00/00/0000

Taylor M. Solomon – Officer-In-Charge - For the WAMPSVILLE Post Office in MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 00/00/0000

Wampsville, New York, United States

Wardsville, Missouri, United States

Wattsville, Virginia, United States

Waynesville, North Carolina, United States

Waynesville, Missouri, United States

Waynesville, Ohio, United States

Wayville, South Australia, Australia

Walkersville, Maryland, United States

Watkinsville, Georgia, United States

Waterville, Maine, United States

Monroe - Rochester Virtual ZIP Code 14614

Derek B. Spencer – Postmaster - For the ROCHESTER Post Office in MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 11/19/1812

Rochester, New York, United States

Rochester, Minnesota, United States

Rochester, England, United Kingdom

Rochester, New Hampshire, United States

Rochester, Victoria, Australia

Rochester, Michigan, United States

Rochester, Indiana, United States

Rochester, Massachusetts, United States

Rochester, Pennsylvania, United States

Rochester, Illinois, United States

Montgomery - Mineola Virtual ZIP Code 11501

David W. Torba – Postmaster - For the MINEOLA Post Office in NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 10/29/1844

Mineola, New York, United States

Mineola, Texas, United States

Minneola, Florida, United States

Minneola, Kansas, United States

Mineo, Sicily, Italy

Mine, Yamaguchi, Japan

Miner, Missouri, United States

Neola, Iowa, United States

Minety, England, United Kingdom

Mineri, Tulcea County, Romania

Nassau - Mineola Virtual ZIP Code 11501

David W. Torba – Postmaster - For the MINEOLA Post Office in NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 10/29/1844

Mineola, New York, United States

Mineola, Texas, United States

Minneola, Florida, United States

Minneola, Kansas, United States

Mineo, Sicily, Italy

Mine, Yamaguchi, Japan

Miner, Missouri, United States

Neola, Iowa, United States

Minety, England, United Kingdom

Mineri, Tulcea County, Romania

New York - New York Virtual ZIP Code 10038

Wanda I. Diaz – Postmaster - For the NEW YORK Post Office in NEW YORK COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 07/26/1775

York, England, United Kingdom

York, Pennsylvania, United States

York, Western Australia, Australia

York, South Carolina, United States

York, Nebraska, United States

York, Alabama, United States

York, Arizona, United States

Niu-York, Donetsk, Ukraine

North York, Pennsylvania, United States

East York, Pennsylvania, United States

Niagara - Lockport Virtual ZIP Code 14094

Seth D. Siemucha – Postmaster - For the LOCKPORT Post Office in NIAGARA COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 11/20/1822

Lockport, Illinois, United States

Lockport, New York, United States

Lockport, Louisiana, United States

Rockport, Texas, United States

Rockport, Massachusetts, United States

Rockport, Maine, United States

Rockport, Indiana, United States

Rockport, Arkansas, United States

Stockport, England, United Kingdom

Brockport, New York, United States

Oneida - Utica Virtual ZIP Code 13501

James C. Jones – Postmaster - For the ONEIDA Post Office in MADISON COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 00/00/0000

Utica, New York, United States

Utica, Michigan, United States

Utica, Ohio, United States

Utica, South Carolina, United States

Utica, Illinois, United States

Utica, Mississippi, United States

Utica, Indiana, United States

Utica, Nebraska, United States

Útica, Cundinamarca, Colombia

Ustica, Sicily, Italy

Onondaga - Syracuse Virtual ZIP Code 13202

Scott M. Jevis – Postmaster - For the SYRACUSE Post Office in ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 02/24/1820

Syracuse, New York, United States

Syracuse, Utah, United States

Syracuse, Nebraska, United States

Syracuse, Indiana, United States

Syracuse, Kansas, United States

Syracuse, Ohio, United States

Syrau, Saxony, Germany

Ontario - Canandaigua Virtual ZIP Code 14424

William T. Hulbert – Postmaster - For the CANANDAIGUA Post Office in ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 01/01/1795

Paul Sidoti – Officer-In-Charge - For the CANANDAIGUA Post Office in ONTARIO COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 01/01/1795

Canandaigua, New York, United States

Canaguá, Mérida, Venezuela

Canda, Veneto, Italy

Candás, Asturias, Spain

Candas, Hauts-de-France, France

Capandanan, Ilocos, Philippines

Cananea, Sonora, Mexico

Candaba, Central Luzon, Philippines

Catiguá, São Paulo, Brazil

Carandaí, Minas Gerais, Brazil

Orange - Goshen Virtual ZIP Code 10924

Susan T. Church-Northrup – Postmaster & Officer-In-Charge - For the GOSHEN Post Office in ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 06/08/1792

Goshen, Indiana, United States

Goshen, Ohio, United States

Goshen, New York, United States

Goshen, California, United States

Goshen, Arkansas, United States

Goshen, Utah, United States

Goshen, Massachusetts, United States

Goshen, Kentucky, United States

Goshen, New Hampshire, United States

Gosheim, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany

Orleans - Albion Virtual ZIP Code 14411

Jacqueline M. Henhawk – Postmaster - For the ALBION Post Office in ORLEANS COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 00/00/0000

Albion, Michigan, United States

Albion, New York, United States

Albion, Victoria, Australia

Albion, Indiana, United States

Albion, Maine, United States

Albion, Illinois, United States

Albion, Nebraska, United States

Albion, Pennsylvania, United States

Albion, Black River, Mauritius

Albion, Washington, United States

Oswego - Oswego Virtual ZIP Code 13126

Darle L. Smith – Postmaster - For the OSWEGO Post Office in OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 10/07/1806

Oswego, Illinois, United States

Oswego, New York, United States

Oswego, Kansas, United States

Owego, New York, United States

Oswestry, England, United Kingdom

Osigo, Lombardy, Italy

Otego, New York, United States

Osigo, Veneto, Italy

Otsego - Cooperstown Virtual ZIP Code 13326

Matthew H. Decker – Postmaster - For the COOPERSTOWN Post Office in OTSEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 10/01/1794

Cooperstown, New York, United States

Cooperstown, Wisconsin, United States

Cooperstown, North Dakota, United States

Coopertown, Tennessee, United States

Cooper's Town, North Abaco, Bahamas

Cookstown, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom

Cookstown, Ontario, Canada

Cooper, Texas, United States

Coopersburg, Pennsylvania, United States

Draperstown, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom

Putnam - Carmel Virtual ZIP Code 10512

Barbara Kopacz – Postmaster - For the CARMEL Post Office in PUTNAM COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 00/00/0000

Carmel, Indiana, United States

Carmel, New York, United States

Carmel, Maine, United States

Carmel, Western Australia, Australia

El Carmel, Catalonia, Spain

Carmelo, Colonia, Uruguay

Carmelo, Western Visayas, Philippines

Carmelo, Central Visayas, Philippines

Carme, Catalonia, Spain

Carmen, Nuevo León, Mexico

Queens - Jamaica Virtual ZIP Code 11435

Kahlil D. Wilson – Postmaster - For the JAMAICA Post Office in QUEENS COUNTY, NEW YORK– Est. 00/00/0000

Jamaica, New York, United States

Jamaica, Mayabeque, Cuba

Jamaica, Guanajuato, Mexico

Jamaica, Michoacán, Mexico

Jamaica, Vermont, United States

Jāmai, Madhya Pradesh, India

Jamalca, Amazonas, Peru

Jama, Manabí, Ecuador

Jamay, Jalisco, Mexico

Jamalteca, Comayagua Department, Honduras

Jamaica

Rensselaer - Troy Virtual ZIP Code 12180

Robyn M. Klein – Postmaster - For the TROY Post Office in RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 08/31/1795

Troy, Michigan, United States

Troy, New York, United States

Troy, Alabama, United States

Troy, Ohio, United States

Troy, Missouri, United States

Troy, Illinois, United States

Troy, North Carolina, United States

Troy, Texas, United States

Troy, Kansas, United States

Troy, Pennsylvania, United States

Richmond - Staten Island Virtual ZIP Code 10301

Ann Ko – Postmaster - For the STATEN ISLAND Post Office in RICHMOND COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 00/00/0000

Staten Island, New York, United States

Stock Island, Florida, United States

Sunk Island, England, United Kingdom

Bowen Island, British Columbia, Canada

Green Island, Otago, New Zealand

Green Island, New York, United States

Scotland Island, New South Wales, Australia

Garden Island, Western Australia, Australia

Sicily Island, Louisiana, United States

Grand Island, Nebraska, United States

Aland Islands

Bouvet Island

Falkland Islands

Norfolk Island

Solomon Islands

Rockland - New City Virtual ZIP Code 10956

Gigi Tom – Postmaster & Officer-In-Charge - For the NEW CITY Post Office in ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK– Est. 05/12/1815

New City, Illinois, United States

New City, New York, United States

Ness City, Kansas, United States

Nevada City, California, United States

City View, South Carolina, United States

Norris City, Illinois, United States

Cebu City, Central Visayas, Philippines

Mid-City, California, United States

Sun City, Arizona, United States

Bay City, Michigan, United States

St. Lawrence - Canton Virtual ZIP Code 13617

Stacy L. Perkins – Postmaster - For the CANTON Post Office in SAINT LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW YORK– Est. 00/00/0000

Canton, Michigan, United States

Canton, Ohio, United States

Canton, Massachusetts, United States

Canton, Illinois, United States

Canton, Georgia, United States

Canton, Mississippi, United States

Canton, Maryland, United States

Canton, New York, United States

Canton, South Dakota, United States

Canton, Texas, United States

Saratoga - Ballston Spa Virtual ZIP Code 12020

Damian C. Clark – Postmaster - For the BALLSTON SPA Post Office in SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 11/14/1797

Ballston Spa, New York, United States

Ballston Lake, New York, United States

Boston Spa, England, United Kingdom

Allston, Massachusetts, United States

Fallston, Maryland, United States

Fallston, North Carolina, United States

Ballstad, Nordland, Norway

Ballstädt, Thuringia, Germany

Ballstedt, Thuringia, Germany

Ballsh, Fier County, Albania

Schenectady - Schenectady Virtual ZIP Code 12305

Brian J. Murley – Postmaster - For the SCHENECTADY Post Office in SCHENECTADY COUNTY, NEW YORK– Est. 04/25/1793

Schenectady, New York, United States

Schenevus, New York, United States

Schenefeld, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany

Schechen, Bavaria, Germany

Schengen, Remich, Luxembourg

Schenkon, Lucerne, Switzerland

Schachen, Zurich, Switzerland

Schoharie - Schoharie Virtual ZIP Code 12157

Jennifer L. Bates – Postmaster - For the SCHOHARIE Post Office in SCHOHARIE COUNTY, NEW YORK

– Est. 01/04/1815

Angela Harbey – Officer-In-Charge - For the SCHOHARIE Post Office in SCHOHARIE COUNTY, NEW YORK

– Est. 01/04/1815

Schoharie, New York, United States

Scharn, Limburg, Netherlands

Schötz, Lucerne, Switzerland

Schopp, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany

Schöps, Thuringia, Germany

Schuyler - Watkins Glen Virtual ZIP Code 14891

Michael F. Geiger – Postmaster - For the WATKINS GLEN Post Office in SCHUYLER COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 11/27/1823

Watkins Glen, New York, United States

Watkins, Minnesota, United States

Glen, Maryland, United States

Watkinsville, Georgia, United States

Glen Waverley, Victoria, Australia

Atkins, Arkansas, United States

Wattleglen, Victoria, Australia

Atkins, Iowa, United States

Atkins, Virginia, United States

Glen Willow, Pennsylvania, United States

Seneca - Waterloo Virtual ZIP Code 13165

Mark J. Washburn – Postmaster - For the WATERLOO Post Office in SENECA COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 01/10/1828

Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

Waterloo, Iowa, United States

Waterloo, Wellington Region, New Zealand

Waterloo, England, United Kingdom

Waterloo, Illinois, United States

Waterloo, Quebec, Canada

Waterloo, New York, United States

Waterloo, Wisconsin, United States

Waterloo, Indiana, United States

Waterloo, Nebraska, United States

Steuben - Bath Virtual ZIP Code 14810

Daniel T. Leonard – Postmaster - For the BATH Post Office in STEUBEN COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 01/10/1828

Bath, England, United Kingdom

Bath, Maine, United States

Bath, New York, United States

Bath, Pennsylvania, United States

Bath, Saint Thomas Parish, Jamaica

Bath, Michigan, United States

Bath, New Hampshire, United States

Bath, Ontario, Canada

Bath Beach, New York, United States

North Bath, Maine, United States

Suffolk - Riverhead Virtual ZIP Code 11901

Francis V. Kouba - – Postmaster - For the RIVERHEAD Post Office in SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 00/00/0000

Anthony A. Barone – Officer-In-Charge - For the RIVERHEAD Post Office in SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 00/00/0000

Riverhead, New York, United States

Riverhead, Auckland, New Zealand

River Heads, Queensland, Australia

River Road, North Carolina, United States

Rivera, Rivera Department, Uruguay

Rivera, Huila Department, Colombia

Rivery, Hauts-de-France, France

Rivers, Manitoba, Canada

Riverhills, Queensland, Australia

Rivermeade, Leinster, Ireland

Sullivan - Monticello Virtual ZIP Code 12701

Mujirul Haque – Postmaster - For the MONTICELLO Post Office in SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 04/01/1811

Monticello, Minnesota, United States

Monticello, Arkansas, United States

Monticello, New York, United States

Monticello, Illinois, United States

Monticello, Indiana, United States

Monticello, Louisiana, United States

Monticello, Iowa, United States

Monticello, Georgia, United States

Monticello, Florida, United States

Monticello, Utah, United States

Tioga - Owego Virtual ZIP Code 13827

Nathaniel K. Wood – Postmaster - For the OWEGO Post Office in TIOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 10/01/1800

Owego, New York, United States

Oswego, Illinois, United States

Oswego, New York, United States

Oswego, Kansas, United States

Owen, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany

Owen, Wisconsin, United States

Otego, New York, United States

Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria

Otsego, Minnesota, United States

Owendo, Estuaire, Gabon

Tompkins - Ithaca Virtual ZIP Code 14850

Doug S. Williams – Postmaster - For the ITHACA Post Office in TOMPKINS COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 04/01/1805

Ithaca, New York, United States

Ithaca, Michigan, United States

Itháki, Ionian Islands, Greece

Izcuchaca, Huancavelica, Peru

Chaca, Ayacucho, Peru

Ilača, Vukovar-Srijem, Croatia

Ulster - Kingston Virtual ZIP Code 12402

Larry R. Lee – Postmaster - For the KINGSTON Post Office in ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 03/20/1793

Karen Petruccelli – Officer-In-Charge - For the KINGSTON Post Office in ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 03/20/1793

Kingston, Jamaica

Kingston, Norfolk Island

Kingston, Ontario, Canada

Kingston, Queensland, Australia

Kingston, New York, United States

Kingston, Tasmania, Australia

Kingston, Australian Capital Territory, Australia

Kingston, South Australia, Australia

Kingston, Massachusetts, United States

Kingston, Pennsylvania, United States

Warren - Lake George Virtual ZIP Code 12845

Caleb A. Chuchta – Postmaster - For the LAKE GEORGE Post Office in WARREN COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 01/01/1804

Rachel K. Barbuto – Officer-In-Charge - For the LAKE GEORGE Post Office in WARREN COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 01/01/1804

Lake George, New York, United States

George, Western Cape, South Africa

George, Iowa, United States

George, Washington, United States

St. George, Ontario, Canada

St George, Queensland, Australia

George Town, Cayman Islands

George Town, Tasmania, Australia

George Town, Exuma, Bahamas

George Town, Penang, Malaysia

Georgia

Washington - Fort Edward Virtual ZIP Code 12828

Jason M. Currier – Postmaster & Officer-In-Charge - For the FORT EDWARD Post Office in WASHINGTON COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 11/07/1797

Fort Edward, New York, United States

Port Edward, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Port Edwards, Wisconsin, United States

Fort Liard, Northwest Territories, Canada

Edwards, Colorado, United States

Edwards, Mississippi, United States

Saint Edward, Nebraska, United States

Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada

Prince Edward, Ontario, Canada

Prince Edward, Kowloon City, Hong Kong

Wayne - Lyons Virtual ZIP Code 14489

David F. Brown – Postmaster - For the LYONS Post Office in WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 01/22/1811

Ashley Staats – Officer-In-Charge - For the LYONS Post Office in WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 01/22/1811

Lyons, Illinois, United States

Lyons, Georgia, United States

Lyons, Australian Capital Territory, Australia

Lyons, Kansas, United States

Lyons, New York, United States

Lyons, Northern Territory, Australia

Lyons, Colorado, United States

Lyons, Oregon, United States

Lyons, Nebraska, United States

Lyons, Michigan, United States

Westchester - White Plains Virtual ZIP Code 10601

Riazudeen Mohammed – Postmaster & Officer-In-Charge - For the WHITE PLAINS Post Office in WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 11/14/1797

White Plains, New York, United States

White Plains, North Carolina, United States

White Plains, Kentucky, United States

White Plains, Alabama, United States

Plains, Pennsylvania, United States

Plains, Scotland, United Kingdom

Plains, Texas, United States

Plains, Kansas, United States

Plains, Montana, United States

Plains, Georgia, United States

Wyoming - Warsaw Virtual ZIP Code 14569

Jan M. Benke – Postmaster & Officer-In-Charge - For the WARSAW Post Office in WYOMING COUNTY, NEW YORK– Est. 08/20/1841

Warsaw, Mazovia, Poland

Warsaw, Indiana, United States

Warsaw, North Carolina, United States

Warsaw, New York, United States

Warsaw, Missouri, United States

Warsaw, Illinois, United States

Warsaw, Kentucky, United States

Warsaw, Virginia, United States

Warsaw, Ohio, United States

Warsaw, Minnesota, United States

Yates - Penn Yan Virtual ZIP Code 14527

Mark S. Pietropaolo – Postmaster & Officer-In-Charge - For the PENN YAN Post Office in YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 09/26/1818

Penn Yan, New York, United States

Yan'an, Shaanxi, China

Penne, Abruzzo, Italy

Penna, Tuscany, Italy

Penne, Occitanie, France

Penn Hills, Pennsylvania, United States

Penn Wynne, Pennsylvania, United States

Mount Penn, Pennsylvania, United States

Penn North, Maryland, United States

Yanwan, Chongqing, China

U.S. state of New York – U.S. State of the United States of America

Croton-on-Hudson, New York village in Westchester County, New York, United States

Croton-on-Hudson (KROH-tin) is a village in Westchester County, New York, United States. The population was 8,327 at the 2020 United States census over 8,070 at the 2010 census. It is located in the town of Cortlandt as part of New York City's northern suburbs. The village was incorporated in 1898.

Piermont, New York village in Rockland County, New York, United States

Piermont is a village incorporated in 1847 in Rockland County, New York, United States. Piermont is in the town of Orangetown, located north of the hamlet of Palisades, east of Sparkill, and south of Grand View-on-Hudson, on the west bank of the Hudson River. The population was 2,517 at the 2020 census. Woody Allen set The Purple Rose of Cairo (1984) in Piermont.

Great Cow Harbor 10K village in Huntington, New York, United States of America

Northport is a village in the Town of Huntington in Suffolk County, on the North Shore of Long Island, New York, United States. The population was 7,347 at the time of the 2020 census.

Mamaroneck (village), New York Village in New York, United States

Mamaroneck mə-MAIR-ə-nek is a village in Westchester County, New York, United States. The population was 18,929 at the 2010 census. As of 2019, its population was an estimated 19,131. It is located partially within the town of Mamaroneck and partially within the town of Rye. The portion in Rye is unofficially called "Rye Neck". The Rye Neck Union Free School District contains the Rye Neck portion of Mamaroneck and part of the city of Rye.

Babylon (village), New York Village in New York, United States

Babylon is a village within the Town of Babylon in Suffolk County, New York. The population was 12,188 at the 2020 census. It is located approximately 25 miles (40 km) from New York City at the Queens border and approximately 33 miles (53 km) from Manhattan.

Fabius (village), New York Village in New York, United States

Fabius is a village in Onondaga County, New York, United States. As of the 2020 census, the population was 309. It is part of the Syracuse Metropolitan Statistical Area. The village is near the center of the town of Fabius and is south of Syracuse.

Cuba (village), New York Village in New York, United States

Cuba is a village in Allegany County, New York, United States. The population was 1,575 at the 2010 census. The village is in the western part of the town of Cuba at the junction of Routes 305 and 446 on Oil Creek.

Bronxville, New York Village in Westchester County, New York, United States

Bronxville is a village in Westchester County, New York, United States, located approximately 15 miles (24 km) north of Midtown Manhattan. It is part of the town of Eastchester. The village comprises one square mile (2.5 km) of land in its entirety, approximately 20% of the town of Eastchester. As of the 2020 U.S. census, Bronxville had a population of 6,656. In 2016, Bronxville was rated by CNBC as the most expensive suburb of any of the U.S. ten largest cities, with a median home value of $2.33 million.

Port Jefferson, New York Village in New York, United States

Port Jefferson, also known as Port Jeff, is an incorporated village in the town of Brookhaven in Suffolk County, New York, on the North Shore of Long Island. Officially known as the Incorporated Village of Port Jefferson, the population was 7,962 as of the 2020 United States census.

Lloyd Harbor, New York Village in New York, United States

Lloyd Harbor is a village in the Town of Huntington in Suffolk County, on the North Shore of Long Island, in New York, United States. As of the 2010 census, the village's pop

Swastika, New York Unincorporated community in New York, US

Swastika is an unincorporated community and hamlet in the town of Black Brook, Clinton County, New York, United States. The community is 19 miles southwest of Plattsburgh. The area is not very populated and appears as a wide spot on the road with a few buildings.

Unincorporated area Region

Unincorporated area Region of land not governed by own local government

An unincorporated area is a parcel of land that is not governed by a local general-purpose municipal corporation. There are many unincorporated communities and areas in the United States and Canada, but many countries do not use the concept of an unincorporated area.

Slim, Oklahoma Human settlement in Oklahoma, United States of America

Slim was an unincorporated community in southwestern McCurtain County, Oklahoma, United States. The community is located six miles north of Valliant. The community is about one-half mile south of Pine Creek Lake and the community of Mound Grove is one mile east.

Indian Land, South Carolina Unincorporated community in South Carolina, United States

Indian Land is an unincorporated community in the northernmost part (the "Panhandle") of Lancaster County, South Carolina, United States. It lies six miles east of Fort Mill, and west of the villages of Marvin and Waxhaw, North Carolina. While not incorporated, the community is assigned with the ZIP code 29707. U.S. Highway 521 is a major highway that runs through the community and connects Indian Land with cities in North Carolina, and Lancaster County to the south. Indian Land does not have a downtown.

Unincorporated communities in Lancaster County, South Carolina · 4T

Unincorporated communities in South Carolina · 225T

Villages in the U.S. state of New York

List of Villages in New York (state) – Famous Fix List

This list has 55 sub-lists and 547 members. See also Villages in the United States by state, Municipalities in New York

Garden City, New York 2 L, 35 T

Village of Hempstead, New York 1 L, 18 T

Tarrytown, New York 2 L, 21 T

Waterloo, New York 1 L, 19 T

Port Chester, New York 2 L, 27 T

Hoosick Falls, New York 1 L, 8 T

New Paltz, New York 1 L, 21 T

Colonie, New York 4 L, 41 T

Mount Kisco, New York 1 L, 8 T

Sleepy Hollow, New York 3 L, 11 T

Former villages in New York (state) 1 L, 56 T

Lake Placid, New York 2 L, 8 T

Albion, Orleans County, New York 1 L, 11 T

Hammondsport, New York 1 L, 3 T

Port Jefferson, New York 1 L, 9 T

Le Roy, New York 1 L, 9 T

Altamont, New York 5 T

Freeport, New York 1 L, 10 T

Mineola, New York 1 L, 18 T

Patchogue, New York 1 L, 19 T

Rhinebeck, New York 2 L, 11 T

Rockville Centre, New York 2 L, 6 T

Valley Stream, New York 2 L, 16 T

Floral Park, New York 1 L, 8 T

Southampton (village), New York 17 T

Elmira Heights, New York 2 T

Montour Falls, New York 1 L, 1 T

Northport, New York 1 L, 9 T

East Hampton (village), New York 17 T

Sag Harbor, New York 1 L, 16 T

Bronxville, New York 1 L, 17 T

Villages in New York by county 57 L

Wappingers Falls, New York 1 L, 16 T

Tuckahoe, Westchester County, New York 1 L, 7 T

Kiryas Joel, New York 7 T

Scarsdale, New York 2 L, 12 T

Saranac Lake, New York 1 L, 24 T

Flower Hill, New York 1 L, 54 T

Brockport, New York 2 L, 13 T

Roslyn, New York 25 T

Roslyn Harbor, New York 1 L, 13 T

Union Springs, New York 4 T

Fair Haven, New York 1 T

Clinton (village), New York 18 T

Kenmore, New York 1 L, 4 T

Newark, New York 3 L, 9 T

Nyack, New York 4 L, 14 T

Lynbrook, New York 2 L, 9 T

East Hills, New York 8 T

Lake Success, New York 7 T

Piermont, New York 1 L, 10 T

Islandia, New York 3 T

Manorhaven, New York 7 T

Baxter Estates, New York 5 T

Port Washington North, New York 5 T

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Albany Albany 12207-1077 Paul Tonko Democrat located in the 20th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Niagara Lockport 14094 Nicholas A. Langworthy Republican New York District 23 Or Claudia Tenney Republican New York District 24 Or Timothy M Kennedy Democrat New York District 26 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Allegany Belmont 14813 Nicholas A. Langworthy Republican located in the 23rd Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Oneida Utica 13501 Elise M. Stefanik Republican located in New York District 21 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904 Or John W. Mannion Democrat located in New York District 22 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Broome Binghamton 13902 Josh Riley Democrat located in the 19th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Onondaga Syracuse 13202 John W. Mannion Democrat located in the 22nd Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Bronx Bronx 10451 Ritchie Torres Democrat located in the 15th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Ontario Canandaigua 14424 Claudia Tenney Republican New York District 24 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904 Or Joseph D. Morelle Democrat New York District 25 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Cattaraugus Little Valley 14755 Nicholas A. Langworthy Republican located in the 23rd Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Orange Goshen 10924 Patrick Ryan Democrat located in the 18th Congressional district of New York. U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Cayuga Auburn 13021 John W. Mannion Democrat located in New York District 22 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904 Or Claudia Tenney Republican located in New York District 24 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Orleans Albion 14411 Claudia Tenney Republican located in the 24th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Chautauqua Mayville 14757 Nicholas A. Langworthy Republican located in the 23rd Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Oswego Oswego 13126 Claudia Tenney Republican located in the 24th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Chemung Elmira 14902 Nicholas A. Langworthy Republican is located in the 23rd Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Otsego Cooperstown 13326 Josh Riley Democrat located in the 19th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Chenango Norwich 13815 Josh Riley Democrat located in the 19th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Putnam Carmel 10512 Michael Lawler Republican located in the 17th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Clinton Plattsburgh 12901 Elise M. Stefanik Republican located in the 21st Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Queens Jamaica 11435 Gregory W. Meeks Democrat located in New York District 5 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904 Or Grace Meng Democrat located in New York District 6 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Columbia Hudson 12534 Josh Riley Democrat located in the 19th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Rensselaer Troy 12180 Josh Riley Democrat New York District 19 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904 Or Paul Tonko Democrat New York District 20 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904

Albany Albany 12207-1077 Paul Tonko Democrat located in the 20th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Niagara Lockport 14094 Nicholas A. Langworthy Republican New York District 23 Or Claudia Tenney Republican New York District 24 Or Timothy M Kennedy Democrat New York District 26 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Cortland Cortland 13045-3702 John W. Mannion Democrat located in the 22nd Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Richmond Staten Island 10301 Nicole Malliotakis Republican located in the 11th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Delaware Delhi 13753 Josh Riley Democrat located in the 19th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Rockland New City 10956 Michael Lawler Republican located in the 17th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Dutchess Poughkeepsie 12601 Patrick Ryan Democrat located in the 18th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	St. Lawrence Canton 13617 Elise M. Stefanik Republican located in the 21st Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Erie Buffalo 14202 Timothy M Kennedy Democrat located in the 26th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Saratoga Ballston Spa 12020 Paul Tonko Democrat located in the 20th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Essex Elizabethtown 12932 Elise M. Stefanik Republican located in the 21st Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Schenectady Schenectady 12305 Paul Tonko Democrat located in the 20th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Franklin Malone 12953 Elise M. Stefanik Republican located in the 21st Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Schoharie Schoharie 12157 Paul Tonko Democrat located in New York District 20 Or Elise M. Stefanik Republican located in New York District 21 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Fulton Johnstown 12095 Paul Tonko Democrat located in New York District 20 Or Elise M. Stefanik Republican located in New York District 21 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Schuyler Watkins Glen 14891 Nicholas A. Langworthy Republican located in New York District 23 Or Claudia Tenney Republican located in New York District 24 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Genesee Batavia 14021 Claudia Tenney Republican located in the 24th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Seneca Waterloo 13165 Claudia Tenney Republican located in the 24th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Greene Catskill 12414 Josh Riley Democrat located in the 19th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Steuben Bath 14810 Nicholas A. Langworthy Republican located in New York District 23 Or Claudia Tenney Republican located in New York District 24 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Hamilton Lake Pleasant 12108 Elise M. Stefanik Republican located in the 21st Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Suffolk Riverhead 11901 Nick LaLota Republican located in the 1st Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Herkimer Herkimer 13350 Elise M. Stefanik Republican located in the 21st Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Sullivan Monticello 12701 Josh Riley Democrat located in the 19th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904

Albany Albany 12207-1077 Paul Tonko Democrat located in the 20th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Niagara Lockport 14094 Nicholas A. Langworthy Republican New York District 23 Or Claudia Tenney Republican New York District 24 Or Timothy M Kennedy Democrat New York District 26 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Jefferson Watertown 13601 Elise M. Stefanik Republican located in New York District 21 Or Claudia Tenney Republican located in New York District 24 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Tioga Owego 13827 Nicholas A. Langworthy Republican located in the 23rd Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Kings Brooklyn11201 Nydia M. Velazquez Democrat located in New York District 7 or Daniel S. Goldman Democrat located in New York District 10 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Tompkins Ithaca 14850 Josh Riley Democrat located in the 19th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Lewis Lowville 13367 Elise M. Stefanik Republican located in the 21st Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Ulster Kingston 12402 Patrick Ryan Democrat located in the 18th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Livingston Geneseo 14454 Claudia Tenney Republican located in the 24th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Warren Lake George 12845 Elise M. Stefanik Republican located in the 21st Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Madison Wampsville 13163 John W. Mannion Democrat located in the 22nd Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Washington Fort Edward 12828 Elise M. Stefanik Republican located in the 21st Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Monroe Rochester 14614 Joseph D. Morelle Democrat located in the 25th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Wayne Lyons 14489 Claudia Tenney Republican located in the 24th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Montgomery Mineola 11501 Paul Tonko Democrat located in New York District 20 Or Elise M. Stefanik Republican located in New York District 21 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Westchester White Plains 10601 George Latimer Democrat located in the 16th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
Nassau Mineola 11501 Thomas R. Suozzi Democrat located in New York District 3 Or Laura Gillen Democrat located in New York District 4 U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Wyoming Warsaw 14569 Claudia Tenney Republican located in the 24th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
New York New York 10038 Daniel S. Goldman Democrat located in the 10th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	Yates Penn Yan 14527 Claudia Tenney Republican located in the 24th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904
NYC Register Daniel S. Goldman Democrat located in the 10th Congressional district of New York U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515 Phone: 202-224-3121 TTY: 202-225-1904	BLANK ON PURPOSE

N

In THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (US or USA) UNDER HOME RULE or DILLONS RULE

23 jurisdictions follow the Model Law, including California & New York which follow UNCITRAL's Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency. They do not follow the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (FRCP).

The UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency or international insolvency is a model law issued by the secretariat of UNCITRAL on 30 May 1997 to assist UN member states in relation to the regulation of corporate insolvency and financial distress involving companies which have assets or creditors in more than one state.

The Model Law utilizes the "center of main interest" (or COMI) concept. It also seeks to limit insolvency regimes which favor domestic creditors over foreign ones and defines a foreign proceeding as "a collective judicial or administrative proceeding in a foreign State, including an interim proceeding, pursuant to a law relating to insolvency in which proceeding the assets and affairs of the debtor are subject to control or supervision by a foreign court, for the purpose of reorganization or liquidation". Accordingly, a number of regimes relating to the enforcement of security interests, such as receivership and administrative receivership are not caught. Similarly, a number of debtor-in-possession rehabilitation and reorganizational processes which do not require the intervention of the courts are similarly not caught.

Cross-border insolvency or international insolvency regulates the treatment of financially distressed debtors where such debtors have assets or creditors in more than one country. Typically, cross-border insolvency is more concerned with the insolvency of companies that operate in more than one country rather than bankruptcy of individuals. Like traditional conflict of laws rules, cross-border insolvency focuses upon three areas: (1) choice of law rules, (2) jurisdiction rules and (3) enforcement of judgment rules. However, in relation to insolvency, the principal focus tends to be the recognition of foreign insolvency officials and their powers.

The United States of America

The United States of America (U.S.A. or USA), commonly known as the United States (U.S. or US) or simply America, is a country primarily located in North America. It consists of 50 states, a federal district, five major unincorporated territories, nine Minor Outlying Islands, and as of 19 February 2020, there are approximately 574 Indian tribes, 231 of which are located in Alaska, and 326 reservations, i.e., native American lands legally recognized by the statutorily created United States Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). However, the United States corporate government does not have the authority to unilaterally assume title, legal or otherwise, over Native-American lands, including via any form of civil conscription, rendition, municipal transfer and or corporate assignment, termed land registration.

Indian Reservations

Section 1163 of Title 18 makes embezzlement, theft, criminal conversion, and willful misapplication of funds belonging to a tribal organization a crime. For example, it is a felony if the amount taken exceeds $100 and is subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 years, a fine pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3571, or both. Hence, transfer of title for quitclaim deeds, such as, sheriff deeds and referee deeds, in most US jurisdictions are maxed out at $100.00. It is also why all EVICTIONS are handled by local small claims courts, with the local government retaining possession of any amount in excess of the statutorily mandated limit.

Coterminous or Conterminous

Coterminous or conterminous means sharing a common boundary, bordering or contiguous. For example, the northern border of the United States is conterminous with the southern border of Canada. It also means enclosed within a common boundary, e.g., the coterminous U.S. states are coterminous with the union of States.

In the United States, when the boundaries of a township are coterminous with the boundaries of a city, borough or village, the township ceases to exist as a separate government. Also take notice that the contiguous United States, officially the conterminous United States consists of the 48 adjoining U.S. states and the Federal District of the United States of America. The term excludes the only two non-contiguous states, Alaska and Hawaii. The related but distinct term continental United States includes Alaska, which is also on the continent of North America but

separated from the 48 states by British Columbia and Yukon of Canada; however, it excludes the Hawaiian Islands and all Territories of the United States in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

In the United States, because the boundaries of a township are coterminous with the boundaries of a city or village, the area administratively falls under the control of the United States government, and it becomes the constitutional responsibility of the local Sheriffs and their lawfully authorized deputies to protect and defend the borders between the contiguous / coterminous jurisdictions and protect the living men and women, along with their assets; from being subjected to the intentional torts being perpetrated by licensed United States diplomatic officers and its employees.

PART TWO

The Research Dossier

The verified record, corrections, and context — compiled from primary and secondary sources, each claim separated into fact, correction, or unverified.

NYC – NYS – "UN or UNITED CHEROKEE NATIONS / UNITED member STATES" — Research Brief

Source document: `raw/NYC - NYS - UN or UNITED CHEROKEE NATIONS.md` (434,581 bytes, 10,176 lines, 106 embedded tables, no images recovered from the docx)

Exhibit context: keep every word, test every claim.

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1. STRUCTURE

The document has **no authored outline** — no markdown headings except three stray list-of-tribes anchors (`#1-Piscataway-Conoy Tribe of Maryland` at line 3128, `#2 - Piscataway Indian Nation…` 3166, `#3 - Accohannock Indian Tribe` 3224). Its "structure" is the seams between ~20 scraped Wikipedia-style blocks glued end-to-end, with a short layer of original pseudo-legal text inserted at two points. Major sections/themes, in document order:

Lines (approx.) | Block | Representative quote

*1–120 | **Framing: "RECLAMATION OF LENAPE TERRITORY … Known as Lenapehoking"** + UDDA teaser | "NYC / NYS / UN or UNITED CHEROKEE NATIONS / UNITED member STATES"; "THE UNIFORM DETERMINATION OF DEATH ACT / Completed by the Uniform Law Commissioners in 1980."*

*24–90 | Indigenous peoples of the Americas; Indian country; termination era; land tenure, estates, *novel disseisin*, bastard feudalism | "The concept of tribal sovereignty legally recognizes tribes as distinct, independent nations within the United States."*

*90–385 | **Lenapehoking**: etymology (Lënapehòkink), territorial extent, place names (~90 entries) | "Lënapehòkink thus translates to 'in the land of the Lenape', a word popularized when Nora Thompson Dean shared the term with conservationist Theodore Cornu in 1970."*

*386–595 | **Cherokee Nation Businesses, LLC** (verbatim company profile) — introduced by the doc's most pointed original claim | "The word Cherokee is a made up and catch all form of self-identification. … It is a term given in the DAWES ROLE to usurp two tribes."*

596–655 | Lenape settlements in Ohio/Pennsylvania (Hell Town, Jerometown, Greentown, Coshocton, Kittanning, Shamokin…) | "In 1783, in the wake of the Gnadenhutten Massacre, Helltown was abandoned…"

*654–850 | **New Netherland** colony history | "In 1626, Director of the Dutch West India Company Peter Minuit purchased the island of Manhattan from the Lenape natives…"*

*826–1420 | NYC flag colors; **List of New Netherland placename etymologies** (A–Z) | "The blue, white, and orange on the flags of New York City, Albany and Jersey City are those of the Prinsenvlag…"*

1420–2380 | Dutch/other country namesakes of US towns (Netherlands, Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, Ukraine, England tables) | "Hoboken, New Jersey … Eyckenhoefte ('oak height')."

*2280–2330 | **Delaware Moors** (mixed-race ancestry group; Sockum/Harmon 1855 case) | "The Delaware Moors are a mixed-race group in Delaware and New Jersey who descend from free people of color."*

2380–2550 | "Global origins of town names in every U.S. state" index | —

***2552–2566** | **ORIGINAL CLAIM LAYER #1** — the pseudo-legal core, spliced mid-sentence into an NYC article | "New York City is defined in the Federal Regulations as the United Nations. See 20 C.F.R chapter 111, subpart B 422.103 (b)(2)(2)." / "'United States' is a commercial corporation chartered by United Service Organizations, Inc., or USO" / "ZIP Code Usage Invokes Admiralty or in rem Concerns in New York City 'United States'"*

2566–2660 | NYC basics (consolidated city-county, history, capital 1785–90, Residence Act) | "Following independence from Great Britain, the city was the national capital of the United States from 1785 until 1790."

2660–3010 | Proprietary colonies; Northeastern Woodlands peoples (long tribal list) | "Around 200 BCE the Hopewell culture began to develop across the Midwest…"

3010–3110 | Lenape tribes today: 3 federally recognized, 4 state-recognized, "More than a dozen … unrecognized tribes" | "Status: Unrecognized / former country" (Lenapehoking infobox)

*3110–3345 | **Maryland Indigenous history**: 3 state-recognized tribes, self-identified organizations, Plecker/one-drop history | "In the 2010 census, about 20,000 Maryland residents … self-reported American Indian … That number jumped by 119% to over 120,000 in the 2020 census."*

*3345–3420 | **UNA-USA** (United Nations Association of the USA) profile | "UNA-USA is the official United Nations Association of the United States, a nonprofit grassroots organization…"*

3420–3560 | List of US federally recognized tribes (partial, alphabetical) | "Delaware Nation, Oklahoma / Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma…"

3560–3690 | Six Nations of the Grand River (Haldimand Proclamation, Joseph Brant, land sales) | "By the Haldimand Proclamation of October 25, 1784, the government granted a tract of land to the Mohawk and other Six Nations bands…"

*3690–3750 | Seneca–Cayuga Nation (citizenship, removal, NY land-claim litigation) | "The U.S. Indian Claims Commission in *Strong v. United States* (1973) ruled that ancestors of the Seneca–Cayuga were not a party to the treaties between the Cayuga Nation and New York."*

***3751–3945** | **ORIGINAL CLAIM LAYER #2** — "NOTICE TO PRINCIPALS / Applicable to all Successors and or Assigns": IRS "administrative offset," *nul tiel corporation* pleading, *West Virginia v. EPA* misreading, IRS Form 1065 partnership-representative material — then a per-county **postmaster register** begins | "The Internal Revenue Service has provided an administrative offset via a voucher…" / "Nul tiel corporation,, is a Special Plea which is necessary to question the Corporate Capacity of the plaintiff."*

*3947–5620 | **"Virtual ZIP Code" register**: all 62 NY counties — postmaster names, office establishment dates (several "Est. 07/26/1775"), plus namesake town lists | "Wanda I. Diaz – Postmaster & Officer-In-Charge - For the NEW YORK Post Office in NEW YORK COUNTY, NEW YORK – Est. 07/26/1775"; "Albany - Albany Virtual ZIP Code 12207-1077"*

5620–5650 | UNCITRAL cross-border insolvency; "United States of America" basics + original add-on about tribal land title | "the United States corporate government does not have the authority to unilaterally assume title, legal or otherwise, over Native-American lands"

5650–9450 | 106 scraped infobox tables: UDDA (© 2001 NCCUSL, 211 E. Ontario St., Chicago), Lenapehoking, CNB, Hell Town, New Netherland, MD tribes (with EINs), UNA-USA, Six Nations 40, Seneca–Cayuga, NYSACVC (DOS #1114576), placename tables | "Status \| Unrecognized / former country"; "Established \| Time immemorial –1830"

*9450–10176 | **NY Congressional directory** (118th Congress: Stefanik, Tenney, Langworthy, Lawler, Riley, Goldman…), every county, "Phone: 202-224-3121"; file ends "BLANK ON PURPOSE" | "Elise M. Stefanik / Republican / located in the 21st Congressional district of New York"*

Recurring-theme counts: Lenape/Delaware 192 • postmaster/postal 81 • Oklahoma 78 • Cherokee 69 • recogni(tion) 50 • treaty 31 • "Virtual ZIP Code" 62 • Cherokee-sequence tables 106 • Moor(ish) 14 • United

Nations 13 • sovereign 12.

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2. CLAIMS (the document's key factual assertions)

A. Identity/reclamation claims (title & frame)

1. A "reclamation of Lenape territory (Lenapehoking)" is being effectuated through this document — covering NYC, Newark, Trenton, Princeton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Atlantic City "and numerous other urban and suburban areas."

2. "UN or UNITED CHEROKEE NATIONS / UNITED member STATES" — that a Cherokee polity and the UN framework are interchangeable venues for "united member states."

B. Legal-status claims (the pseudo-legal core)

3. "New York City is defined in the Federal Regulations as the United Nations. See 20 C.F.R chapter 111, subpart B 422.103 (b)(2)(2)."

4. "'United States' is a commercial corporation chartered by United Service Organizations, Inc. (USO)"; US states are "federal enclaves" sharing sovereignty with "the federal district government, i.e., The USO"; "a 'union' is also known as a 'security agreement.'"

5. "ZIP Code Usage Invokes Admiralty or in rem Concerns in New York City 'United States'" — i.e., ZIP codes create admiralty jurisdiction; hence a per-county registry of "Virtual ZIP Codes" and postmasters.

6. The Uniform Determination of Death Act (1980/1981) is invoked (twice, plus its full infobox) — implicitly framing "the corporation" as legally dead / its acts void.

7. "Nul tiel corporation" pleas + *West Virginia v. EPA* ("the Internal Revenue Code … has just been thrown out in its entirety") + IRS "administrative offset via a voucher" — challenges to the corporate capacity of plaintiffs/governments.

8. "The United States corporate government does not have the authority to unilaterally assume title … over Native-American lands"; sheriffs must protect "the living men and women … from the intentional torts being perpetrated by licensed United States diplomatic officers."

C. Cherokee identity claims

9. "The word Cherokee is a made up and catch all form of self-identification … a misnomer exonym … a term given in the DAWES ROLE to usurp two tribes." (I.e., the Dawes Rolls are framed as a corporate/usurping instrument — a common pseudo-genealogical talking point.)

10. Extensive verbatim Cherokee Nation Businesses profile (revenue, divisions, casinos) — used to portray "the Cherokee Nation" as a corporation alongside the US corporation.

D. Recognition claims (embedded, mostly accurate scraped text)

11. 574 federally recognized tribes; 326 reservations; Lenape descendants in 3 federally recognized tribes (Delaware Nation, Delaware Tribe of Indians, Stockbridge-Munsee) plus Canadian First Nations.

12. Four state-recognized Lenape-descent groups (Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware; Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape, Ramapough Lenape, Powhatan Renape in NJ) and "more than a dozen" unrecognized groups; Maryland recognizes 3 tribes but has no federally recognized tribe.

13. Census "Cherokee"-descent self-identification surged 119% in Maryland 2010→2020, attributed partly to "blood myths of Native identity … particularly Cherokee descent."

E. Local-civics claims (the register)

14. Every NY county has a "Virtual ZIP Code" and a named postmaster; NYC Register = "Virtual ZIP Code 10038"; USPS offices "Est. 07/26/1775."

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3. THE RECORD — verified facts, by theme

3.1 UN membership & sovereignty basics

- **How member states are admitted:** UN Charter **Article 4(1–2)**: "Membership in the United Nations is open to all other **peace-loving states** which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations. The admission of any such **state** to membership … will be effected by a **decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council**." GA Rules of Procedure Rules 134–138: an application must be submitted **by a State** to the Secretary-General, formally accepting Charter obligations; the GA decides by two-thirds majority. (Sources: un.org, UN Charter Ch. II; un.org GA Rules of Procedure, Rule 134–138; legal.un.org repertory Art. 4.)
- **Current membership:** the UN "has grown from the original 51 Member States in 1945 to the current **193 Member States**." (un.org/en/about-us.)
- **Why individuals/groups can't "file" sovereignty into existence:** membership is a status of *states*, decided by two UN organs; nothing in the Charter, nor in US or international law, gives an individual, nonprofit, or self-declared group a mechanism to "file" sovereignty, member-statehood, or UN standing. In US law, federal recognition of a tribe is an act of the **political branches** (Congress, or the BIA's Part 83 acknowledgment process) — courts consistently refuse to adjudicate tribal existence as a matter of individual declaration; e.g., the document's own Accohannock case text: plaintiffs "cannot demonstrate continuity between the [current] Tribe and the historic Accohannock … a reincarnation of the historic Accohannock" (federal court summary quoted at doc line 3256). The **Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990** (25 U.S.C. § 305 et seq.) makes it illegal to market art as "Indian" without membership in a federally or state-recognized tribe — the federal government's operative answer to self-declared identity.
- **Relevance to the doc:** the "UN or UNITED CHEROKEE NATIONS / UNITED member STATES" title trades on the word "Nations." The UN's "member states" are sovereign states admitted under Art. 4; no Cherokee entity is, or could "file" to become, a UN member state, and the UN HQ in NYC sits on a US-international **Headquarters Agreement** regime, not on reclaimed Lenape or Cherokee territory.

3.2 The Uniform Determination of Death Act (UDDA)

- **What it is:** a **uniform state law** drafted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL, now the Uniform Law Commission). "Drafted by the NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS and by it APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED FOR ENACTMENT IN ALL THE STATES at its ANNUAL CONFERENCE … ON KAUAI, HAWAII **JULY 26 – AUGUST 1, 1980**"; prefatory note **approved by the AMA October 19, 1980** and **approved by the ABA February 10, 1981**. The President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine endorsed the same standard in **1981**. (ULC official text; NJ Law Revision Commission Report, 2013.)

- **Substance (entire operative text):** "An individual who has sustained either (1) **irreversible cessation of circulatory and respiratory functions**, or (2) **irreversible cessation of all functions of the entire brain, including the brain stem**, is dead. A determination of death must be made in accordance with accepted medical standards." It merged the earlier Uniform Brain Death Act (1978) and AMA model (1979); Kansas passed the first brain-death statute in 1970. Adopted in whole or part by most states (the doc's "37 states + DC + VI" figure matches contemporaneous counts; ULC/other sources say 36–40+ over time, and all 50 states recognize whole-brain death by statute or case law).

- **Why the doc leans on it:** the UDDA has **nothing to do with tribal recognition, the UN, or NYC**. Its appearance in a "reclamation" document — opened with the phrase "See Something; Do Something" — matches a recurring pseudo-legal trope: declaring the existing government "dead" (the "corporate" US) so that a reconstituted, "living" polity can step into the vacancy. The document completes the move explicitly elsewhere: "'United States' is a commercial corporation," the IRC "has just been thrown out in its entirety," and only "the living men and women" hold rights. That is **redemption-theory narrative**, not law: the UDDA is a medical-legal definition of death used in hospitals and organ-pro transplantation contexts, not a device for dissolving governments.

3.3 Federally recognized Cherokee tribes vs. unrecognized "United Cherokee Nation" entities

- **Three federally recognized Cherokee tribes** (the only bodies with a government-to-government US relationship as Cherokee):

1. **Cherokee Nation** (Tahlequah, OK; ~450,000 citizens, largest US tribe);

2. **United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma** (UKB);

3. **Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians** (Qualla Boundary, NC).

Sources: BIA annual list of "Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible To Receive Services" (Federal Register, e.g., 91 FR, Jan. 30, 2026 — 575 entities; 574 in the doc's 2024-era figure); Eastern Band/UKB confirmations in KOSU and BIA materials.

- **"United Cherokee Nation" entities are NOT recognized.** No "United Cherokee Nation" appears on the BIA list. Multiple unincorporated groups use the name or close variants (e.g., United Cherokee Nation of Indians–Aniyvwiya, "Northern Cherokee Nation of the Old Louisiana Territory," "Western Cherokee Nation of Arkansas and Missouri"). The Northern Cherokee's claimed "Missouri state recognition" rests on a **1983 gubernatorial proclamation by Kit Bond**, which the Missouri AG's office (2014) and NCSL's master list contradict: "Missouri recognizes no Indian tribes except those recognized by the federal government"; Rep. Rocky Miller (Cherokee Nation): the proclamation "does not make the Northern Cherokee a state-recognized tribe" (Wikipedia/NCNOLT; Cherokee Phoenix, 2010; LA Times, July 2, 2019 — all three Missouri groups "labeled illegitimate by recognized tribes").

- **Why this matters for the doc:** the Cherokee Phoenix ("Non-recognized 'Cherokee tribes' flourish," 2007) and Principal Chief Chuck Hoskin Jr.'s "phony tribes"/"fake tribes" statements (Indianz.com, 2023) document the pattern: heritage-claim groups incorporating as nonprofits, using "nation" in their names, and seeking recognition by publicity rather than the BIA's 25 CFR Part 83 criteria (continuous community, political authority, descent). The doc's own frame — "The word Cherokee is a made up and catch all form of self-identification" — inverts the actual law: under IACA 1990, selling work as "Indian" without membership in a recognized tribe is a federal offense (fines to $250,000/5 years for individuals, $1M for first-offense bodies).

- The document contains **no citation to any "United Cherokee Nation" organization, roster, or filing**. The name appears only in the title. The only Cherokee entity documented inside is the real, federally recognized

Cherokee Nation — via its actual holding company CNB — which undercuts rather than supports the title's claim.

3.4 NY State unrecognized-tribes law

- **Federally recognized in New York:** the BIA list includes the Cayuga Nation, Oneida Indian Nation, Onondaga Nation, Seneca Nation of Indians, Tonawanda Seneca Nation, St. Regis Mohawk Tribe (Akwesasne), Shinnecock Indian Nation (added 2010), and Unkechaug Indian Nation (added 2010). The **Shinnecock** were acknowledged via 25 CFR Part 83: Proposed Finding 74 FR 67895 (Dec. 21, 2009), **Final Determination 75 FR 34760 (June 18, 2010)**, effective on the Oct. 1, 2010 list (75 FR 66514) after IBIA dismissal of reconsideration requests — "the 565th federally recognized Indian tribe" at the time (BIA press release, June 25, 2010). Unkechaug was added the same day (75 FR 66512).
- **State level:** New York has long **state-recognized** the Shinnecock and Unkechaug (colonial-era recognition; Poospatuck reservation), and state law touches tribal identity chiefly through **tax and arts regulation**: 20 NYCRR 529.9 ("Certain Indian nations or tribes") lists exactly which NY nations/tribes get sales-tax exemption and requires the Tax Department to confirm status — a self-declared tribe gets no certificate; and the **Indian Arts and Crafts Act** framework (federal) is reinforced in NY commerce law. New York has **no process for an individual or group to "file" tribal sovereignty**; recognition is by state/federal act. (20 NYCRR 529.9; USF Law Review, "Lost in the Shuffle: State-Recognized Tribes," noting NY among the 13 states recognizing non-federally-recognized tribes.)
- **The document's NY practice vs. NY law:** nothing in the doc's "reclamation," "Virtual ZIP Code," or "United Cherokee Nations" apparatus has any NY statutory basis. Real NY tribal land claims run through treaties and federal statutes (25 U.S.C. § 233 grants NY courts/criminal jurisdiction; the Cayuga land claim and *Strong v. United States*, 31 Ind. Cl. Comm. 89 (1973), quoted in the doc itself, show claims are adjudicated on treaty party status, not declarations).

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4. RED FLAGS — pseudo-legal / sovereign-citizen markers

The document combines **sovereign-citizen ("sovereign") ideology** with **"pretendian" identity entrepreneurship**. Marker by marker:

1. **"Corporate US government" / "union = security agreement."** "'United States' is a commercial corporation chartered by United Service Organizations, Inc. … a 'union' is also known as a 'security agreement'" (line ~2556). Sovereign-citizen redemption theory holds the US is a private corporation whose "acts" don't bind "living men." FBI: sovereigns "believe that federal, state, and local governments operate illegally" and pursue "Redemption Theory" (FBI LEB, "Sovereign Citizens: A Growing Domestic Threat to Law Enforcement," 2011; FBI 2010 archive story: fake diplomatic IDs sold for "$450–$2,000" bestowing 'sovereign' status).

2. **Admiralty/ZIP-code jurisdiction.** "ZIP Code Usage Invokes Admiralty or in rem Concerns" + the 62-county "Virtual ZIP Code"/postmaster register. The gold-fringe-flag/zip-code-admiralty argument is a canonical sovereign-citizen claim; the FBI's Domestic Terrorism Reference Guide lists "fraudulent … credentials … from fictitious republics or indigenous groups" and demands framed as negotiable commercial transactions as movement indicators.

3. **"Living men and women" vs. "licensed United States diplomatic officers."** Line 5643 protects "the living men and women, along with their assets … from the intentional torts being perpetrated by licensed United States diplomatic officers" — the "flesh-and-blood person / artificial person / strawman" split verbatim (FBI DT Reference Guide: "claims of sovereignty, often incorporating terms like 'freeman,' … 'natural person,' 'flesh and

blood,' 'artificial person,' 'strawman'").

4. **Pseudo-pleading citations.** The "NOTICE TO PRINCIPALS" block strings together real-sounding citations — *Red River Farms v. United States* (2009), *nul tiel corporation* treatise cites, *Norton v. Shelby County*, *West Virginia v. EPA* — and then draws a false conclusion: "the Internal Revenue Code … has just been thrown out in its entirety by the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in Virginia v. EPA." *West Virginia v. EPA*, 597 U.S. 697 (2022) is a major-questions **statutory-interpretation** case about the Clean Air Act; it said nothing about the IRC and "may not delegate" is a misstatement. FBI LEB 2011: sovereigns' documents cite "the Bible, The Constitution … U.S. Supreme Court decisions" in bundles; frivolous liens and pseudo-pleadings are their "most prevalent method."

5. **UDDA as government-death instrument** (theme 3.2 above): a hospital definition of death repurposed to imply the "corporate" state is dead — "See Something; Do Something" as activation slogan.

6. **Postmaster/USPS fixation.** Registering county postmasters as if USPS offices were tenderable sovereignty sites. FBI DT Guide: sovereigns issue fake credentials, plates, and documents "from fictitious republics or **indigenous groups**"; the 2010 Kansas City case sold "diplomatic identification card[s]" granting "sovereign" status.

7. **"United Cherokee Nations / UNITED member STATES" title-conflation** — borrowing UN legitimacy by adjacency; the UN itself confirms only states may be members (Art. 4). FBI: sovereigns "sometimes use or buy illegal weapons … may refer to themselves as 'constitutionalists' … an indication that they are free from government control."

8. **Pretendian markers.** Claimed identity with no citizenship basis ("Cherokee is a made up … form of self-identification"; "DAWES ROLE [sic] to usurp two tribes" — attacking the very roll that documents Cherokee citizenship); a Maryland census-surge passage that itself flags "blood myths of Native identity … particularly Cherokee descent" (doc line 3300). Scholarly/policy context: Rebecca Nagle (High Country News, 2019), "Pretendians perpetuate the myth that Native identity is determined by the individual, not the tribe"; Hoskin's IACA-amendment push (Indianz, 2023); MDPI *Data* (2025) on ~1M unverified formal claims to Cherokee heritage.

9. **Grandiose administrative apparatus without authority.** "NOTICE TO PRINCIPALS / Applicable to all Successors and or Assigns," county-by-county postmaster rosters, "BLANK ON PURPOSE" filler — imitates official gazetteers the way sovereign "common law courts" imitate courts (FBI LEB 2011: "They convene their own special courts that issue fake but realistic-looking indictments, warrants, and other documents").

10. **The companion documents** in this workspace (*NOTICE OF RESTORATION OF LENAPEHOKING*, *DISCLAIMER – Seditious Conspiracy & Treason via L3C formation*, *Squatting or Adverse possession*) indicate the same suite pairs reclamation claims with adverse-possession and anti-government theories — a combination the FBI DT Guide flags for "real estate or property theft, including squatting."

Bottom line: the document does not merely contain errors; it is built on the two signature sovereign-citizen moves — (a) declare the legitimate government a dead/corporate fiction, (b) assert a parallel "living" jurisdiction with its own registries — dressed in Indigenous-reclamation language that federally recognized Cherokee and Lenape governments themselves reject.

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5. WHAT'S REAL — accurate history worth preserving, with better sourcing

The scraped blocks are largely verbatim (and correct) Wikipedia/NPS/NARA material. For the exhibit, preserve — re-sourced:

1. **Lenapehoking & Lenape history.** Lënapehòkink etymology (Lënape + *hòki* 'land' + locative *-nk*), popularized via Nora Thompson Dean with Theodore Cornu (1970) and Herbert C. Kraft; pre-contact extent from western Connecticut to Delaware incl. lower Hudson and Delaware valleys; removal after the Treaty of Easton (1758) and Indian Removal Act (1830) to Ohio, then Kansas/Oklahoma; today's federally recognized Delaware Nation (Anadarko, OK), Delaware Tribe of Indians (Bartlesville, OK), Stockbridge-Munsee (WI), and Canadian Munsee-Delaware, Moravian of the Thames, Delaware of Six Nations. (Sources: Kraft, *The Lenape*; Stockbridge-Munsee & Delaware Tribe websites; NPS.)

2. **Lenape place names** (~90 entries: Hackensack, Raritan, Canarsee, Secaucus 'black snakes', Schuylkill, Wallkill, Spuyten Duyvil, Gowanus/Gouwane, Sewanhacky, Tappan, Wappinger 'easterners', Watchung…). Authentic linguistics (with caveats that several etymologies are contested).

3. **New Netherland, 1614–1674.** Hudson's 1609 voyage (Halve Maen); Block's 1614 map coining "New Netherland"; the 1621 GWC charter; Fort Nassau (1614), Fort Amsterdam, New Amsterdam chartered 1653; Peter Minuit's 1626 Manhattan purchase; Walloon settlement at Noten Eylant (1624); Kieft's War (1643–45); Stuyvesant; Treaty of Breda (1667) and Westminster (1674); Juan Rodriguez, first non-native Manhattan resident (1613–14). (Sources: NYS Museum; Amsterdam City Archives; Shorto, *The Island at the Center of the World*.)

4. **NYC as US capital, 1785–1790**, Federal Hall, the **Residence Act of 1790** (1 Stat. 130), Philadelphia interim capital, Congress convening in DC on Nov. 17, 1800 — and Congress's two ceremonial returns (1987 Independence Hall; Sept. 6, 2002, Federal Hall). (US House/Senate records.)

5. **Cherokee Nation institutional reality.** CNB as CN's real holding company (est. 2004 under the CN Corporation Reform Act of 2002; dividend acts of 2005/2011 earmarking tribal shares for healthcare; ~$1.02B revenue 2017; Hard Rock Tulsa, Gold Strike Tunica; IGRA Class III gaming on trust land). — verifiable via CNB annual reports, CN court statutes. This is the strongest "what the doc accidentally documents": real Cherokee nationhood is a functioning economy and government, not a title claim.

6. **Recognition law as lived history.** Termination era (1940s–60s) and the self-determination reversal; the BIA Part 83 process; Maryland's three state-recognized tribes (Piscataway Conoy, Piscataway Indian Nation & Tayac Territory — recognized by Gov. O'Malley EO, Jan. 12, 2012; Accohannock — Gov. Hogan EO 01.01.2017.31, Dec. 19, 2017); Walter Plecker's Virginia racial reclassification and the one-drop rule's destructive effect on East Coast tribes; the Delaware Moors/Sockum-Harmon 1855 case; Six Nations of the Grand River (Haldimand Proclamation 1784; Brant's land sales; Grand River land dispute); Seneca–Cayuga removal from Ohio (1831–32, *Strong v. United States* 1973); Treaty of Canandaigua 1794. (Federal Register EOs; Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs; Indian Claims Commission reports.)

7. **UNA-USA** (founded 1943 roots; Eleanor Roosevelt's post-1953 campaign; 2011 UN Foundation merger) — accurate as NGO history and genuinely relevant to NYC-as-UN-city exhibits, though irrelevant to the doc's sovereignty claims.

8. **NY County post offices** — the *dates* (many "Est. 07/26/1775," the USPS founding-era date) and postmaster names are plausibly scraped from USPS records; useful as local civics, but note the "Virtual ZIP Code" framing is the doc's own invention.

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6. IMAGES

Public-domain / freely-licensed images downloaded to `/app/data/workspaces/fictiv/images/` and appended to `manifest.json`:

id | file | subject | license

un-headquarters-nyc | un-headquarters-nyc.jpg | UN Headquarters, view from Roosevelt Island (NYC = "the UN" claim) | CC BY-SA 3.0 (Neptuul)

sequoyah-portrait | sequoyah-portrait.jpg | Sequoyah with his syllabary tablet (Inman/Lehman & Duval after Charles Bird King) | Public domain

cherokee-syllabary | cherokee-syllabary.svg | Cherokee syllabary chart | Public domain

cherokee-petition-new-echota | cherokee-petition-new-echota.jpg | 1836 Cherokee petition to the Senate protesting the Treaty of New Echota (NARA, NAID 2127291) | No known copyright restrictions

nps-trail-of-tears-map | nps-trail-of-tears-map.gif | NPS Trail of Tears National Historic Trail map (all removal routes) | Public domain (NPS)

federal-hall-memorial | federal-hall-memorial.jpg | Federal Hall National Memorial, Wall Street (first US capital era) | CC BY-SA 4.0 (Arild Vågen)

Note: Treaty of New Echota is represented by the anti-treaty Cherokee petition (NARA) — historically apt, since the treaty was signed by a minority faction and protested by the majority, including John Ross's followers; no PD painting of the signing itself was available on Commons.

Summary verdict

The mega-document is a **scraped-encyclopedia collage (~95% verbatim reference text) wrapped around a sovereign-citizen "reclamation" instrument**: (1) it declares the United States a dead/private "corporation" (USO, admiralty-ZIP, UDDA, *nul tiel* pleas), (2) erects a parallel registry ("Virtual ZIP Codes," postmasters, county rolls), and (3) hangs a self-declared "UNITED CHEROKEE NATIONS / UNITED member STATES" polity on Lenapehoking geography — a claim no UN, federal, or state instrument recognizes, and one that federally recognized Cherokee and Lenape governments disavow. Its genuine value for the exhibit is inadvertent: it preserves accurate Lenape, New Netherland, Cherokee-Nation, and recognition-law material that, properly sourced, can teach the real history the pseudo-legal overlay imitates.

PART THREE

The Image Record

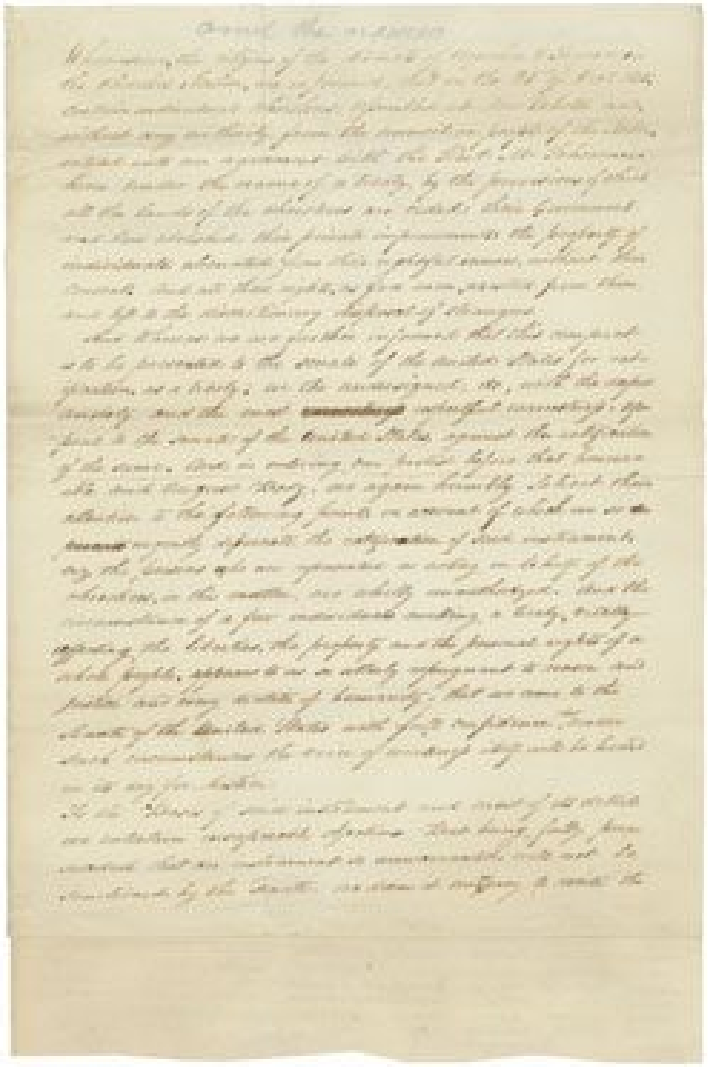
Public-domain and freely-licensed historical imagery, credited to source.



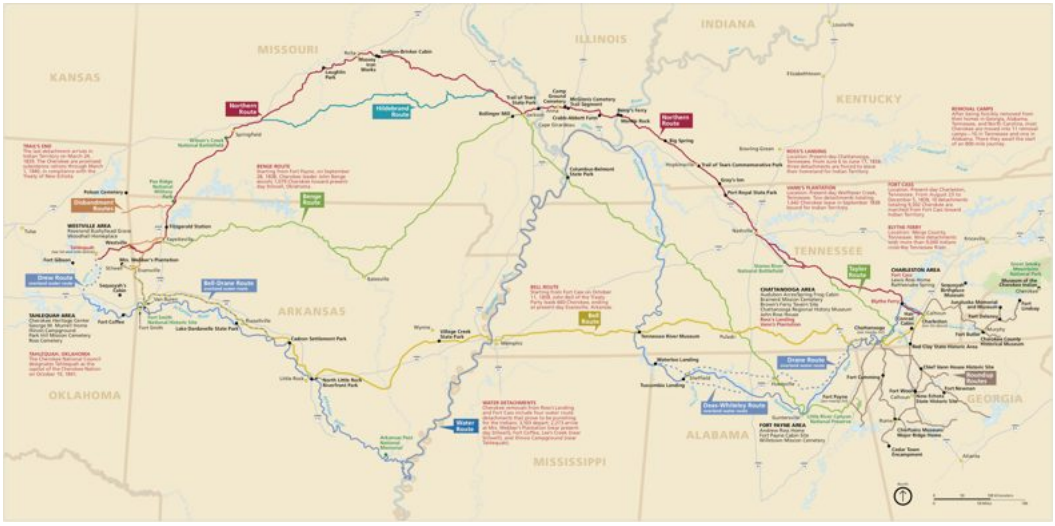
Neptuul - via Wikimedia Commons (File:United Nations Headquarters in New York City, view from Roosevelt Island.jpg) — CC BY-SA 3.0. Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:United_Nations_Headquarters_in_New_York_City,_view_from_Roosevelt_Island.jpg



Henry Inman (painter), Lehman & Duval (lithographers), after Charles Bird King - via Wikimedia Commons (File:Sequoyah.jpg) — Public domain. Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sequoyah.jpg



U.S. National Archives (Records Relating to Treaties with Indian Tribes, 1789-1871) - via Wikimedia Commons / Flickr Commons — No known copyright restrictions. Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cherokee_Petition_in_Protest_of_the_New_Echota_Treaty,_1836_-_1836_(6069424727).jpg



U.S. National Park Service - via Wikimedia Commons (File:NPS trail-of-tears-map.gif) — Public domain. Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:NPS_trail-of-tears-map.gif



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