Acapulco, Gro. Jndá B'ió "Heh river" in Amuzgo. Also called Acapulco "Place of large reeds' in Nahuatl.
Aguascalientes, Ags. Hoxotkandu in Otomi.
Albany, NY Paupútauwihiyank "Where we built the fire" in Mahican. Refers to a Mohican council that occurred here. Also called Skaneh(a)tati "Beyond the pines" in Mohawk, and Szaneht(a)dih "Beyond the pines" in Seneca. Schenectady is a loanword from the Mohawk.
Albuquerque, NM Hlídzi 'Tawn' in Tiwa. Also called Bee'eldlitsáhnii "Two large bells in place" in Navajo, and Ts'ansayúpkha in Keres.
Anchorage, AK Dgheyatnu "Stickleback [*Gasterosteus aculeatus*] stream" in Dena'ina. Refers to Ship Creek. Also called Dtlek "Head of bay" in Alutiiq, and Kicarvik "Anchorage" (an English loan translation) in Yup'ik.
Arviat, NU Arviat "The place of the bowhead whale [*Balaena mysticetus*]" in Inuktitut. Formerly known as Eskimo Point.
Asheville, NC Tsqiyosdi / ᏣᏪᎵᏍᏓ 'Where they race' in Cherokee. Refers to a sport section of the French Broad River.
Atherley Narrows Minikaning "At the fence" in Ojibwe. Refers to the submerged fish weirs officially known as the Hiawatha Fish Weirs National Historic Site. Also called Ouentaronk "Poles spaced over a distance" in Wendat, and Iotenti'kowa in Mohawk, both of which refer to the water there in Mohawk, a name which was later applied to the city of Toronto through the error of French settlers.
Atlanta, GA Pvhve-Hvrrē "Small peach [*Prunus* spp.]" in Muscogee. Refers to a precolonial village at the confluence of Peachtree Creek and the Chattahoochee River. Peach might refer to Indian peach rather than the non-native *Prunus persica*.
Austin, TX Alashaq Hayaynta "North springs" in Chahuilla. Reconstructed. Refers to the northernmost of the four fountain springs (Barton Springs/Austin, Sacred Springs/San Marcos, Comal Springs/New Braunfels, San Pedro Springs/San Antonio). Barton Springs is also called Ta Wan Popoka in Coahuiltecan.
Baker Lake, NU Qamanirjuaq / ᖃᓐᓂᕐᔪᐊᖅ 'Big lake joined by a river at both ends' in Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun.
Baltimore, MD Potapskuit "Place of jutting rocks" in Piscataway. Originally referred to a limestone outcrop at the confluence of Rock Creek and the Patapsco River. Also called Gayáhsa:dō "Standing crosses" in Seneca.
Bangor, ME Mkotaskésik "At/on the water parsnip [*Sium suave*] ground" in Penobscot. Proper noun sign was also applied to Penobscot. Also called Kebetaskiyak "Along the Kenduskeag Stream" in Passamaquoddy-Maliseet.
Baton Rouge, LA Ibi Hamma "Red stick" in Choctaw. Refers to a red painted pole marking the boundary between the Houma and Bawgoula tribal hunting grounds. Baton Rouge is a Choctaw to French loan translation. Also called Amoyaya Tashi "Lower in Biloxi, and Tarhamiñ "Red stick" in Tunica, a French loan translation.
Belize City, Belize Holzuz "Sandy landing place' in Maya Taan. Refers to a precolonial Maya community located near the mouth of the Belize River.
Bethel, AK Mamterrilleq "Site of many caches" in Yup'ik.
Big Hidatsa Hiraaca "Village of the big willows [*Salix spp.*]" in Hidatsa. According to the tribal tradition, the word hiraaca derives from the word 'willow'; however, the etymology is not transparent and the similarity to mirahaci 'willows' inconclusive; the present name Hidatsa was formerly borne by one of the three tribal villages. When the villages consolidated, the name was adopted for the tribe as a whole.
Bighorn Medicine Wheel Annishinen "Large campsite" in Cree. Also called Nitchemoneetin "Buffalo rest" in Arapaho. Medicine Mountain is called Awaxaunmaxnge "Holy mountain" in Crow.
Billings, MT Ammúnggasshaaw "Where [horses] wade" in Crow. Refers to the sawmills of early settlers. Also called Elxoyahbiva "At the sawing place" in Cheyenne. Hesheeta 'Saw' in Arapaho. Ma'ohtóhtóhtsi-ooseh 'Where lumber is sawed' in Gros Ventre.
Birmingham, AL Tó Vlvsv Tasv "Low/poor in blueberries. Refers to a Muscogee village which was destroyed in 1814; in the modern town of Indian Springs Village. Another nearby village on the Cahaba River was known as Wihpoka "Place where beavers or immigrants reside" in Choctaw and Bread Camp in English.
Bismarck, ND Kwáp Wí'ji 'Giant village' in Hidatsa. Refers to a precolonial Hidatsa village of up to 5,000 that had been occupied since the 1600s and has been reconstructed. Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park. Also called Amaxdihúbchesh "Giant village" in Hidatsa, and Hapaha Ojé 'Apple orchard' in Dakota.
Boise, ID Dapogiya'da 'Making fires with cottonwood [*Populus trichocarpa*]' in Nez Perce. Also called Paxsxe Sunflower *Helianthus annuus*" in Nez Perce.
Buffalo, NY Deseronto "Between the basswoods [*Tilia americana*]" in Seneca. Also called Dogyeheotsi'qe: 'Where there is a split fork' in Cayuga, and Dwnyhdoyhsa:ne in Onondaga.
Cabo San Lucas, B.C.S. Yenecamú in Pericú.
Cayuga Lake, NY Guwatsing Place' in Lojo.
Cahokia Ni'ukonshi Tsi / ᓂᐃᑳᓵᓱᓯ 'Place of the children of the middle waters' in Osage. Reconstructed. Refers to the historical migrations of the Ihnegiha tribes, who were one nation in the distant past. When they separated, these who traveled downstream from Cahokia (the Quapaw) were known as the 'Downstream people', as those who went upstream from Cahokia (the Omaha, Kaw, and Ponca) were known as the 'those who against the current'. The Osage, who were the last remaining Ihnegiha tribe in the Cahokia area, refer to themselves as the 'Children of the middle waters'.
Calgary, AB Ghúnni 'Elbow' in Tsuut'ina. The Elbow River is derived from the name. Also called Moskaastsis 'Elbow' in Blackfoot. Wichispa Oyate 'Bow tribe' in Dakota. Otsitsikóm / ᐅᑐᐃᑯᒼ 'at the elbow' in Cree, and 'Jokoutjaché' in Kitunaxa.
Camagüey, Cuba Kamagüey in Taíno. Etymology unclear, may mean either 'Son of the tree' or 'Place of the big house.'
Cambridge Bay, NU Ikaluktutiaq / ᐃᑲᓗᑯᑎᐊᖅ 'Good fishing place' in Inuvialuktun.
Campeche, Camp. Kanmpech 'Place of snakes and ticks' in Maya Taan.
Cancún, Q.R. Ni Sa'uk 'Point of grass' in Maya Taan. Ni Sa'uk was the original precolonial name, often corrupted as Ncuc. The current name comes from Kupmuuni 'Nest of snakes.' Kaun is a loanword from Nahuatl (*comitl* 'jar, pot, kettle.'
Cap-Haitien, Haiti Guarico in Taíno.
Casa Grande Siwan Va'aki 'Siwan's building' in Otodham. Siwan was the title of one of the two branches of Casa Grande. To the Otodham the name implies cruelty. Va'aki refers to the type of old buildings that stood at Casa Grande and a few other locations. Also called Nasavi in Hopi.
Casas Grandes Paquimé "Place of big houses" in Rarámuri. Also called Kuphá intsaa 'Big house in Mesclaero Apache, reconstructed loan translation. Paquime was the name recorded by the rancinge de Ibarra in 1562.
Cerro De Trinchera Kenkéhsiqk 'Walled-in place' in Otomoaan.
Chaco Canyon Waashte Shaa'a 'Place of grasswood' in Acoma Keres. Also called He-hesh-á-Ya'tsta'a in Jemez, and Yaahoop 'Place beyond the horizons' in Hopi. The Navajo name for Pueblo Bonito is Tséhonsinil 'Big rock with deer' as a supernatural, referring to the breathing Rock.
Charleston, SC Kiawah in Cusabo. Refers to both a Cusabo-speaking people and their territory around Charleston Harbor. Also archaeologically known as Cusabo.
Charlottesville, VA Manisa'p 'Shallow water' in Tutelo-Saponi. Refers to the largest precolonial Saponi village, located approximately 2 miles north of downtown Charlottesville on the Rivanna River. The name is often corrupted as Monasukapanough based on an Algonquian spelling of the Tutelo-Saponi name.
Chetamal, O.R. Chactemaal 'Place of poinciana [*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*]' in Maya Taan.
Cheyenne, WY Tsé hesemȯhéeo'ho'eno 'Cheyenne [Those who are like this] town' in Cheyenne. Reconstructed loan translation. Refers to Indian peach rather than the non-native *Prunus persica*.
Chibougamau, QC Uschenjkamau / ᐅᔨᒌᔭᑲᒪᐅ 'Gathering place' in East Cree. Also called Shipuekamau / ᔮᐱᐩᑲᒪᐅ in South East Cree, and Shingishkauk / ᔮᒋᔭᕆᐠ in North East Cree.
Chicago, IL Sikaakonki 'Ramps [*Allium tricoccum*] place' in Myaamia. Sikaakwa in the Myaamia word for skunk, but it also refers to ramps because of their strong odor. In the case of this toponym, the name likely refers to the plant rather than the animal. Chicago was the site of a Myaamiaki village in the 1700s. Also called Zhegagowsin in Potawatomi. Gaa-zhigagsamzhikaag "Place abundant with ramps" in Ojibwe, Gagaksak in Hocąk, Zhigagsagong in Odawa, Waki Dzitsinaaga 'Skunk village' in Dakota, Tsitatsiyo' in Wyandot, Sekakoh in Menominee, and Sekagos 'Ramps' in Shawnee. Chicago is a Hocąk loanword.
Chichen Itza Chi'ch'en Itsha' 'At the mouth of the well of the Itza [tribe]' in Maya Taan. May have been known as Wak Ahaal 'Seven Bushy Places' in the past.
Chihuahua, Chih. Tabachiopa 'Place over water mines' in Rarámuri. Also called Babéchi 'The river' in Rarámuri, referring to the city's location on the Río Chuvíscar, and Sandéeta'ga 'Place where [there are] many donkeys' in Mescalero-Chiricahua Apache.
Chilliccothe Chalakatha in Shawnee. Refers to one of the five Shawnee bands, as well as their principal village. As the village changed location, the name would move with it. Modern Chillicothe, in addition to being one of the Chalakatha village locations, was also the site of Mound City, a center of the earlier Hopewell society, and Adena Mound, namesake of the even earlier Adena culture. The original name used by the Hopewell people is forgotten. Also called Tatanz'ze? 'Leaning bank' in Wyandot.
Chilpancingo, Gro. Kra'a in Huamuzco. Also called Chilpancingo "Smalls seeds pod" in Nahuatl.
Chisasibi, QC Chisasipiy / ᒋᓴᓴᐱᐩ 'Great river' in East Cree. Also called Chisasibi / ᒋᓴᓴᐱᐩ in Inuktitut, a Cree loanword.
Churchill Falls, NL Pashishtshuanan 'Where the current makes clouds of vapour' in Innu.
Cincinnati, OH Vatzqon'hokiyoh "Landing place" in Shawnee. Reconstructed loan translation from other Indigenous sources. Also called Henikiyaweh "Their landing place [for boats]" in Seneca, and Kwtakiwa'a? 'Landing place' in Wyandot.
Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala Kaminaljuyú 'Mound/s of our ancestors' in Kaqchikel. Refers to Kaminaljuyu, a precolonial Mayan city whose original name is unknown. The valley is also called Almolonga in Kaqchikel, a loanword from the early Spanish name Valle de la ermita, Guatemala is a loanword from the Nahuatl name Quauhtemallan, 'Wooded place.'
Ciudad de Mexico, CDMX Mexihco Tenochtitlan 'Navel of the moon, place of the nopal [*Opuntia* spp.]' in Nahuatl, Mexico is derived from this name. Also called Mondá in Otomi. The Nahuatl name combined Metztli 'Moon' and Xictli 'Navel' in Classical Nahuatl.
Ciudad Obregón, Son. Kahe'eme 'The one who does not stop to drink water' in Yaqui. Refers to Cajeme, a prominent Yaqui leader in the 19th century.
Cleveland, OH Gyoshq'eh 'On the stream' in Seneca. Refers to the Cuyahoga River. Also called Kahionhéwakon 'In the stream in Mohawk.
Cliff Palace of Mesa Verde Mookwi-gani-pu 'Cliff-dweller (kasasa) bones ruins' in Ute. Also called Hecshida Wo'pana 'In the [ant and kasasa] ancient enemy' in Hopi.
Coatzacoalcos, Ver. Coatzacualco 'At the snake pyramid' in Nahuatl. Also called Nimaztmaxn in Oluta Popoluca.
Colima, Col. Colimán 'Place conquered by our grandparents' in Nahuatl.
Copán Uwutik 'Three mitik' in Ch'orti'. Original name documented in precolonial Mayan hieroglyphs. The meaning of mitik remains unclear.
Coweman, Sin. Colhuichan "Place of the owners [caretakers] of ancestors" in Nahuatl. The Nahuatl glyph depicts a twisted hill.
Dallas, TX Na-kha- Ne-hasha 'Where the white rock is' in Wichita. Reconstructed. Refers to the chalky banks of many local waterways, at least eight of which are now called White Rock Creek. The settler-era city was founded at a 'white rock crossing' of the Trinity River.
Dawson, YT Trondëk 'Hammerstone water' in Hän. Tr'ondëk is the Hän name for the Klondike River, and by extension, Dawson. The name refers to stones for driving stakes into the river bed for salmon weirs. Dawson is located across the river from Tr'ochëk, a traditional Hän fishing camp.
Denver, CO Ninnenijiniicie 'Shallow river' in Arapahe. Refers to the South Platte River. Also called Ta-pu in Ute, and Heska Ohtiqwahe 'White mountains (Rockies) town' in Lakota.
Des Moines, IA China Ni Minké 'Raccoon [*Procyon lotor*] river town' in Chiwere. Reconstructed. Refers to Ni Minké, the Des Moines River.
Detroit, MI Wawiatenang 'Place of the whirlpool' in Potawatomi. Also called Waawiyaataanang "At the curved shores" in Ojibwe, Jyrdyiaw in Wyandot, Nkawka-nsaskee, in Shawnee, and Ishpishkonink 'The mouth of the river goes off into the distance' in Mohawk.
Duluth, MN Onigamiinsing "At the little portage" in Ojibwe. Refers to the portage across Minnesota Point which has been replaced by the Duluth Ship Canal.
Durango, Dgo. Kyrian in Tepehuano. Etymology uncertain.
Edmonton, AB Amiskwaciy-waskahikan / ᐊᒥᐢᑿᒋᔭ-ᐙᐢᑲᐦᐃᑲᐣ 'Beaver [*Castor canadensis*] lodge house' in Plains Cree. Also called Tlingit 'Big house' in Slavey. Omahkoyis 'Big house' in Blackfoot. Kaa Nedhé in Dënesųłiné, and Kaihjéhé in Dene Ke.
El Paso, TX - Juárez, Chih. Tó'i'ishe gya 'Rock jutting into the water' in Mescalero-Chiricahua Apache. Refers to the Rio Grande / Río Bravo.
El Tajín Tajín 'Of thunder' in Totonaca.
Elko, NV Natakókoa 'Rocks piled on one another' in Shoshoni. Also called Akaka'a in Shoshoni.
Escondida, B.C. Uwa 'Many Great house' in Kiliwa. Also called Pa Tu 'Great house' in Kumeyaay.
Etowah Etvhev 'Town' in Muscogee. Although Etowah was inhabited by Muscogee people, some have also proposed that Etowah is derived from a Cherokee name.
Eugene, OR Chanchólin 'Place of the Achalin people' in Kalapuyan. Refers to a precolonial Achalin Kalapuya village at the confluence of the Willamette and McKenzie rivers.
Eureka, CA Jarney'ik 'Where you sit and rest' in Wiyot. Also called Dahwiilid-dow'it 'Floats along on top-place' in Hupa.
Fairbanks, AK Ta'achenhtl'ode 'Where a flat extends out' in Lower Tanana. Also called Ch'ëdaʼunduʼn 'Dry 'Bark house' in the Salcha dialect, refers to cabins made of suspended spruce bark.
Farmington, NM Totá 'In between water' in Navajo. Refers to the city's location between bodies of water to its east, south, and west.
Flagstaff, AZ Paasiwi 'Place of instruction' in Hopi. Refers to the Elden Pueblo and vicinity. Also called Kwtaki 'Many houses' in Kwapa, and Wii Hoogiva in Havasupai.
Fort McMurray, AB Nistowiyâskâw / ᓂᐢᑐᐏᔭᐢᑳᐤ 'At the merging of three rivers' in Plains Cree.
Fort McPherson, NT Teetł'it Zheh 'At the head of the waters' in Gwich'in.
Fort Nelson, BC Tłı̨ę̀kʼeneh Kúé 'Rocky river house' in Dene Kʼe. Refers to the Muskwa River.
Fort Smith, NT Tthetsaa 'Beside the rapids' in Dënesųłiné. Also called Omahamow-sipiy / ᐅᒪᐦᐋᒧᐢᓯᐱᐩ 'They river around here' and Kyokeswin 'Portage trail' in Cree, and Ttthenbaochah in Dene Ke.
Fort St. John, BC Got Taah Kwę 'House among the spruce trees [*Picea glauca*]' in Dane-zaa.
Fort Wayne, IN Kiihkoyonki 'Place of the elders' in Myaamia. Often corrupted as Kekenga. Refers to the precolonial capital of the Myaamia.
Fredericton, NB Sitansisk 'At little St. Anne's' in Passamaquoddy-Maliseet. Refers to the early colonial name, Pointe-Sainte-Anne.
Giyo Raven, NU Uqluqtuuq / ᓘᓕᖅᑐᐃᖅ 'Lots of fat' in Inuinnaqtun.
Grand Rapids, MI Wasetenaqi 'Far away place' in Potawatomi. Also called Gagagiwanaang 'At the place of the rapids' in Potawatomi, and Gaa-gimaajwaanaang 'At the place of long rapids' in Ojibwe. The make-up rapids on Grand River is now disappeared because of dam construction.
Grand Village of the Natchez Nation Wvti Kvhvp 'White [luminous] town' in Natchez. Kvhvp white refers to its upper status, not white people. Wvti Kvhvp also refers to Emerald Mound, the village changed locations from the earlier Emerald Mound location, the name moved with it. Also called Tashtikpakishi'nalwinn 'The Natchez town in Louisiana.'
Grande Prairie, AB Mącka-sipiy / ᒪᒑᓲᐢᓯᐱᐩ 'Bear creek' in Plains Cree.
Green Bay, WI Michiboti 'Bay that smells of rotting' in Menominee. Refers to a large shoaling/reef area that smelled of rotting meat. Also called Kakata-ke 'Oh the river' in Oneida. Ohiyo 'Beautiful river' in Seneca. Ohiyo is the name of the state of Ohio, which was named after the Seneca word. Ohiyo is often mistaken for 'Ohio,' the red cod fish. A Huida village supposed to this site until about 1880. Also called Nang Sans Lhagáay 'One who is in the water' in Haida.
Guaymas, Son. Wamosapa 'Place to rest' in Hiupiatam. Also called Wamosapa in Yaqui.
Hartford, CT Sasqeunk 'Place of the tall pines' in Mohegan-Pequot. Also called Tunxis 'Tall pines' in Mohegan-Pequot, Wangunk 'Tall pines' in Wangunk, and Wonkhaenuk 'Tall pines' in Mohican.
Havana, Cuba Avan in Guanajatabey. Some speculate that the name derives from a cacique named Habaguanex, or the Taino word sabana (the origin of 'savannah' in English), in a letter that Columbus wrote returning home after his first voyage, he describes Cuba and writes "One of the provinces is called Avan."
La Paz, B.C.S. Airapi in Guaycura.
Lansing, MI Mxwiteenaasik 'Where two streams meet' in Potawatomi.
Las Vegas, NV Pàa-rumpa-vi 'Water mouth' in Southern Paiute. Refers to the Las Vegas Big Springs, the site of a major precolonial Southern Paiute village. Also called Wa'achnga Hatsqh in Navajo.
Lethbridge, AB Sikóokotoki 'Black stone [coal]' in Blackfoot. Also called Tsiyeman in Kainaxa.
Lexington, KY Shkpakithi'ki 'Where it's blue-green all over' in Shawnee. While the name Eskpakithi'nilu was documented referring to the Indian Old Fields' in present-day Clark County, the Bluegrass region's largest Indigenous village at the time, it likely referred not just to this village, but the entire region. It might refer to big bluestem grass (*Andropogon gerardi*), but certainly refers to Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) which is non-native. The Shawnee name was also called Kohkiteeki in Wyandot, Gédzgah 'At the meadow' in Seneca, and Kahuntá:ke in Mohawk.
Little Rock, AR Ti-zhinka 'Little rock' in Quapaw. Reconstructed from Osage.
London, ON Ealertgiswayang 'At the side-flow' in Ojibwe.
Los Angeles, CA Yanga, Tongva. Refers to a precolonial Tongva village located in modern downtown Los Angeles. It may mean 'Big place,' but its etymology is uncertain. Also called Yaanga 'Poison oak [*Toxicodendron diversilobum*] in Luiseno, and Yangna in Serrano.
Los Guachimontones Teotlixtlán 'Place of the divine' in Nahuatl.
Lower Muskie, Sin. Melchikon "[terrestrial] turtles" in Ma'ya. Refers to the flowers of harcha de la hormiga [*Boerhavia coccinea*]. Also called Mpechiqin in Maya.
Louisville, KY Kwashkw'tahi 'Waterfall' in Shawnee. Reconstructed loan translation from other Indigenous sources. Refers to the falls of the Ohio. Also called Kqwsdan'-deh 'Where the river drops' in Wyandot, and Tsiiwa'nasdi 'It is a strong current' in Mohawk.
Manan, CA Ole Melik 'Bubbling water' in Hitchiti. Refers to the precolonial community around the Ocmulgee National Monument.
Manitoba, MB Ininiw 'Four Lakes' in Hocąk. Refers to Lakes Manitoba, Winnipeg, Waubesa, and Kegonsa.
Managua, Nicaragua Managua in Chorotega. Various indigenous etymologies for Managua have been proposed from the Chorotega, Nahuatl, and Taino languages, but none have been agreed upon as they can be confidently interpreted.
Manzanillo, Col. Tigcotito 'Place of the conch shells' in Purépecha. Also called Cuvi'dam and Cuvi'dam in Nahuatl.
Mazatlán, Sin. Mazatlán 'Place of deer' (*Odocoilus virginianus*)' in Nahuatl. The Nahuatl glyph depicts the head of a deer.
Medford, OR Sá'tʼéwak' 'Open place' in Takelma. Refers to the flat plain of the Bear Creek Valley.
Medicine Hat, AB Saamsiis 'Sacred headdress' in Blackfoot. Likely refers to a precolonial water camp located on Seven Persons Creek, where a landscape feature along the creek looked like a headdress.
Memphis, TN Sakti Lifa 'Furrowed bank' in Chickasaw. Refers to Chickasaw Bluff, the Chickasaw name for the Mississippi River is Sakti Lifa' Okhina 'Furrowed bank river.' Also called Sakti Hlafa 'Furrowed bank' in Choctaw, and Tsunahalesvsy / ᏗᏁᎯᏴᏎᏤ 'Where pecans fall off' in Cherokee.
Mérida, Yuc. Ix 'Place of flies' in Maaya Taan.
Mexicali, B.C. Lakay Chaa'm Town of the cachanillas [*Pluchea sericea*]' in Cocopa. Also called Juka Nimaa in Kiliwa. Residents of Mexicali are commonly called Cachanillas in Spanish.
Miami, FL Tekesty 'People of the good earth' in Tequesta. Likely referred to the precolonial village located at the Miami Circle, because the Tequesta language went extinct before it developed a writing system, this name is written in the orthography of the Muscogee Seminole dialect. Miami is a loanword from the Tequesta name Myaaimi 'Big water,' referring to Lake Okeechobee. Mayaimi, Florida, a dead letter office in Hocąk, refers to a bad omen that occurred here. Also called Meeaak 'Spoken by force' in Pelawatomi. Mee-aking 'At the good land' in Ojibwe, and Mahkwsuk 'Some misfortune happens' in Menominee.
Minneapolis, MN Bdeóta (Ot'unwe), 'Many lakes [town]' in Dakhóta/Lakȟóta. Also called Bakakabikaang 'At the Waterfall' in Ojibwe, and Manjinn Shaw'ne Menaxw 'The place where the Sioux live' in Shawnee.
Minot, ND Maagaga'dzaoshish 'Plum [*Prunus americana*] creek' in Hidatsa.
Missoula, MT pt'ay 'Place of small bull trout [*Salvelinus confluentus*]' in Salish. Proper nouns are not capitalized in Salish. Refers to Hellgate Creek and the Clark Fork River. Also called Nemesuk in Coeur d'Alene, and Tuhutmana in Kutenai.
Mobile, AL Moeli 'To paddle' in Choctaw. Refers to the Mobila tribe that lived here before joining the Choctaw in the mid-18th century. Mobile is a Choctaw loanword.
Moncton, NB Egetkotogwayk 'On bend' in Mi'kmaq. Refers to the Petitcodiac River, the name of which is derived from this name.
Monte Albán Danibaan 'Dance platform' in Zapotec. Also called Jaguar Jaguar Zapoteco 'Green hill' in Mixteco.
Montrose, CO Tuwaxkik Meska'n 'Far from a house' in Ute's Ga. Also called Thahtoanetope 'Long mountain' in Nahuatl, derived from the Spanish name.
Montgomery, AL Ihaani Hemma 'Red earth' in Alabama. Refers to a precolonial Alabama village called Ihaani Coni Cate 'Red earth in Muscogee, often corrupted as Hamathkal.
Montreal, QC Tiohtià:ke 'Place of bridge' in Mohawk. Refers to the St. Lawrence River splitting at the île de Montréal. Also called Tiohtiá:ke in Wyandot, Otsitsikóm 'Elbow' in Blackfoot, Mooniyang 'Place of the canoe' in Ojibwe, and Kanonhkwa'ton 'Place of the [wooden] village reportedly called Hochelaga.
Nanaimo, BC Snuneymuxw 'Land of the Coast Salish' in Hul'q'umi'num'. Refers to the Snuneymuxw First Nation upstream from Mesose River estuary in Swampy Cree.
Nevada, NV Nibenagadi 'Snow and that land' in Puripecha. Refers to the precolonial community of Cavayan Zarzo. Also called Nibenagua in Mazahua.
Nunavik / ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ in Inuktitut, Nunavimmiut / ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ in Inuttitut, 'Place where we live' in Inuit. Refers to the Inuit homeland in Quebec.
Nashville, TN Ogwnwasdihi / ᎤᏁᏰᏍᏓᏂ 'Hossed liver place' in Cherokee. Refers to the Cherokee village mound (*Ambloma glaicata*).
Nassau, Bahamas Nema 'Middle water' in Taino. Nema is the Lucayan loana name for the whole of New Providence Island.
New Orleans, LA Yanasi Bayuk 'Place where many different languages are spoken' in Choctaw. Also called To Nihuyya 'Big town' in Apalachee, and Ta'alh in Chiwere, Hinyanpa Wanjustaŋ 'The white rope town' in Lakota.
New York, NY Manahahtaan 'Many hills' in Lenape. Refers to the island where many different languages are spoken in Choctaw. Also called To Nihuyya 'Big town' in Apalachee, and Ta'alh in Chiwere, Hinyanpa Wanjustaŋ 'The white rope town' in Lakota.
Newport, RI Aquidneck 'Island' in Narragansett. Refers to the island where the Aquidneck Indians lived.
Niagara Falls, NY Onguiaahra 'Thunder water' in Seneca. Also called Onguiaahra in Cayuga, Onguiaahra in Onondaga, Onguiaahra in Mohawk, Onguiaahra in Oneida, Onguiaahra in Tuscarora, Onguiaahra in Wyandot