

The Dutch Encounter: How Miscommunications in the New World Contributed to an Era of  
Exploitation

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Historical Paper

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## Process Paper

Throughout every history class starting from the third grade, colonization of the Americas has always been one of the forerunning topics. The stories of the Spanish conquistadors forcefully taking over the southern hemisphere and the British staking claims on the eastern coast of North America have been told repeatedly. Any middle schooler can tell you that countless indigenous people perished from European diseases or in subsequent wars. However, the number of native people in the area had initially far exceeded that of European settlers, and the natives also knew the lands better. So how did the Europeans manage to drive the natives off the land in the first place?

Over the course of this project, I primarily studied Dutch interactions with the indigenous people surrounding present-day New York. I was first intrigued when a TED talk by Dr. Charles Gehring, a professor who studies the introduction of New Netherlands, appeared in my YouTube feed. He described New Netherlands and the Dutch encounters as one of America's "best kept secrets." In all the years of history classes, the Dutch influences were usually filed away as "fur traders" and the class would then move onto the Revolution or the Oregon Trail as quickly as possible. It was not until I listened to Professor Gehring talk about the many residual Dutch cultures left behind in the Americas that I became really interested in knowing what happened in New Netherlands.

Through studying this topic, I found that in comparison to other countries colonizing Americas at that time, the Dutch had a substantially greater number of contract documentations, even though they had claimed New Netherlands by similar cause as the British and the Spanish – by right of exploration. After examining several journals (or the translated version) of Dutch explorers and merchants during that time, I found that the reason the Dutch were so inclined to

document their transactions with the natives was that they wanted to legitimize their claims in the eyes of the British and the French, since the Dutch nation was a trading-post empire with less military means than the neighboring British at the time.

I believe this project really connects with this year's theme "Communication in History: The Key to Understanding" because it helps to explain the communication divide between not just different cultures, but also across disparate societal sophistications. This ties in with the Dutch encounter stories that explain how they took advantage of the natives' poor understanding of Dutch language to create lasting agreements, leading those native tribes into an era of exploitation that had so heavily defined the multitude of native interactions from the 1600s until now.

“Some [children] were thrown into the river, and when the fathers and mothers endeavored to save them, the soldiers would not let them come on land but made both parents and children drown.”

- Dutch colonist David Pieterszen de Vries<sup>1</sup>

On February 25<sup>th</sup>, 1643, Willem Kieft, a Dutch trade director, ordered an attack on the native Weckquaesgeek<sup>2</sup> people who had taken refuge in Pavonia<sup>3</sup> after they were driven from their homes on Manhattes Island<sup>4 5</sup> by neighboring tribes. This notorious encounter was later known as the “Pavonia Massacre” where over 120 Weckquaesgeek natives, including children, were killed.<sup>6</sup> In retaliation, later that year several rival tribes in the area belonging to the Wappinger Confederation<sup>7</sup> set aside their differences and united in hopes of retaking their homeland. This was the beginning of a three-year long war, known as Kieft’s War or the Wappinger War. The bloodshed only ended after many of the Dutch had returned to Amsterdam and William Kieft perished during his voyage. The tribes then called a truce with the remaining settlers. In all, over 1500 natives were killed in the conflict and countless villages were destroyed.<sup>8</sup> It was a toll from which the tribes never recovered. To the Weckquaesgeek and their

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<sup>1</sup> A Dutch merchant who advocated for peaceful relations with the Native Americans. De Vries, David Pieterz. *Extracts from the Voyages of David Pieterszen De Vries, Master of Artillery in the Service of the United Provinces, Etc.* Compiled by Gernard Troost. New York, NY, 1841. Accessed January 25, 2021. <https://www.loc.gov/item/11022411/>.

<sup>2</sup> Native tribe who originally occupied present-day Manhattan. Also known as Manhattoe or Manhattan. Cohen, Doris Darlington. "The Weckquaesgeek." Ardsley Historical Society. Accessed January 26, 2021. <https://ardsleyhistoricalsociety.org/inthearchives/>.

<sup>3</sup> Dutch colony in present-day New Jersey. "Pavonia." A Tour of New Netherland. Accessed February 03, 2021. <https://www.newnetherlandinstitute.org/history-and-heritage/digital-exhibitions/a-tour-of-new-netherland/udson-river/pavonia/>.

<sup>4</sup> “Manhattes” was the Dutch name for the Manhattan Island.

<sup>5</sup> Baker, Jordan. "Kieft's War Against Native People: A Primer." New York Almanack. July 02, 2020. Accessed February 04, 2021. <https://www.newyorkalmanack.com/2020/07/kiefts-war-against-native-people-a-primer/>.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Group of Eastern Algonquian people who lived on the eastside of the Hudson River. This Confederation includes tribes like the Podunk, Massaco, and the Weckquaesgeek.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

partner Wappinger tribes, this war was about defending their homes. To the Dutch, they were protecting their legal ownership of the land stipulated in the contracts they had signed. How and where did communication between the Dutch and the natives break down?

From the Araucanians in Patagonia to the Cree in Alberta, the arrival of European powers like Spain, Britain, France, and the Netherlands decimated the American indigenous populations during their conquests. Miscommunications were not the sole cause of abuse but played an important part in fomenting conflicts as natives were pushed aside, thrown into slavery, or cornered into reservations. Trade-focused nations, like the Dutch, became adept at legally purchasing land from the natives. However, language barriers along with disparate societal structures and value systems, made fair exchanges exceedingly difficult. The imbalance was stark – on one side was a Dutch trade nation that had just invented the world’s first public stock market,<sup>9</sup> while on the other side were indigenous people without a written language. These compound factors contributed to misunderstandings in agreements and land ownership where the natives often fell prey to predatory trade.

### **Initial Encounter**

In 1609, when Henry Hudson sailed with the Dutch East India Company<sup>10</sup> in search of a northeastern trade route to India, he certainly did not expect to find the Netherlands’ first connection with the Americas. Ice passages had blocked his crew from traveling past Norway, so Hudson turned his boat, *De Halve Maen*,<sup>11</sup> to pursue a western passage. His “failed” expedition

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<sup>9</sup> The Dutch East India Company was the world’s first joint-stock company.

<sup>10</sup> Also known as *Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie* or *VOC*. Phelan, Ben. "Dutch East India Company: The World's First Multinational." PBS. January 07, 2013. Accessed January 31, 2021. <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/roadshow/stories/articles/2013/1/7/dutch-east-india-company-worlds-first-multinational/>.

<sup>11</sup> Also known as *The Half Moon*.

landed him in Newfoundland on July 2<sup>nd</sup> and his crew continued their journey south to Chesapeake Bay and then back nearly 315 miles north to present-day Albany.<sup>12 13</sup> During his expedition, Hudson encountered many native tribes who were willing to exchange furs of beavers, otters, minks, lynx, and muskrats for manufactured European goods.<sup>14</sup> When Hudson returned to Amsterdam, the Dutch were elated and continued to send expeditions with the Dutch East India Company to the Americas.

### **The West India Company**

Early contacts between the native tribes and the Dutch were peaceful, like the relationship the natives had with the French at the time. Trade with local tribes was plentiful, with an ample supply of fur and timbers like oak and nut wood that were in short supply back in Europe's deforested mainland. The West India Company (WIC)<sup>15</sup> was established to facilitate trade route expansion to continental Europe. Despite profitability, it still took three years before the WIC collected sufficient funds (6 million guilders)<sup>16</sup> to fully operate merchant houses over the Atlantic.<sup>17</sup> In 1624, the WIC acquired enough funds to send 30 Walloon families (an ethnic group originated in present-day Belgium) and their servants to establish trading posts and storehouses at Fort Wilhelmus and Fort Orange.<sup>18</sup> Eventually, the WIC directorship was

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<sup>12</sup> Mancall, Peter C. "Strangers In A New Land." *American Heritage*, Spring 2009. Accessed February 01, 2021.

<sup>13</sup> The Hudson River is 315 miles long.

<sup>14</sup> "The Dutch and the Indians." Native American Netroots. May 14, 2011. Accessed February 04, 2021. <http://nativeamericannetroots.net/diary/961#:~:text=>

<sup>15</sup> Also referred *West- Indische Compagnie* or *WIC*. Emmer, Pieter. "West India Company, Dutch." Encyclopedia.com. January 31, 2021. Accessed January 31, 2021. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/news-wires-white-papers-and-books/west-india-company-dutch>.

<sup>16</sup> Currency of the Netherlands at the time. "Guilder." Dictionary.com. Accessed January 31, 2021. <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/guilder>.

<sup>17</sup> Emmer, Pieter. "West India Company, Dutch." Encyclopedia.com. January 31, 2021. Accessed January 31, 2021. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/news-wires-white-papers-and-books/west-india-company-dutch>.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

succeeded by Peter Minuit, later famed as the founder of present-day New York. As business continued to flourish, more Dutch settlers poured in, and the demand for land and farms grew. The natives' ancestral lands thus became convenient targets.

### **Legalizing Claims on New Amsterdam (Present-day New York)**

With the French and British (the latter with colonies in Jamestown and Plymouth) also competing for trade dominance back in Europe, the Dutch knew their presence would be challenged in the New World. During this time, most of the European powers established land for their colonies on a "claim by exploration" basis. The Dutch were a small nation, so they sought to make their claims not just by force, but also by ways of trade, through buying land from the tribes and securing their acquisitions through contracts. Peter Minuit, director of WIC trade, had instructed his crew and other merchants to approach the natives and negotiate terms. They ended up stumbling upon of a group of Canarsee<sup>19</sup> and their chief Seyseys to strike a deal.

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On November 7<sup>th</sup>, 1626, it was reported by Peter Schagen, a Dutch merchant, that "they have purchased the Island Manhattes from the Indians for the value of 60 guilders. It is 11,000 morgens in size."<sup>21</sup> Many have heard of this as the \$24 purchase of Manhattan, but exact details were difficult to verify since the trade was conducted through "60 guilders" worth of European goods like knives, axes, clothing, and glass beads, not actual currency.<sup>22</sup> Experts have tried to convert this trade into present-day value, but there has been no consensus as the estimates ranged

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<sup>19</sup> A subdivision of the Lenape and part of the Delaware Nation. Originated from present-day Brooklyn. Manbeck, John B. "Ask a Historian: What Happened to Brooklyn's Native American Tribes?" Brooklyn Daily Eagle. October 11, 2019. Accessed February 03, 2021. <https://brooklyneagle.com/articles/2019/05/02/ask-a-historian-what-happened-to-brooklyns-native-american-tribes/>.

<sup>20</sup> Benchley, Nathaniel. "The \$24 Swindle." *American Heritage*, December 1959. Accessed January 29, 2021.

<sup>21</sup> See Appendix A

<sup>22</sup> Benchley, Nathaniel. "The \$24 Swindle." *American Heritage*, December 1959.

from the well-known \$24<sup>23</sup> to \$17,386.<sup>24</sup> A key ambiguity was how to establish the worth of 60 guilders, a sum that the natives did not have a comprehension of.

At the time, European goods were in high demand. So when Seyseys, leader of the Canarsee tribe, heard that Peter Schagen was offering valuable goods for the “rights” to the land that he and his tribe were not occupying, Seyseys was content to take the deal.<sup>25</sup> He collected his tribe’s share of knives, axes, clothing, and glass beads and moved his tribe further south to a different hunting camp named Werpoes<sup>26</sup> (near present-day Brooklyn). However, during this time, tribes in the area settled on territories for residency or for hunting, while “individual and family rights to resources were not absolute.”<sup>27</sup> Thus, Seyseys had misinterpreted what the agreement truly meant.

After the Canarsee left, the Dutch went about building storehouses for their business, erecting pens for their livestock, and roaming around the island to collect resources like pumpkins and squash. However, they later found out that the Canarsee tribe whom the Dutch had struck a deal with were not the primary inhabitants of the island and had only used the southern end of the island as hunting grounds.<sup>28</sup> The other group that resided on the same land was the Weckquaesgeek and the tribe were confused and enraged, for the Manhattes Island was not the Canarsee’s to sell, nor for anyone to own as private property.

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<sup>23</sup> Benchley, Nathaniel. "The \$24 Swindle." *American Heritage*, December 1959.

<sup>24</sup> Martin, Philip. "Our Cheating Hearts - From Peter Minuit to Jose Altuve." *Critical Mass*. January 26, 2020. Accessed February 04, 2021. <https://www.arkansasonline.com/news/2020/jan/26/our-cheating-hearts-from-minuit-to-altu/>.

<sup>25</sup> Martin, Philip. "Our Cheating Hearts - From Peter Minuit to Jose Altuve." *Critical Mass*.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>27</sup> Carlos, Ann M., and Frank D. Lewis. "The Economic History of the Fur Trade: 1670 to 1870." *EH.net*. March 16, 2008. Accessed February 04, 2021. <https://eh.net/encyclopedia/the-economic-history-of-the-fur-trade-1670-to-1870/>.

<sup>28</sup> Benchley, Nathaniel. "The \$24 Swindle." *American Heritage*, December 1959.

The Weckquaesgeek were the main inhabitants of the island, occupying the northern three-quarters of Manhattes Island, and had not taken part in the sale that their rivals Canarsee made. When they complained to the Dutch, they were told that the contract had already been signed and that there was nothing the Weckquaesgeek could do.<sup>29</sup> The Dutch only offered the Weckquaesgeek small trinkets for their trouble.<sup>30</sup> When the Weckquaesgeek came to arms against the Dutch, they were quickly shot down by firearms, losing many members.

### **Facing Near-Extinction**

Throughout the whole conflict with the Dutch, the Weckquaesgeek also had a contentious relationship with the Canarsee and the Mohawk tribe from the north. The Weckquaesgeek's numbers dwindled quickly as the tribe was unable to sustain a three-fronts conflict.<sup>31</sup> Eventually, they left and took refuge in Pavonia (present day New Jersey), leading up to the "Pavonia Massacre" which took place in 1643. This trade by the Dutch and the Canarsee had pushed the Weckquaesgeek out of their ancestral land and eventually led to the decline of the entire tribe.

When the Dutch first arrived in New Amsterdam, approximately 60,000 members of the Wappinger Confederation lived in the surrounding areas. After centuries of resistance against the Dutch, English and the Americans, their numbers have shrunk to virtual non-existence.<sup>32</sup>

### **Misunderstandings from Differing Value Systems**

In 17<sup>th</sup> century Europe, land and private property rights were well established. Land was something that belonged to owners, documented through contracts or deeds as artifacts of

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<sup>29</sup> Benchley, Nathaniel. "The \$24 Swindle." *American Heritage*, December 1959.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid

<sup>31</sup> Ibid

<sup>32</sup> John B. "Ask a Historian: What Happened to Brooklyn's Native American Tribes?" Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

transactions. However, property ownership was not a concept familiar to any of the indigenous groups. While many tribes had designated hunting grounds, no tribe “owned” a designated plot of land. Land was seen the same as the sea, the sky, and the stars, among all things that belonged only to nature.

The natives also generally practiced the ethic of generosity, which consisted of liberal gift-giving where any visitor to one’s encampment was to be supplied with food and shelter.<sup>33</sup> The primary objective of a tribe was survival, but a livelihood dependent on hunting was inherently risky. Therefore, societal rules were adapted to help reduce the risk of starvation.<sup>34</sup>

One example of a Dutch land deed was the purchase of three islands in the Hudson River near Troy from three native Mohicans. In this document,<sup>35</sup> it is evident that the only words the Mohicans could possibly muster were their signatures, signed in the symbol of a horse, fish, and a net.

The misconception of land ownership, along with a lack of knowledge of European property rights by the natives, made fair exchanges next to impossible. The Dutch, in these cases, had exploited the indigenous tribes, even when their lands were not taken by force.

### **Historical and Future Implications**

One and a half centuries and many agreements later, an analogous example was again seen in the Treaty of Fort Wayne. In 1809, Governor William Henry Harrison of the Indiana Territory<sup>36</sup> bought 2.5 million acres of land in present-day Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio

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<sup>33</sup> Carlos and Lewis, “The Economic History of the Fur Trade 1670-1870, Economic History Association.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid

<sup>35</sup> See Appendix B.

<sup>36</sup> Modern day Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota. "Indiana Territory." Indiana Territory - Ohio History Central. Accessed February 04, 2021. [https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Indiana\\_Territory](https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Indiana_Territory).

for just 2 cents per acre.<sup>37</sup> The Wea, Miami, and Kickapoo tribes were invited to Fort Wayne to negotiate the land purchase. The Miami tribe insisted that they had rights to the areas around the Wabash River and negotiated on behalf of all tribes. Eventually, Harrison purchased the land as a tract.<sup>38 39 40</sup>

However, on the northern end of the purchased territory was where Tecumseh, the leader of the Shawnee tribe, resided. He argued that the leaders of the Wea, Miami, and Kickapoo did not have the right to sell the land since the land was held in commons among all tribes in the area.<sup>41</sup> Harrison defended that the Miami tribe were the sole owners of the land and could sell if they had so chosen. Without other means of appeal, Tecumseh called for war and battled ferociously over the following years, which eventually led to his demise and the permanent loss of the Indiana Territory for all tribes. Like the Weckquaesgeek's story in New Amsterdam, the lack of initial communication and unclear ownership among the groups had cost the natives.<sup>42</sup>

The Treaty of Fort Wayne was one of an estimated 368 native treaties signed by the American government, among which many were similarly controversial – including the Treaty of Fort Pitt (1778), Treaty of Greenville (1795), Treaty of New Echota (1835),<sup>43</sup> and more.

Even in modern times, we can observe the recurring theme of advanced nations employing opaque contract terms and processes for their own gains. For example, many developing countries like Pakistan, Angola, Kenya, and others have taken on large infrastructure

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<sup>37</sup> Pruitt, Sarah. "Treaties Brokered-And Broken-With Native American Tribes." History.com. November 10, 2020. Accessed February 04, 2021. <https://www.history.com/news/native-american-broken-treaties>.

<sup>38</sup> A large expanse of area.

<sup>39</sup> Pruitt. "Treaties Brokered-And-Broken with Native American Tribes," History.com.

<sup>40</sup> See Appendix C

<sup>41</sup> Tucker, G.. "Tecumseh." Encyclopedia Britannica, January 1, 2021. Accessed April 13, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Tecumseh-Shawnee-chief>.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid

<sup>43</sup> Pruitt. "Treaties Brokered-And-Broken With Native American Tribes," History.com.

debts, such as through China's Belt and Road Initiative,<sup>44</sup> that they struggle to repay. Take Kenya; the country's debt ranged up to 20 billion dollars and has been at risk of losing its strategically valuable Mombasa<sup>45</sup> port to creditors, which may lead to erosion of its sovereignty.<sup>46</sup> <sup>47</sup> Examples could be multiplied, but like the Dutch in the New World, powerful nations and business interests<sup>48</sup> continue to preen contractual fairness while they wield those same contracts to their advantage.

### **Lasting Impacts from Miscommunications in Trade and Land Agreements**

In the end, even perfect communication between the colonial powers and indigenous nations could not have prevented other means of abuse, but miscommunications had contributed to many conflicts and much suffering to the American natives. Language barriers, vague details, misinformation, and most of all, a vastly different value system, had since colonial times left vulnerable natives open to exploitation.

The Dutch colonialists, who were pioneers in trade with natives, were not able to communicate concrete terms of agreement nor establish proper negotiation counterparts. In their transaction with chief Seyseys of the Canarsee, the Dutch saw a good bargain and a title to a land that they regarded as private property. However, to most natives, individual and family rights to resources were often shared, where even outsiders could hunt games in communal lands for food,

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<sup>44</sup> Fang, Jin. "The Belt and Road Initiative: Progress, Problems and Prospects." *The Belt and Road Initiative: Progress, Problems and Prospects* | Center for Strategic and International Studies. September 22, 2017. Accessed April 06, 2021. <https://www.csis.org/belt-and-road-initiative-progress-problems-and-prospects>.

<sup>45</sup> Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Mombasa." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, October 2, 2017. Accessed April 13th, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Mombasa>.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid

<sup>47</sup> Council of Foreign Relations Task Force. *China's Belt and Road Implications for the United States*. PDF. New York: Council on Foreign Relations, 2021.

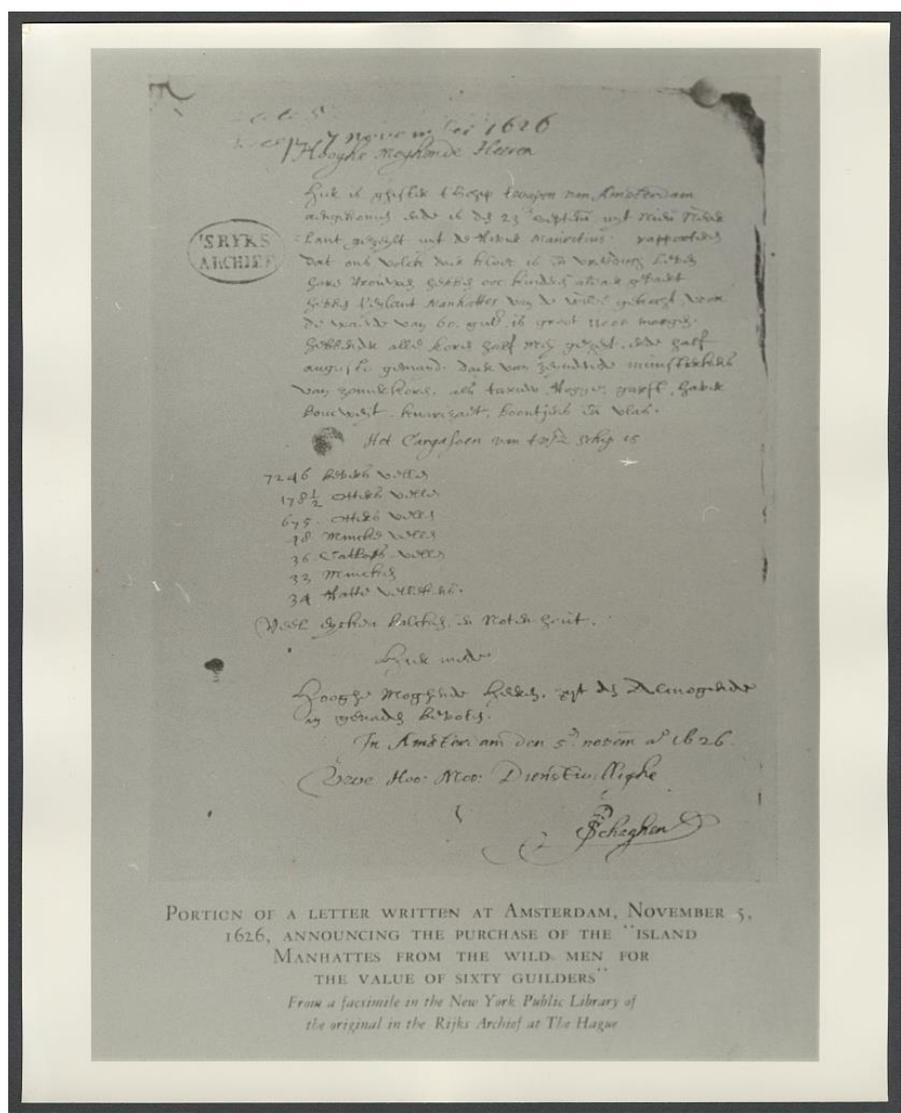
<sup>48</sup> Amindoni, Ayomi, and Rebecca Henschke. *"The Burning Scar: Inside the Destruction of Asia's Last Rainforests."* *BBC News*. November 12, 2020. Accessed January 17, 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-54798452>.

following the Good Samaritan principle.<sup>49</sup> At the time, fishing and hunting in Manhattes Island was plentiful with games like deer, bears, wolves, porcupines, beavers, and more. So as far as Seyseys' own experiences and value system was concerned, "buying" land was equivalent to purchasing the stars. It was impossible.

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<sup>49</sup> A norm developed through the nature of the aboriginal environment. Carlos and Lewis, "The Economic History of the Fur Trade 1670-1870, Economic History Association.

Appendix A



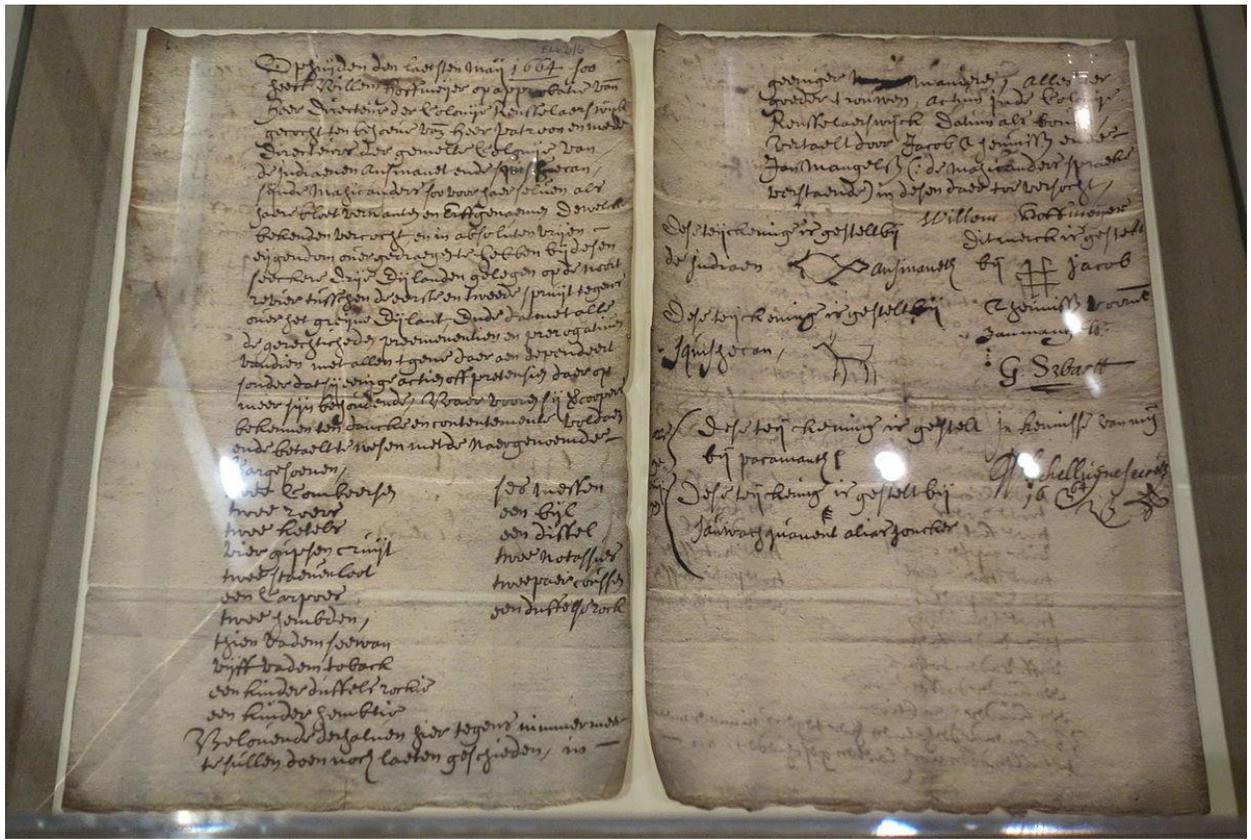
On November 5<sup>th</sup>, 1626, Dutch liaison Peter Schagen wrote a letter detailing a trade with the natives of the Manhattes Island. This letter was sent on behalf of the Dutch West India Company in New Netherlands to offices in Amsterdam.

Rizzuto, Angelo. *Letter Purchase of M.* August 1950. Anthony Angel Collection, Library of Congress, New York.

Note: Document accessed by Library of Congress, but translation is provided by reference below.

"Document: *The Purchase of Manhattan Island, 1626.*" Dutch New York. March 27, 2018. Accessed January 31, 2021. <https://www.thirteen.org/dutchny/interactives/manhattan-island/>

Appendix B



A land contract signed in 1664 by Willem Hoffmeyer purchasing islands in the Hudson River from three Mahicans. In this contract, you can see that the entire contract is presented in Dutch with the natives signing with simple animal drawings.

Picasa. Land Deed, May 31, 1664, Willem Hoffmeyer Purchase of 3 Islands in the Hudson River near Troy from Three Native Mahicans. June 12, 2013. Albany Institute of History and Art, Albany.



## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources

De Vries, David Pieterzen. *Extracts from the Voyages of David Pieterszen De Vries, Master of Artillery in the Service of the United Provinces, Etc.* Compiled by Gernard Troost. New York, NY, 1841. Accessed January 25, 2021.

These journal extracted from David Pieterz De Vries provided an unfiltered point of view and experiences in the Americas. He wrote about his encounters with both settlers and native tribes and described trade deals, locations, and meals. This is not the original copy of his journal, but a compilation of its remains. Throughout the journal, Troost annotated terms to provide further insight and to help bridge the language gap.

Picasa. *Land Deed, May 31, 1664, Willem Hoffmeyer Purchase of 3 Islands in the Hudson River near Troy from Three Native Mahicans.* June 12, 2013. Albany Institute of History and Art, Albany.

This photograph of the initial contract between three native Mahicans (a group of people who lived north of the Weckquaesgeek) and a European settler showed how the native people were not provided with the fair terms of communication during trade negotiations. The signing of the Mahicans were indicated by small drawn figures on a contract in a language they were not familiar with.

Rizzuto, Angelo. *Letter Purchase of M.* August 1950. Anthony Angel Collection, Library of Congress, New York.

This transactional log written by merchant Peter Schagen detailed the deal between Peter Minit and Seyseys. The document outlined the purchase of the land and provided insight

into what types of goods were traded at the time. These reports to Amsterdam were further documentation on the Dutch trading-post empire at the time.

"Treaty of Fort Wayne, 1809" National Museum of the American Indian.

*<https://americanindian.si.edu/static/nationtonation/treaty-fort-wayne-1809.html>*.

Originally published in Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties, compiled in 1904.

This documentation of the Treaty of Fort Wayne detailed the terms of land ceded by the native tribes in the area to the United States. This source is available from the Smithsonian and the transcript clarified the terms of negotiation among the tribes.

#### Secondary Sources

Amindoni, Ayomi, and Rebecca Henschke. *"The Burning Scar: Inside the Destruction of Asia's*

*Last Rainforests."* *BBC News*. November 12, 2020. Accessed January 17, 2021.

*<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-54798452>*.

The story of the Mandobo tribe on the island of Papua gave me a modern perspective of businesses preying on opaque communication for financial gains. While I did not reference this group in this paper, I feel that this experience of this indigenous group in Papua depicted a similarity to Chief Seyseys' story. Throughout history, this is a common experience we hear where indigenous groups and native lands are exploited for use such as coffee plantations, palm oil plantations, cattle grazing land, etc.

Baker, Jordan. *"Kieft's War Against Native People: A Primer."* *New York Almanack*. July 02,

*2020*. Accessed February 04, 2021. *<https://www.newyorkalmanack.com/2020/07/kiefts-war-against-native-people-a-primer/>*.

This article provided details of Kieft's War. It described how William Kieft's brash and callous actions negatively impacted the Dutch settlers and the native communities alike.

Benchley, Nathaniel. *"The \$24 Swindle."* *American Heritage*, December 1959. Accessed January 29, 2021.

This essay, written by Nathaniel Benchley for the *American Heritage* magazine in 1959, provided the background for my thesis. It laid out the events that took place prior to the Manhattes Island exchange and highlighted the communication lapses between the groups. The (slightly humorous) way he approached the topic helped shape how I thought about the interactions between the two groups. It also served to emphasize unusual dynamics across different personalities.

Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Mombasa." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, October 2, 2017. Accessed April 13th, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Mombasa>.

This brief reference of Mombasa from Britannica helped me understand it's place and importance to the world. This helped me understand that Mombasa's connection to many landlocked countries make it essential for trade in commerce among Kenya and surrounding countries.

Carlos, Ann M., and Frank D. Lewis. *"The Economic History of the Fur Trade: 1670 to 1870."* *EH.net*. March 16, 2008. Accessed February 04, 2021. <https://eh.net/encyclopedia/the-economic-history-of-the-fur-trade-1670-to-1870/>.

With the increasing popularity of fur in the European countries, this article beautifully described the differences between the native American and European approach to land ownership rights, hunting rights and their general demeanors. Carlos and Lewis strongly indicated that the natives referred more to a Good Samaritan principle while the Europeans suffered from a classic case of Tragedy of the Commons in resource management.

Cohen, Doris Darlington. *"The Weckquaesgeek."* *Ardsley Historical Society*. Accessed January 26, 2021. <https://ardsleyhistoricalsociety.org/inthearchives/>.

This article by Cohen detailed the culture of the Weckquaesgeek and their place in history during the time of European encounters. It indicated their initial residential and hunting grounds, how they were affected by the purchase of the Manhattes Island, and the interactions with the Dutch following that event.

Council of Foreign Relations Task Force. *China's Belt and Road Implications for the United States*. PDF. New York: Council on Foreign Relations, 2021.

This report described many of the implications the Belt and Road Initiative had on various countries and areas. It displayed China's dominance over other countries in a very clear way.

*"Document: The Purchase of Manhattan Island, 1626."* *Dutch New York*. March 27, 2018. Accessed January 31, 2021. <https://www.thirteen.org/dutchny/interactives/manhattan-island/>

This resource provided translations of the Purchase of Manhattan (Appendix A) since the details were originally provided in Dutch.

Douglas, Peter A. *"Illustrating the Manhattan Purchase."* *New Netherland Institute*. Accessed February 01, 2021. <https://www.newnetherlandinstitute.org/history-and-heritage/additional-resources/illustrating-the-manhattan-purchase/#>.

This compilation of paintings and drawings depicting the purchase of Manhattes Island provided a European perspective of the transaction. In almost all pictures, the Europeans and Canarsees were seen being interacting with each other primarily with the Europeans displaying their goods to the tribe.

*"The Dutch and the Indians." Native American Netroots. May 14, 2011. Accessed February 04, 2021. <http://nativeamericannetroots.net/diary/961#:~:text=ytr>.*

This article helped me understand the initial approaches to trade between the native and European populations early on. It described what types of goods were being traded among the groups and how it led to the development of the WIC. It also showed the popularity of Fort Wilhelmus and Fort Orange at the time.

Emmer, Pieter. *"West India Company, Dutch." Encyclopedia.com. January 31, 2021. Accessed January 31, 2021. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/news-wires-white-papers-and-books/west-india-company-dutch>.*

This synopsis of the Dutch West India Company showed how the company's need to establish legitimacy was one of the reasons the contract took place during that time. It also described how the WIC took longer to fund than the VOC because investors saw that trades were already thriving without separately establishing WIC, thus making justification of further investments harder.

Fang, Jin. *"The Belt and Road Initiative: Progress, Problems and Prospects." The Belt and Road Initiative: Progress, Problems and Prospects | Center for Strategic and International Studies. September 22, 2017. Accessed April 06, 2021. <https://www.csis.org/belt-and-road-initiative-progress-problems-and-prospects>.*

*"Fort Orange." A Tour of New Netherland. Accessed February 04, 2021.*

*<https://www.newnetherlandinstitute.org/history-and-heritage/digital-exhibitions/a-tour-of-new-netherland/albany/fort-orange/>.*

This article described the importance of Fort Orange in Dutch-Native trade relations during the early 1600s. Fort Orange was a spot along the river where natives from the

west would sail down the Hudson river to meet and exchange various furs and timber for European goods and wampum (a type of shell bead used as currency).

*"Guilder." Dictionary.com. Accessed January 31, 2021.*

*<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/guilder>.*

Defined the definition of a “guilder” which is the currency referred to in The Purchase of Manhattan (Appendix A). It was a basic monetary unit used by the Netherlands, Germany, and Austria up until the introduction of the Euro.

*"Indiana Territory." Indiana Territory - Ohio History Central. Accessed February 04, 2021.*

*[https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Indiana\\_Territory](https://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Indiana_Territory).*

This source helped me understand the limits and details of the Treaty of Fort Wayne in 1809. Defining the vast tract of land that the Miami, Wea, and Kickapoo tribes ceded to Harrison helped me to delve further into the perspective of Tecumseh, who fought tirelessly to regain the territory back and why his clan sacrificed to the efforts.

Kelley, Tina. *"In Their Footsteps." The New York Times. May 02, 2004. Accessed February 05, 2021. <https://www.nytimes.com/2004/05/02/nyregion/in-their-footsteps.html>.*

This article gave an idea of just how much of the native culture was lost during this time. It described the lost legacies between the Wappinger and Lenape tribes, which were both prominent groups in the New York area during that time. Kelley emphasized the elements of the culture left behind that people can still see today but inferred its tragic loss as well.

Manbeck, John B. *"Ask a Historian: What Happened to Brooklyn's Native American Tribes?"*

*Brooklyn Daily Eagle. October 11, 2019. Accessed February 03, 2021.*

*<https://brooklyneagle.com/articles/2019/05/02/ask-a-historian-what-happened-to-brooklyns-native-american-tribes/>.*

This article described the “disappearance” of tribes surrounding the New York area.

Manbeck provided helpful statistics and a historical recollection of the hardships, battles, and circumstances that the tribes had faced since the arrival of the Dutch settlers.

Mancall, Peter C. *"Strangers In A New Land." American Heritage, Spring 2009. Accessed February 01, 2021.*

This periodical written by Peter Mancall for the American Heritage Magazine summarized and recalled Henry Hudson’s initial voyage to the America, which gave the Dutch claim to the land by “right of exploration”. This first encounter with the New World provided the basis for future negotiations and contracts in the coming centuries.

Martin, Philip. *"Our Cheating Hearts - From Peter Minuit to Jose Altuve." Critical Mass. January 26, 2020. Accessed February 04, 2021.*

<https://www.arkansasonline.com/news/2020/jan/26/our-cheating-hearts-from-minuit-to-altu/>.

This article by Martin described the “cheating mentality” that was dominant throughout history. Martin described how this shortcut thought process was inherent across all types of people from various time periods. By using different stories from diverse people and time periods, he analyzed this mentality as it was manifested across separate groups.

Marton, Janos. *"Today in NYC History: A 1643 Massacre of the Lenape Almost Dooms New Amsterdam." Untapped New York. January 28, 2019. Accessed February 05, 2021.*

<https://untappedcities.com/2015/02/25/today-in-nyc-history-a-1643-massacre-of-the-lenape-almost-dooms-new-amsterdam/>.

This article by Janos Marton described the circumstances predating the Pavonia

Massacre. In my process of understanding the perspectives of the Dutch and the natives, I really found this text insightful in illustrating the pre-existing tensions.

*"Pavonia." A Tour of New Netherland. Accessed February 03, 2021.*

*<https://www.newnetherlandinstitute.org/history-and-heritage/digital-exhibitions/a-tour-of-new-netherland/hudson-river/pavonia/>.*

This article detailed the area of in which the Weckquaesgeek and the Tappan dwelled prior to the Pavonia Massacre, which was the premise to Kieft's War (also known as the Wappinger War).

Phelan, Ben. *"Dutch East India Company: The World's First Multinational." PBS. January 07, 2013. Accessed January 31, 2021.*

*<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/roadshow/stories/articles/2013/1/7/dutch-east-india-company-worlds-first-multinational/>.*

This article described the achievements of the Dutch in the economic world, highlighting their part in the creation of the public stock market which was the basis of many economies (including that of the United States today). It showed how advanced the Dutch were in terms of economic practices in comparison to the native people. However, it is prudent to remember that the creation of many such financial instruments was to align with European values, not those of the indigenous tribes.

Pruitt, Sarah. *"Treaties Brokered-And Broken-With Native American Tribes." History.com.*

*November 10, 2020. Accessed February 04, 2021. <https://www.history.com/news/native-american-broken-treaties>.*

This article provided insight into what types of treaties were signed between the native tribes and the American government. While this source did not provide a comprehensive

review of all treaties signed or all contracts made between native and settlers of European descent, it highlighted some of the most prominent deals between 1778 and 1871. I found it really interesting how there were many unusual types of communication lapses among various groups, depending on the situation.

Soniak, Matt. *"Was Manhattan Really Bought for \$24?" Big Questions. October 02, 2012.*

*Accessed February 05, 2021. <https://www.mentalfloss.com/article/12657/was-manhattan-really-bought-24>.*

This article helped me understand how inflation and currency discrepancies were accounted for in the many estimates on the Purchase of Manhattan, and how most of the value was represented by European trade goods.

Tucker, G.. "Tecumseh." Encyclopedia Britannica, January 1, 2021. *Accessed April 13, 2021.*

*<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Tecumseh-Shawnee-chief>.*

This article described Tescumeh's life and involvement following the Treaty of Greenville. It also followed his life from his childhood which further illuminated his point of view during those times.

Zotigh, Dennis. *"The Treaty of Fort Wayne, 1809-a Treaty That Led to War-goes on Exhibit."*

*Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian. September 29, 2017. Accessed January 19, 2021. <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/blogs/national-museum-american-indian/2017/09/29/treaty-fort-wayne-1809/>.*

This article reflected the introduction of the Treaty of Fort Wayne going on exhibit and its importance in the gallery of American Indian artifacts. It further described the terms of agreement by both parties and at the bottom, designated which chiefs and warriors from

the area signed their names. It also emphasizes the legacy of the Potawatomi tribe in this area and how they managed to reclaim their land in the area many years after.