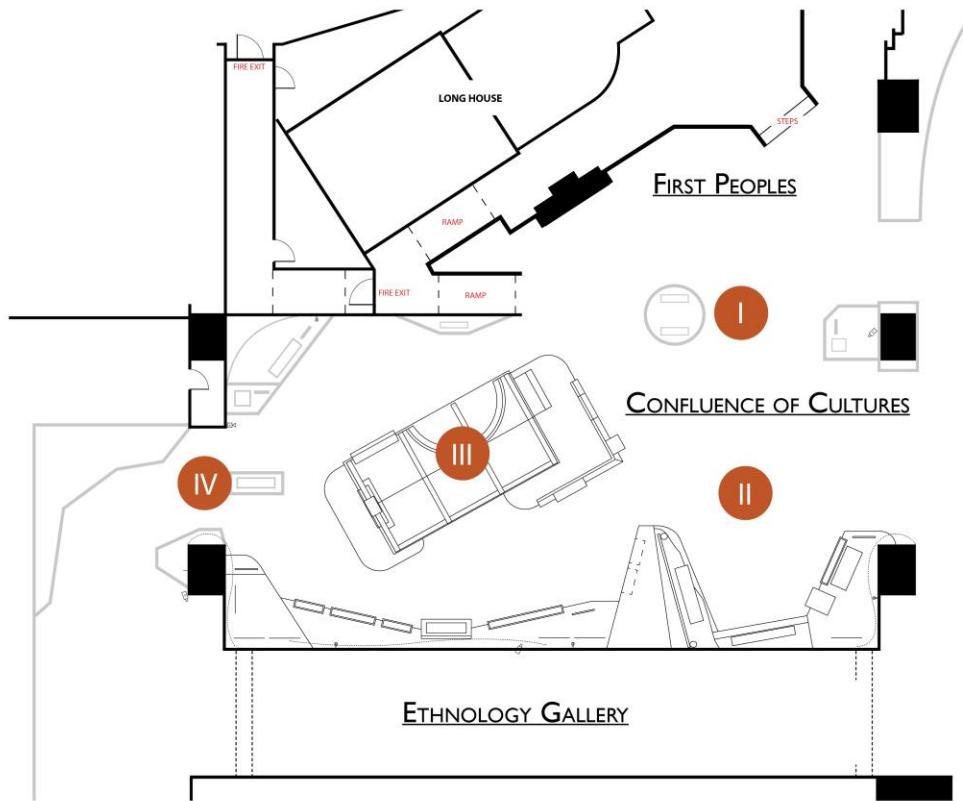


CONFLUENCE OF CULTURES

THE 17TH CENTURY IN NEW YORK

SOUTH HALL FLOOR PLAN



EXHIBITION ORGANIZATION

- I. THRESHOLD FEATURE
- II. "WHY HERE?"
- III. "LIFE IN NEW NETHERLAND"
- IV. "PERSISTENCE OF CULTURE"

Overall Gallery Experience:

Through images, documents, objects, archaeology, oral histories, and personal and family stories drawn from the record, this exhibition will illustrate the 17th-century cultural landscape, European settlement on Indigenous lands in what is now New York, and how this region in that era connects to a larger global history.

THRESHOLD

Influences of Native and European peoples

This area straddles the threshold between the *First Peoples* and *Confluence of Cultures* galleries—physically and symbolically linking the spaces and guiding visitors.



Carved bone comb

Boughton Hill site (Ganondagan)
ca. 1650-1700

THIS AREA IS IN DEVELOPMENT.



Europeanized Mohawk image

from Johannes Megapolensis's pamphlet
about the Mohawk people (1640s)

“WHY HERE?”

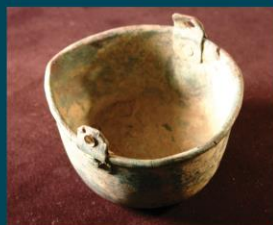
The importance of natural resources

New York’s waterways and their tributaries have long facilitated human movement, settlement, and access to resources. These resources were used and nurtured by Native peoples of the region—and caught the attention of European explorers, and in particular the entrepreneurial Dutch. A trade economy took root.

AREA II



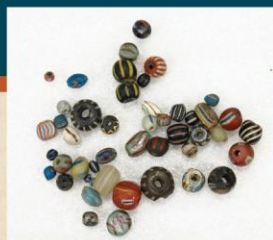
Axe head
ca. 1600-1650



Cooking kettle
Brass, Amsterdam
ca. 1600-1700



Triangular arrow points
Cut from copper or brass kettles
ca. 1600-1650



Beads for trade
Glass, Amsterdam
ca. 1600-1650



NATURALISTIC OPEN DIORAMAS AND WALL TREATMENTS WILL
DEPICT LANDSCAPES WITH NATIVE FLORA AND FAUNA, AND
SERVE AS THE BACKDROP FOR STORIES OF HUMAN INTERACTION.

“WHAT WAS NEW NETHERLAND?”





Orange line indicates the approximate extent of New Netherland

“ON THE ISLAND OF MANHATE, AND IN ITS ENVIRONS, THERE
MAY WELL BE FOUR OR FIVE HUNDRED MEN OF DIFFERENT
SECTS AND NATIONS: THE DIRECTOR GENERAL TOLD ME THAT
THERE WERE MEN OF EIGHTEEN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES...”

FR. ISAAC JOGUES, 1646



“LIFE ⁱⁿ NEW NETHERLAND”

AREA III

Where and when was New Netherland?
What was everyday life like?

What was work? What was fun and entertainment?
What did people eat and drink? What was life like
for Native peoples managing their own affairs and
in relation to the Europeans? Women? Slaves?
Rich people? Poor people?



Bronze cannon, 1630



Delft plate
Fort Orange, ca. 1660s

Homeport, L. F. Tantillo



Strongbox, Iron, ca. 1700

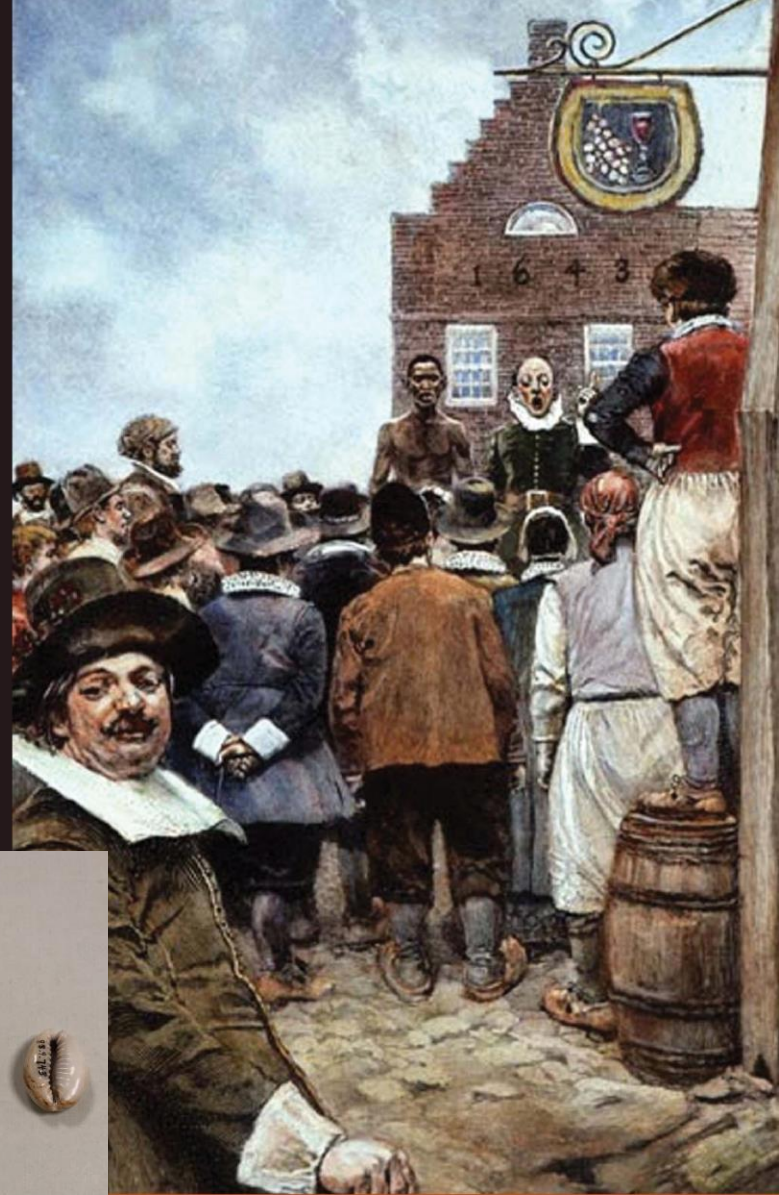
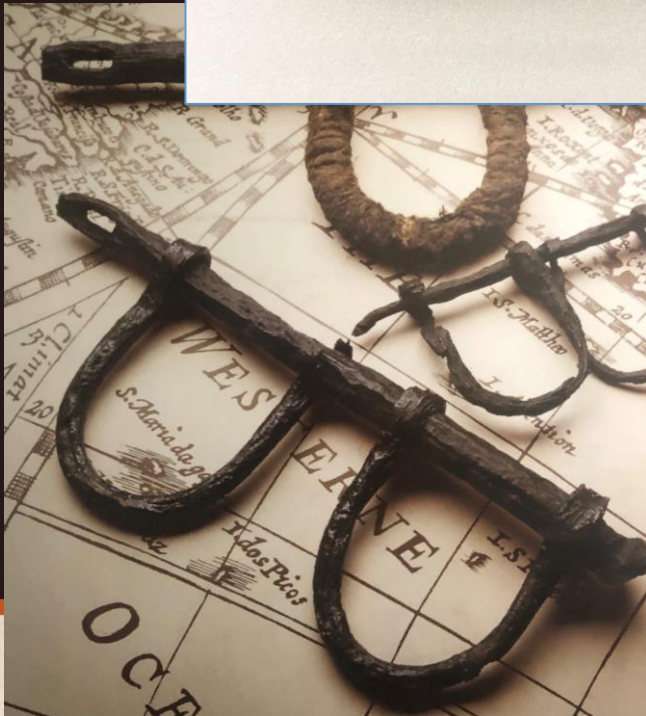


Roemer stem, Glass, 1600s



Tobacco pipe bowls, Fort Orange, ca. 1630-1660

“SLAVERY in NEW NETHERLAND”



“PERSISTENCE of CULTURE”

AREA IV

The complex, diverse society that was New Netherland didn't cease when the English took over in 1664.

Elements of this melting-pot culture persisted into a new era. From foodways to language to social customs to furniture, architecture, and art, we will explore what elements of culture persisted, why, and how.



Seal of New York City



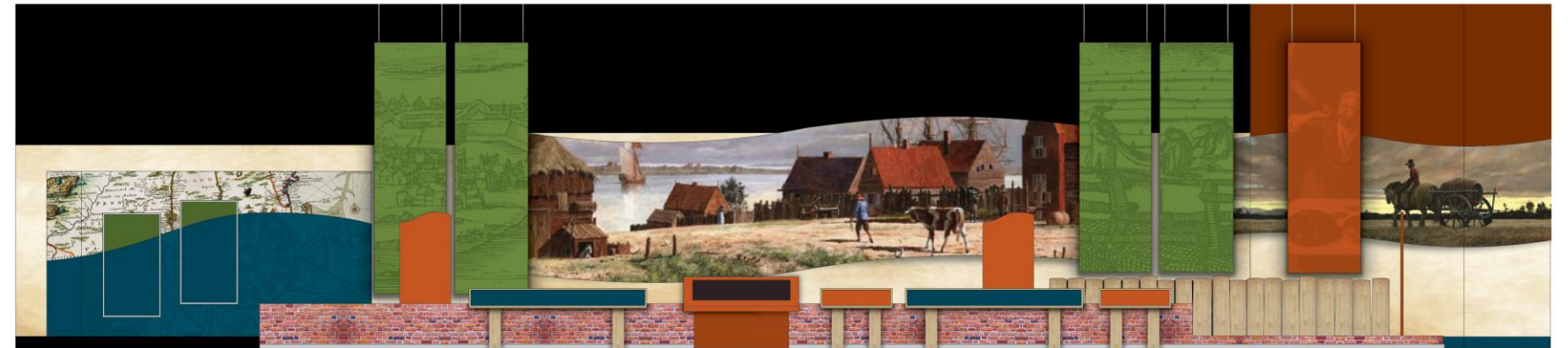
Armorial window,
Stained glass, ca. 1800s



Kas, wood, ca. 1750

THIS AREA CONNECTS TO THE PLANNED
ETHNOLOGY GALLERY, WHICH WILL PICK UP
AND DEVELOP THE THEME OF PERSISTENCE
OF ASPECTS OF NATIVE CULTURE.

AREA 3 ELEVATION—IN DEVELOPMENT



AREAS 3-A, AND 3-C-2 ELEVATION

0 5 10 20

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