1. Record Nr. UNINA9910460018303321 Autore Whaley Gray H Titolo Oregon and the collapse of Illahee [[electronic resource]]: U.S. empire and the transformation of an indigenous world, 1792-1859 / / Gray H. Whaley Chapel Hill,: University of North Carolina Press, c2010 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-4696-0397-7 0-8078-9831-7 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (316 p.) First peoples: new directions in indigenous studies Collana 979.5004/97 Disciplina Soggetti Indians of North America - Oregon - History Indians of North America - Government relations - 1789-1869 Indians, Treatment of - Oregon - History White people - Oregon - Relations with Indians Electronic books. Oregon Race relations Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Introduction: historical constructions of Oregon and Illahee -- So many little sovereignties, 1792-1822 -- Disastrous times we had : expansions and epidemic, 1821-1834 -- A vital experimental religion: the Methodist mission colony of lower Oregon, 1834-1844 -- Trophies for God: from mission colony to American colony, 1840-1845 -- The colonization of Illahee, 1843-1851 -- Polaklie Illahee (land of darkness): identity and genocidal culture in Oregon -- Extermination and empire: money, politics, and the Oregon wars, 1855-1856 --Conclusion: Illahee, "Indian colonies", and the paternalist state. Sommario/riassunto Modern western Oregon was a crucial site of imperial competition in North America during the formative decades of the United States. In this book, Gray Whaley examines relations among newcomers and between newcomers and Native peoples--focusing on political sovereignty, religion, trade, sexuality, and the land--from initial encounters to Oregon's statehood. He emphasizes Native perspectives,

using the Chinook word Illahee (homeland) to refer to the indigenous

world he examines. Whaley argues that the process of Oregon's founding is best understood as a contest between the Britis