

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910464143903321
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Titolo	The people of the standing stone : the Oneida nation from the Revolution through the Era of Removal // Karim M. Tiro
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amherst, [Massachusetts] ; ; Boston, [Massachusetts] : , : University of Massachusetts Press, , 2011 ©2011
ISBN	1-61376-000-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (274 pages) : illustrations, maps
Collana	Native Americans of the Northeast: Culture, History, and the Contemporary
Disciplina	974.7004/9755
Soggetti	Oneida Indians - History Oneida Indians - Government relations Oneida Indians - Relocation Indians of North America - History - Revolution, 1775-1783 Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	A place and a people in a time of change: The Oneida Homeland in the 1760's -- Narrowing paths: Oneida foreign relations, 1763-1775 -- The dilemmas of alliance: the Oneidas' American Revolution, 1775-1784 -- Misplaced faith: A decade of dispossession, 1785-1794 -- In a drowned land: state treaties and tribal division, 1795-1814 -- The nation in fragments: Oneida removal, 1815-1836 -- Diaspora and survival, 1836-1850 -- Conclusion -- Appendix. Selected Oneida population counts, 1763-1856.
Sommario/riassunto	Between 1765 and 1845, the Oneida Indian Nation weathered a trio of traumas: war, dispossession, and division. During the American War of Independence, the Oneidas became the revolutionaries' most important Indian allies. They undertook a difficult balancing act, helping the patriots while trying to avoid harming their Iroquois brethren. Despite the Oneidas' wartime service, they were dispossessed of nearly all their lands through treaties with the state of New York. In eighty years the Oneidas had gone from being an autonomous, powerful people in their

ancestral homeland to being residents of disparate, politically exclusive reservation communities separated by up to nine hundred miles and completely surrounded by non-Indians. The Oneidas' physical, political, and emotional division persists to this day. Even for those who stayed put, their world changed more in cultural, ecological, and demographic terms than at any time before or since. Oneidas of the post-Revolutionary decades were reluctant pioneers, undertaking more of the adaptations to colonized life than any other generation. Amid such wrenching change, maintaining continuity was itself a creative challenge. The story of that extraordinary endurance lies at the heart of this book.
