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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.

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