

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910827476603321
Autore	Oberg Michael Leroy
Titolo	The head in Edward Nugent's hand [[electronic resource]] : Roanoke's forgotten Indians // Michael Leroy Oberg
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Philadelphia, : University of Pennsylvania Press, c2008
ISBN	0-8122-0341-0
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (222 p.)
Collana	Early American Studies
Disciplina	975.617501
Soggetti	Algonquian Indians - First contact with other peoples Algonquian Indians - North Carolina - Roanoke Island Algonquian Indians - Kings and rulers Roanoke Colony Roanoke Island (N.C.) History 16th century North Carolina History Colonial period, ca. 1600-1775
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 163-192) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Prologue -- Chapter 1. Ossomocomuck -- Chapter 2. Granganimeo -- Chapter 3. Wingina -- Chapter 4. A Killing and Its Consequences -- Chapter 5. Vengeance -- Chapter 6. Lost Colonists, Lost Indians -- Epilogue -- Notes -- Index -- Acknowledgments
Sommario/riassunto	Roanoke is part of the lore of early America, the colony that disappeared. Many Americans know of Sir Walter Raleigh's ill-fated expedition, but few know about the Algonquian peoples who were the island's inhabitants. The Head in Edward Nugent's Hand examines Raleigh's plan to create an English empire in the New World but also the attempts of native peoples to make sense of the newcomers who threatened to transform their world in frightening ways. Beginning his narrative well before Raleigh's arrival, Michael Leroy Oberg looks closely at the Indians who first encountered the colonists. The English intruded into a well-established Native American world at Roanoke, led by Wingina, the weroance, or leader, of the Algonquian peoples on the island. Oberg also pays close attention to how the weroance and his people understood the arrival of the English: we watch as Wingina's

brother first boards Raleigh's ship, and we listen in as Wingina receives the report of its arrival. Driving the narrative is the leader's ultimate fate: Wingina is decapitated by one of Raleigh's men in the summer of 1586. When the story of Roanoke is recast in an effort to understand how and why an Algonquian weroance was murdered, and with what consequences, we arrive at a more nuanced and sophisticated understanding of what happened during this, the dawn of English settlement in America.
