Apache Lightning - Joseph A. Stout (Jr.) - 1974
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The Apache Wars - Paul Andrew Hutton - 2016
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The Lipan Apaches - Thomas A. Britten - 2010-04-09
Winner of the 2010 Texas Old Missions and Forts Restoration Association Book Award Despite the significant role they have played in Texas history for nearly four hundred years, the Lipan Apaches remain among the least studied and least understood tribal groups in the West. Considered by Spaniards of the eighteenth century to be the greatest threat to the development of New Spain's northern frontier, the Lipans were viewed as a similar risk to the interests of nineteenth-century Mexico, Texas, and the United States. Direct attempts to dissolve them and continued with the establishment of the Republic of Texas in 1836. From their homeland in south Texas, Lipan migratory hunter-gatherer bands waged a desperate struggle to maintain their social and cultural traditions amidst numerous Indian and non-Indian enemies. Government officials, meanwhile, perceived them as a potential danger to the settlement and economic development of the Rio Grande frontier. Forced removal from their traditional homelands diminished their ability to defend themselves and, as they attached themselves to the Mescalero Apaches and the Tonkawas, the Lipans faded from written history in 1884.
Thomas Britten has scoured U.S. and Mexican archives in order to piece together the tangled tribal history of these adaptable people, emphasizing the cultural change that coincided with the various migrations and pressures they faced. The result is an interdisciplinary study of the Lipan Apaches that focuses on their history and culture, their relationships with a wide range of Indian and non-Indian peoples, and their responses to the various crises and burdens that seemed to follow them wherever they went.
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**Chief Loco** - Bud Shapard - 2011-12-07

Winner of the 2011 New Mexico Book Award in the multi-cultural category Jlin-tay-i-tith, better known as Loco, was the only Apache leader to make a lasting peace with both Americans and Mexicans. Yet most historians have ignored his efforts, and some Chiricahua descendants have branded him as fainthearted despite his well-known valor in combat. In this engaging biography, Bud Shapard tells the story of this important but overlooked chief against the backdrop of the harrowing Apache wars and eventual removal of the tribe from its homeland to prison camps in Florida, Alabama, and Oklahoma. Tracing the events of Loco’s long tenure as a leader of the Warm Springs Chiricahua band, Shapard tells how Loco steered his followers along a treacherous path of unforeseeable circumstances and tragic developments in the mid-to-late 1800s. While recognizing the near-impossibility of Apache-American coexistence, Loco persevered in his quest for peace against frustrating odds and often treacherous U.S. government policy. Even as Geronimo, Naiche, and others continued their raiding and sought to undermine Loco’s efforts, this visionary chief, motivated by his love for children, maintained his commitment to keep Apache families safe from wartime dangers. Based on extensive research, including interviews with Loco’s grandsons and other descendants, Shapard’s biography is an important counterview for historians and buffs interested in Apache history and a moving account of a leader ahead of his time.
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**Once They Moved Like The Wind** - David Roberts - 1994-07-19
Recounts the days of the Indian wars when the U.S. Cavalry repeatedly tried to subdue the great warriors led by Cochise and, later, Geronimo

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**The Apaches** - Donald E. Worcester - 2013-04-08
Until now Apache history has been fragmented, offered in books dealing with specific bands or groups-the Mescaleros, Mimbreños, Chiricahuas, and the more distant Kiowa Apaches, Lipans, and Jicarillas. In this book, Volume 149 of The Civilization of the American Indian Series, Donald E. Worcester provides a synthesis of the total historical experience of the Apaches, from the post-Conquest era of the Spaniards to the present day. In clear, fluent prose he provides a panoramic coverage, with the main focus on the nineteenth century, the era of the Apaches' sometimes splintered but always determined resistance to the white intruders. They were never a numerous tribe, but, in their daring and skill as commando-like raiders, they well deserved the name "Eagles of the Southwest." The book highlights the many defensive stands and the brilliant assaults the Apaches made on their enemies. The only effective strategy against them was divide and conquer, and the Spaniards (and after them the Anglo-Americans) employed it extensively, using renegade Indians as scouts, feeding traveling bands and trading with them at their presidios and missions. When the Mexican Revolution disrupted this pattern in 1810, the Apaches again turned to raiding, and the Apache wars that erupted with the arrival of the Anglo-Americans constitute some of the most sensational chapters in America's military annals. Not until the United States' policy of extermination had succeeded in decimating them was the Southwest secure for white settlement. The author describes the Apaches' life today on the Arizona and New Mexico reservations, where they manage to preserve some of the traditional ceremonies, while trying to provide livelihoods for all their people. Tragically far removed from the soaring eagles of yesterday, the Apaches still have a proud history in their struggles against overwhelming odds of numbers and weaponry. Worcester here recreates that history in all its color and drama.
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color and drama.

**Our America: A Hispanic History of the
United States** - Felipe Fernández-Armesto -
2014-01-20
“A rich and moving chronicle for our very
present.” —Julio Ortega, New York Times Book
Review
The United States is still typically
conceived of as an offshoot of England, with our
history unfolding east to west beginning with the
first English settlers in Jamestown. This view
overlooks the significance of America’s Hispanic
past. With the profile of the United States
increasingly Hispanic, the importance of
recovering the Hispanic dimension to our
national story has never been greater. This
absorbing narrative begins with the explorers
and conquistadores who planted Spain’s first
colonies in Puerto Rico, Florida, and the
Southwest. Missionaries and rancheros carry
Spain’s expansive impulse into the late
eighteenth century, settling California, mapping
the American interior to the Rockies, and
charting the Pacific coast. During the nineteenth
century Anglo-America expands west under the
banner of “Manifest Destiny” and consolidates
control through war with Mexico. In the Hispanic
resurgence that follows, it is the peoples of Latin
American who overspread the continent, from the
Hispanic heartland in the West to major cities
such as Chicago, Miami, New York, and Boston.
The United States clearly has a Hispanic present
and future. And here is its Hispanic past,
presented with characteristic insight and wit by
one of our greatest historians.

**Crossing the Deadly Ground** - Perry D.
Jamieson - 2004-03-08
Weapons improved rapidly after the Civil War,
raising difficult questions about the battle tactics
employed by the United States Army. The most
fundamental problem was the dominance of the
tactical defensive, when defenders protected by
fieldworks could deliver deadly fire from rifles
and artillery against attackers advancing in
close-ordered lines. The vulnerability of these
offensive forces as they crossed the so-called
"deadly ground" in front of defensive positions
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"Large military posts have been examined in detail in numerous books written about the Texas frontier, but the importance of smaller outposts and picket stations has been generally overlooked. In Standing in the Gap, Loyd M. Uglow examines these smaller outposts in relation to the larger forts that controlled them and explores their significance in military strategy and the pacification of the frontier. The army's role in the settlement of West Texas has been, until now, explained through biographies of prominent officers and histories of both Indian campaigns and the larger forts. With only passing mention of outposts such as Grierson's Spring, Van Horn's Wells, and Pecos Station in these texts, the stories of minor posts have gone, for the most part, untold.".

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Spotlighting ordinary men who usually appear on the margins of history, the biographical essays collected here tell the stories of soldiers in the complex world of the Southwest after the U.S.-Mexican War.
finalist Lauren Redniss, the acclaimed author of their lives and careers. This collection offers new perspectives by focusing on the lives of enlisted soldiers from a variety of cultural and racial backgrounds. Comprised of ten biographies, Soldiers in the Southwest Borderlands showcases the scholarship of experts who have mined military records, descendants’ recollections, genealogical sources, and even folklore to tell common soldiers’ stories. The essays examine enlisted soldiers’ cross-cultural interactions and dynamic, situational identities. They illuminate the intersections of class, culture, and race in the nineteenth-century Southwest. The men who served under U.S. or Mexican flags and on the payrolls of the federal government or as state or territorial volunteers represented most of the major ethnicities in the West—Hispanics, African Americans, Indians, American-born Anglos, and recent European immigrants—and many moved fluidly among various social and ethnic groups. For example, though usually described as an Apache scout, Mickey Free was born to Mexican parents, raised by an American stepfather, adopted by an Apache father, given an Irish name, and was ultimately categorized by federal authorities as an Irish Mexican White Mountain Apache. George Goldsby, a former slave of mixed ancestry, served as a white soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, and then served twelve years as a “Buffalo Soldier” in the all-black Tenth U.S. Cavalry. He also claimed some American Indian ancestry and was rumored to have crossed the Mexican border to fight alongside Pancho Villa. What motivated these soldiers? Some were patriots and adventurers. Others were destitute and had few other options. Enlisted men received little professional training, and possibilities for advancement were few. Many of these men witnessed, underwent, or inflicted extreme violence, some of it personal and much of it related to excruciating military campaigns. Spotlighting ordinary men who usually appear on the margins of history, the biographical essays collected here tell the stories of soldiers in the complex world of the Southwest after the U.S.-Mexican War.

Oak Flat - Lauren Redniss - 2021-11-09
NATIONAL BESTSELLER • A powerful work of visual nonfiction about three generations of an Apache family struggling to protect sacred land from a multinational mining corporation, by MacArthur “Genius” and National Book Award finalist Lauren Redniss, the acclaimed author of Thunder & Lightning “Brilliant . . . virtuosic . . . a master storyteller of a new order.”—Eliza Griswold, The New York Times Book Review (Editors’ Choice) NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY KIRKUS REVIEWS Oak Flat is a serene high-elevation mesa that sits above the southeastern Arizona desert, fifteen miles to the west of the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation. For the San Carlos tribe, Oak Flat is a holy place, an ancient burial ground and religious site where Apache girls celebrate the coming-of-age ritual known as the Sunrise Ceremony. In 1995, a massive untapped copper reserve was discovered nearby. A decade later, a law was passed transferring the area to a private company, whose planned copper mine will wipe Oak Flat off the map—sending its natural springs, petroglyph-covered rocks, and old-growth trees tumbling into a void. Redniss’s deep reporting and haunting artwork anchor this mesmerizing human narrative. Oak Flat tells the story of a race-against-time struggle for a swath of American land, which pits one of the poorest communities in the United States against the federal government and two of the world’s largest mining conglomerates. The book follows the fortunes of two families with profound connections to the contested site: the Nosies, an Apache family whose teenage daughter is an activist and leader in the Oak Flat fight, and the Gorhams, a mining family whose patriarch was a sheriff in the lawless early days of Arizona statehood. The still-unresolved Oak Flat conflict is ripped from today’s headlines, but its story resonates with foundational American themes: the saga of westward expansion, the resistance and resilience of Native peoples, and the efforts of profiteers to control the land and unearth treasure beneath it while the lives of individuals hang in the balance.
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Southwest Review - - 1975

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The U.S. Army and Irregular Warfare, 1775-2007 - Richard G. Davis - 2008
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Border Conflict - Joseph Allen Stout - 1999
Using primary Mexican sources, Joseph A. Stout Jr. takes a new look at the Mexican-American border conflicts of 1915 through 1920. Stout explores Mexico’s difficult revolutionary period and its clashes with the United States as seen through the eyes of Mexican soldiers and statesmen. Border Conflict chronicles the activities of Venustiano Carranza’s Constitutionalist army and presents original insights from Mexican correspondence, telegrams, and military documents. In the examination of the events along the border, the book includes the invasion of Mexico by the United States Punitive Expedition. The Punitive Expedition, under command of General John J. Pershing, further complicated the volatile situation on the northern frontier of Mexico and led to diplomatic tensions and the threat of war. The military education and leadership tactics of both armies are examined and compared. The struggles of the armies are presented in vivid detail by including a rich array of quotes from soldiers involved in the conflicts. Pancho Villa became an elusive target for both the Carrancistas and for the U.S. troops. Border Conflict provides a background on Villa and his relationship with the United States, the Constitutionalist government and the Mexican Revolution. The author argues that Carranza and the Constitutionalist army were dedicated to Villa’s destruction, despite the contrary beliefs of American President Woodrow Wilson and his staff and generals. Based on his interpretation of military correspondence between Carranza and his commanders, Stout believes that Carranza considered Villa a more dangerous military problem than the presence of U.S. troops in Mexico. Pancho Villa was "... not over five feet ten, with the chest and shoulders of a prize fighter and the most perfect bullet-shaped head ... covered with black hair. ... A small black mustache serves to mask a mouth which is cruel even when it is smiling. The most attractive feature of the face is the eyes ... they are really not eyes at all, but gimlets which seem to bore into your very soul."—New York Times, 1914 This fresh examination of the historical clashes at the border adds a new perspective to an old tale.

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Reference Encyclopedia of the American Indian - Barry T. Klein - 1986
Lists and describes thousands of Native-American associations, organizations and centers, reservations and tribal councils, museums, monuments and libraries, schools, colleges and health services, films and videocassettes, magazines, newspapers and 1500 biographies of notable Native-Americans and non-Indians active in Indian affairs.

The Hispanic American Historical Review - James Alexander Robertson - 1975
Includes "Bibliographical section".

Chronicles of Oklahoma - James Shannon Buchanan - 1983
Chronicles of Oklahoma - James Shannon Buchanan - 1983
The Journal of Psychoanalytic Anthropology - - 1986

A Dose of Frontier Soldiering - Emil Adolph Bode - 1994
One of the few first-person accounts that exist from enlisted men these memoirs are noteworthy for their very ordinariness.

American Indian Quarterly - - 2001
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<th>Book Title</th>
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The proposed book will discuss various aspects of big data Analytics. It will deliberate upon the tools, technology, applications, use cases and research directions in the field. Chapters would be contributed by researchers, scientist and practitioners from various reputed universities and organizations for the benefit of readers.

For longer than five centuries, Native Americans have struggled to adapt to colonialism, missionization, and government control policies. This first comprehensive survey of prophetic movements in Native North America tells how religious leaders blended indigenous beliefs with Christianity’s prophetic traditions to respond to those challenges. Lee Irwin gathers a scattered literature to provide a single-volume overview that depicts American Indians’ creative synthesis of their own religious beliefs and practices with a variety of Christian theological ideas and moral teachings. He traces continuities in the prophetic tradition from eighteenth-century Delaware prophets to Western dream dance visionaries, showing that Native American prophecy was not merely borrowed from Christianity but emerged from an interweaving of Christian and ancient North American teachings integral to Native religions. From the highly assimilated ideas of the Puget Sound Shakers to such resistance movements as that of the Shawnee Prophet, Irwin tells how the integration of non-Native beliefs with prophetic teachings gave rise to diverse ethnotheologies with unique features. He surveys the beliefs and practices of the nation to which each prophet belonged, then describes his or her life and teachings, the codification of those teachings, and the impact they had on both the community and the history of Native religions. Key hard-to-find primary texts are included in an appendix. An introduction to an important strand within the rich tapestry of Native religions, Coming Down From Above shows the remarkable responsiveness of those people together after their release from captivity at Bosque Redondo.
unprecedented, encyclopedic sourcebook for anyone interested in the roots of Native theology.

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**Research Review** - - 1982

**American History and Culture** - - 1975

The American West - - 1975